

SIDE-DIVERSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM

by

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SIDE-DIVERSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM

1 - INTRODUCTION

In a previous project conducted at the Center for Research in Water Resources (CRWR) and sponsored by the Harris County Flood Control District (HCFCD), experiments were conducted (Tynes, 1989) to determine the hydraulic characteristics of embankment-shaped side weirs, and a computational method (Davis and Holley, 1988) was developed for designing side-channel weirs. The computational method used manual iteration between HEC-1, HEC-2, and a new program, SIDEHYDR, which was developed specifically for the task of modeling flow in the channel beside a side weir, flow over side weirs, and the filling and emptying of a detention basin.

The present project built directly on the work done in the previous project. The objectives of the present project were as follows:

- 1) Develop a computer program to automatically perform the iterations between the programs HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYDR for the design of side-channel diversion weirs;
- 2) Add "pop-up" screens for input and for graphical display of the results of the iterations on the computer monitor;
- 3) Identify the source of computational oscillations in the computer program SIDEHYDR and change the program to remove the oscillations;
- 4) Prepare a user's manual for the entire computational package of programs, including an improved treatment of the potential pitfalls and error messages in the SIDEHYDR program;
- 5) Expand the SIDEHYDR program to calculate culvert drainage of water stored in the detention basin below the weir crest;
- 6) Modify the SIDEHYDR program to allow the choice of either side weirs or culverts for flow diversion;
- 7) Conduct hydraulic model experiments to evaluate the effects of channel side slopes on side weir hydraulics;
- 8) Modify the existing side weir physical model and conduct experiments to determine the size and hydraulic effects of the separation zone created in the main channel by the side weir diversion flow;
- 9) Reanalyze data from the previous project and use computations of water surface profiles along side weirs to evaluate the potential effects of channel slope and roughness on weir hydraulics;

- 10) Conduct experiments to evaluate the effects of channel flow on the hydraulics of culverts used for diversion and basin drainage at detention facilities,
- 11) Change the method used in the computational program for flow from the channel into the detention basin based on the results from Tasks 7 and 8,
- 12) Extend the work of Task 8 to include channels with 4H:1V side slopes.

Only subcritical channel flows were considered in this project. Tasks 7 – 10 and 12 are all related to experimental work and are addressed in a separate report (Lee and Holley, 2001). The other tasks are related to the computational scheme and are addressed in this report.

This report presents a computational scheme for modeling side-channel weirs and side culverts used for diversion of flows into detention basins. At the sponsor's request and since this project was started in 1995, the computations use HEC-1 for rainfall-runoff calculations and HEC-2 for stream hydraulics. The previous SIDEHYDR program (Chapter 1) for the hydraulics of side diversions and for the filling and emptying of detention basins was extensively modified and renamed SIDEHYD. An automated system called the Side-Diversion Analysis System (SAS) was also developed in this project for performing the required iterative calculations using HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD. The overall approach can be used for any geometry of channel and diversion structure. However, the current version of SIDEHYD uses the empirical results given by Lee and Holley (2001) and thus is restricted to the particular geometries that they studied.

Chapter 2 summarizes the modeling approach used in the computer programs. Chapter 3 gives the information necessary for installing and running the program. Chapter 4 gives more detailed information as an aid for making changes in the programs and the computational scheme, if desired. Program listings and sample input files are given in the appendices.

2 - DESIGN AND MODELING METHOD

This chapter presents the general approach and the computational procedures for the design and modeling method that has been developed for side diversions. The method is called the Side-Diversion Analysis System (SAS) and is based on HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD.

2.1 - GENERAL CONSIDERATIONS

2.1.1 – Computational Approach

Although HEC-1 and HEC-2 have some capabilities for modeling diversions, neither program is flexible enough to represent some of the essential hydraulic features of side diversion flows. For example, experimental work indicates that side weir discharge coefficients vary with channel velocity and head on the weir as they change during the passage of a hydrograph, but HEC-1 and HEC-2 cannot represent these changes. Also, the programs cannot predict when submergence of side weirs or diversion culverts occurs as the basin fills, nor can they model the hydraulics of flow from the basin back to the channel as the channel water level drops. Thus, originally SIDEHYDR (Davis and Holley, 1988) and then SIDEHYD were developed.

SIDEHYD represents side diversion flows including the change in water surface elevation in the channel where the diversion is taking place, the effects of channel flow characteristics on the side diversion, possible submergence as the basin fills, the discharge characteristics for an embankment-shaped weir or diversion box culverts, and possible reverse flow over the weir or through the culverts as the channel water level drops during the recession limb of the hydrograph. The channel flow and diversion flow interact in such a way that trial and error computations are normally required to determine the side discharge and the depths in the channel (at the diversion structure, both upstream and downstream of the structure, and in the basin) when HEC-1 and HEC-2 are used. The side discharge depends on the depths in the channel, but the depths are controlled from downstream for subcritical flow and these depths depend on the discharge, which cannot be known until the side discharge is known. In addition, the depth at the downstream end of a diversion structure can depend on other diversions downstream of it, and the discharge at the upstream end of a structure depends on other upstream diversions. Because of all of these interdependencies, it is necessary to iterate between HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYDR. The procedure (Fig. 2.1) is to

- 1) assume diversion hydrograph(s) at the diversion structure(s),
- 2) run HEC-1 with the assumed diversion hydrograph(s) to obtain hydrographs in the channel,
- 3) use HEC-2 and the channel discharges computed by HEC-1 for times throughout the hydrograph to obtain stage hydrographs (not just the highest stages) at the diversion structure(s),

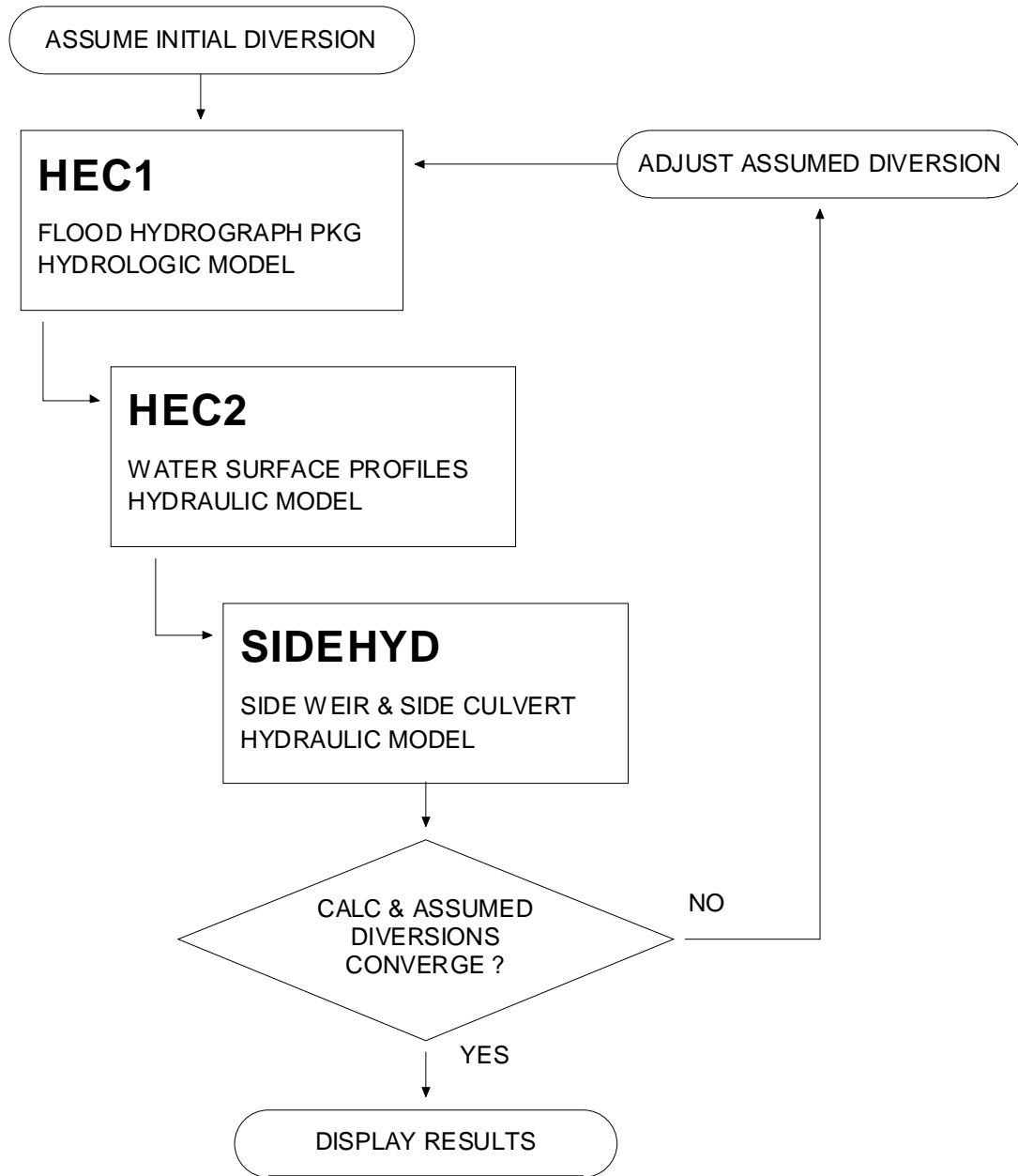


Fig. 2.1 - Flow chart for major components of SAS

- 4) run SIDEHYD using the channel discharge hydrographs from HEC-1, the stage hydrographs from HEC-2, and the diversion discharge characteristics from experiments to calculate the diversion hydrograph, the stage hydrograph in the basin, and the channel stage hydrograph at the upstream end of the structure,
- 5) for computational stability, take the new diversion hydrograph for each structure as the weighted average the diversion hydrograph just calculated by SIDEHYD and the diversion hydrograph from the beginning of the iteration cycle,

- 6) continue looping through steps (2) through (5) until the diversion hydrographs at the beginning and the end of an iteration loop agree within a specified tolerance.

These iterations are done automatically in SAS. The general computational scheme in SAS is applicable to side-diversion structures with any geometry. However, the program SIDEHYD presently contains empirical relationships only for trapezoidal channels with side slopes from 1:2.5 to 1:4 and for either embankment-shaped weirs or box culverts as the diversion structure. The capabilities for culverts are more limited than for weirs. SIDEHYD also includes drainage culverts for draining the water stored in the detention basin below the elevation of the weir crest or the invert of diversion culverts.

2.1.2 – Design Approach

SAS can be used to design either one or two side diversions and detention basins and to model their effects on the flow conditions in the channel. The general design calculations proceed by estimating the dimensions for each diversion facility and basin and then modeling the flow conditions in the channel, the flow through the diversion structures, and the water levels in the basins to determine if the design is acceptable. If it is not, the designs of the diversion structures and basin are modified and the new conditions are modeled. The procedure for designing and modeling the diversion structures and basins is repeated until an acceptable design is found.

When there are multiple diversion structures, hydraulic dependence between the structures may exist. Hydraulic dependence means that changes in channel water levels induced by a downstream diversion influence the channel water levels at the next upstream diversion. The drawdown induced by the downstream diversion decreases in the upstream direction. Thus, for a given set of conditions, hydraulic dependence is a function of the distance between the structures; as the distance between diversions increases, the probability of hydraulic dependence decreases. If the drawdown disappears prior to reaching the next upstream weir, the weirs are hydraulically independent. If not, the weirs are hydraulically dependent. The possibility of hydraulic dependence does not need to be addressed explicitly by the designer since it is handled automatically by SAS.

Hydraulic independence and dependence must be differentiated from hydrologic dependence. An upstream diversion may or may not be hydraulically dependent on a downstream diversion, but all downstream diversions are hydrologically dependent on any upstream diversion. Flow through upstream diversion structures will always influence the discharges at any downstream structure.

The design method can be divided into the following steps:

- 1) Determine general design characteristics such as channel capacity, design storm, and number of detention facilities.

- 2) Estimate the required basin volume for each detention facility.
- 3) Determine the number of basins and diversion structures per facility.
- 4) Estimate the dimensions for each diversion facility and the elevation of the invert of the diversion structure.
- 5) Using this Side-Diversion Analysis System, compute the hydrograph for each side diversion and the associated stages in the detention basin.
- 6) After convergence of the computations in step 5), analyze the diversion hydrographs and their effects on the channel water levels and discharges, and modify the dimensions of each structure and basin as necessary and then repeat steps 2) through 5). If no modifications are necessary, the design is complete.

Under the assumptions inherent in the HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD programs and in the input data, this process yields properly dimensioned side diversion structures (weirs or culverts) and detention basins for keeping water levels and discharges within desired limits. However, the final design is only for the given channel and storm characteristics. If any of these characteristics are altered, the diversion structure and basin should be redesigned to account for the alteration. The design and modeling method naturally has limitations imposed by the computer programs that are used. Some of the limitations are as follows:

- 1) The method applies only to channels with subcritical, gradually varied flow.
- 2) The various discharges and water levels during hydrograph passage are represented as a series of steady states in the hydraulic computations in HEC-2.
- 3) The channel slope is small (less than 1:100).
- 4) The channel has fixed boundaries (no sediment transport, erosion, or deposition).
- 5) The method is longitudinally one-dimensional with friction losses computed by Manning's equation.

2.1.3 - Required General Information

Prior to implementing the design method, the items listed and explained below must first be determined.

2.1.3.1 - Design Storm

A selection must be made of the storm characteristics for which the detention facility will be designed.

2.1.3.2 - Channel and Watershed Characteristics

The input files for HEC-1 and HEC-2 must be developed to model the watershed and channel. These files do not need to include the diversions but do need station numbers related to

the weirs and do need to meet some constraints on station numbering, as explained in Sections 3.3.2 and 3.3.3.

2.1.3.3 - Locations and Diversion Rates for Detention Facilities

The locations at which detention facilities are needed along the channel must be determined. Additional required information is as follows:

- 1) The peak discharge at the upstream end of each facility. If there are multiple diversions, this discharge for the downstream structure will need to include the effects of estimated diversions at the upstream structures.
- 2) The channel discharge capacity downstream of each facility based on the channel size and hydraulic characteristics. The discharge capacity downstream of the facility is the maximum discharge that will remain within channel.
- 3) The maximum allowable water surface elevation downstream of each facility must be determined. The peak water surface elevation in the channel can be approximated with HEC-2 using the peak channel discharges accounting for estimated diversions.

The difference between the peak upstream discharge and the downstream channel capacity is the maximum rate of diversion for the facility. Further downstream, the peak channel discharge is found from HEC-1, including the effects of inflows and storage.

2.1.3.4 - Type and Geometry of Diversion Structure

For weirs, the type of weir (e.g. sharp-crested, embankment, ogee spillway) must be selected. The weir crest shape determines the discharge coefficients that are used for the side-weir flow calculations. Of course, the coefficients that are used must be appropriate for the side-weir shape that is chosen. This Side-Diversion Analysis System presently includes discharge coefficients for only embankment-shaped weirs. If sharp-crested weirs (i.e., vertical walls with weir notches) are used for diversion, consideration should be given to possible flow-induced vibrations of the walls.

The only diversion culverts included in SAS are box culverts. The capabilities of the program for culverts are more limited than for weirs. Because of the limited size of culverts that can be represented in the modeling system, larger diversion will generally require that weirs rather than culverts be used.

2.1.4 - Approximate Required Basin Volume

The basin size needed to contain the volume of water diverted to the detention facility needs to be estimated. The volume is equivalent to the difference between the channel discharge hydrographs at the upstream and downstream ends of the diversion structure integrated over the time for which there is flow into the basin. For projects with only one diversion, the upstream

hydrograph is known while the downstream hydrograph is unknown initially; thus, an estimation of the downstream hydrograph is required to obtain the volume of water which needs to be stored in a detention basin. The downstream hydrograph is most easily approximated by assuming that the diversion truncates the upstream hydrograph at the maximum allowable downstream discharge. For projects with two or more diversions, only the upstream hydrograph at the upstream structure will be known, so all of the other hydrographs need to be estimated. The Side-Diversion Analysis System provides relatively rapid calculation of the hydrographs and the required basin volume, so storage volumes can be corrected based on the calculation results.

2.1.5 - Required Number of Basins

Next, a decision needs to be made concerning the number of basins (with their respective diversion structures) required to contain the total volume of the diversion. If possible, larger basins should be located downstream of smaller basins when the diversions are hydraulically dependent. The rate of flow will generally be greater for the downstream structure compared with hydraulically dependent upstream structure, if all of the structures have the same dimensions and are the same distance above the channel invert. Since the effects of the drawdown at the downstream diversion extend to the upstream structure for hydraulically dependent diversions, the head on the downstream structure may be larger than the head at the upstream structure for hydraulically dependent structures.

The basin volume must be adequate to contain the diverted flow accounting for the fact that the maximum water level in the basin will normally be lower than the maximum channel water level at the downstream end of the diversion structure. No general guidelines are presently available for the maximum basin water level to be expected relative to the maximum channel water level. For the examples in Section 3.6, the maximum water surface elevations in the basins are about 1.7 ft. lower than the maximum water surface elevations in the channel at the downstream ends of the weirs.

2.1.6 - Multiple Diversions and Hydraulic Dependence

The Side-Diversion Analysis System can model only two diversions at a time. When there are more than two diversions along a channel, modeling should be done starting with the two most upstream diversions and proceeding downstream. However, the calculations will be correct only if the diversions modeled in a given application of SAS are hydraulically independent of the diversions farther downstream.

Checking for hydraulic dependence can be accomplished by computing the water surface profiles between the diversion structures for a given channel discharge and a range of depths at the upstream end of the downstream diversion structure. Normally the maximum discharge for the affected part of the channel should be used since the effects of the drawdown extend farther

upstream for higher discharges. If the computed depth at the downstream end of the upstream structure remains constant for all depths encountered at the upstream end of the downstream structure, the diversions are hydraulically independent. Conversely, if the depth at the upstream structure is changed by a change in depth at the upstream end of the downstream structure, the diversions are close enough together that they are hydraulically dependent. HEC-2 can perform these computations with the use of an X5 record at the upstream end of the downstream structure. The X5 record allows the user to input a water level at the cross section at which the X5 record is inserted. The X5 record is placed in the input file for the location of the upstream end of the downstream structure. The exact locations of the ends of the structures may not be known since they have not been fully designed; therefore, an estimate of their locations may be required. Since depth information is desired at the downstream end of the upstream structure, cross-sectional data must be included in the HEC-2 input file for this location. Several water levels can be used on the X5 record during any single execution of HEC-2. Suggested values correspond to critical depth and larger depths up to bank-full stage.

If all depths indicate hydraulic independence, then hydraulic independence will exist for whatever the actual operating conditions are between these extremes. However, when depths near critical depth indicate hydraulic dependence, there will be some larger depths for which independent conditions will exist. Thus, it is possible that the actual operating conditions could be only at intermediate water levels for which the weirs would be independent. This possibility can be checked after some of the preliminary design calculations have been done so that estimates are available for the actual water levels at the upstream ends of the various facilities.

An example of backwater profiles for checking hydraulic independence is shown in Fig. 2.2. These profiles were calculated for an improved trapezoidal channel with a base width of 50 ft, side slopes of 3H:1V, a bed slope of 0.001, a Manning's n of 0.035, and a discharge of 15,000 cfs, which would be the discharge downstream of a diversion. For these conditions, the normal depth is 19.4 ft and critical depth is 11.2 ft. The upstream end of the downstream diversion is at a distance of 0 on the graph. If this diversion draws the depth down to critical depth, the water surface profile would be as shown by the solid line. If the diversion draws the depth down to 16 ft, then the profile would be as shown by the dotted line. If the distance between the diversions were 2000 ft to 3000 ft (distance of -2000 ft to -3000 ft on the graph), the curves show that the drawdown at the downstream structure affects the flow depth and therefore the head for the upstream diversion. The diversions would then be hydraulically dependent. On the other hand, if the diversions were separated by 5000 ft or more, the effects of the downstream diversion would have disappeared at the upstream structure, so the diversions would be hydraulically independent. (An additional curve is shown for a starting depth of 22 ft, just to illustrate that water surface profiles converge more slowly as the starting depths increase. It would not normally be

expected that a diversion would cause a depth to be above normal depth or above the depth given by the slope-area method in HEC-2 using the average channel slope.)

2.2 - DESIGN PROCEDURES

2.2.1 - Weir or Culvert Dimensions

The height and length of the side weir crest are closely related. If the crest is raised, the head on the weir is reduced and the length of the weir must be increased to divert a given flow rate. The opposite is true if the crest is lowered. On the other hand, lower weirs will divert flow more frequently than higher weirs. The same trends occur when considering the invert elevation and total barrel width for diversion culverts.

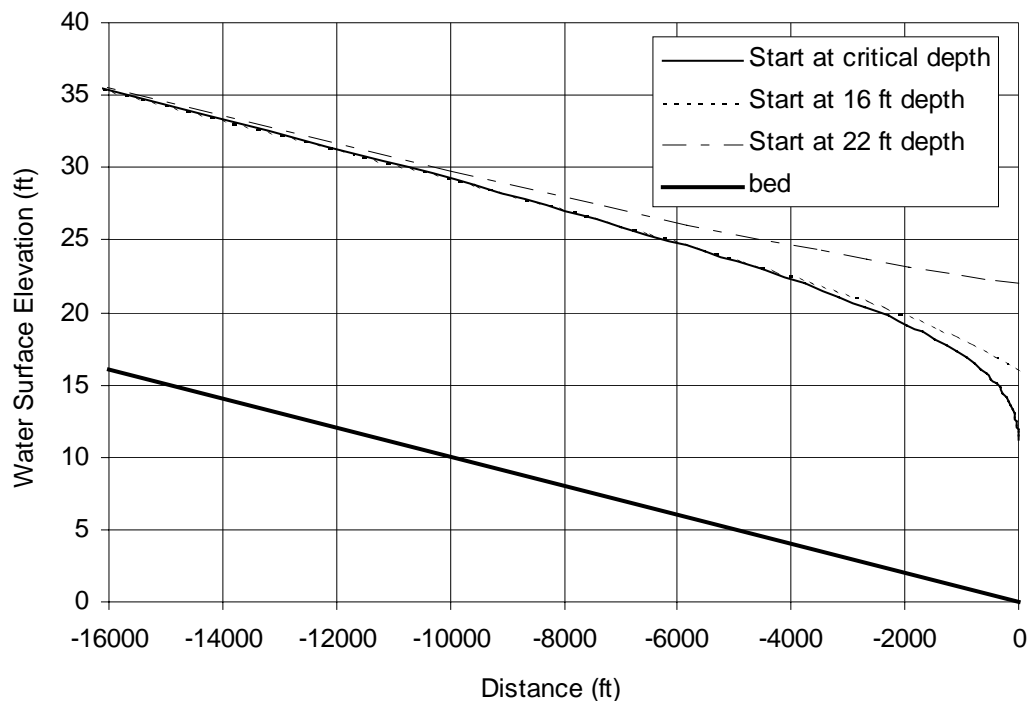


Fig. 2.2 - Backwater profiles for checking hydraulic independence of weirs

One way that an elevation for a weir crest or culvert invert can be selected is to correspond to a desired frequency of diversion of flows into the basin. The elevation can be selected to correspond to the flow depth for a storm of the desired frequency of diversion. The required weir length or culvert width for that elevation and the desired diversion can then be obtained by trial and error using SAS. If the weir is too long or the culvert too wide to be economically feasible, a lower elevation can be selected. Using the automated Side-Diversion Analysis System, calculations can be done relatively easily for several combinations of dimensions so that the best length combination can be selected.

2.2.2 - Summary of Side-Diversion Analysis System Calculations

Application of the Side-Diversion Analysis System determines the effectiveness of the diversion structure and basin design to keep channel and basin water levels within acceptable limits. If the structure is not adequate to keep the discharges and water levels within acceptable limits during a flood, then the diversion structure and/or basin dimensions can be changed.

The method used by the Side-Diversion Analysis System (SAS) is summarized below. Since the method is iterative, the steps are repeated for each iteration. The only exception is that some parts of the first iteration are different because initial approximations must be made to start the iteration process. Once the process is started, the iterations are done automatically in SAS.

2.2.2.1 - Computing Channel Discharges using HEC-1

An initial approximation of the diversion is required to begin the iteration process. The simplest approximation is that any discharge in the channel greater than the downstream maximum allowable discharge is diverted over the weir. Using this approximation, the hydrograph at the downstream end of a diversion structure is a truncated version of the hydrograph at the upstream end. This form of diversion is modeled with the Diversion Option records in HEC-1. The KK and DT records are title records. The fields of the DI record are channel discharges upstream of the structure while the fields of the DQ record are the diversion flow rates for the corresponding field of the DI record. HEC-1 uses linear interpolation to find values not given on the DI and DQ records.

After the first iteration, SAS automatically modifies the diversion records in the HEC-1 input file for the location of the side weir. For the second and subsequent iterations, the averaged diversion hydrograph from Section 2.2.2.5 below is entered into the HEC-1 input file with QI records. Negative values in the fields of the record indicate outflows from the channel while positive values indicate inflows to the channel. The QI record description in the HEC-1 User's Manual does not mention channel outflows because the record was developed to represent inflows to the channel. However, the QI inputs will work for outflows.

After the input file is prepared, the automated system executes HEC-1 to compute the discharge hydrograph at specified locations in the channel. These locations must include the downstream end of each diversion structure because the discharge hydrographs for those cross-sections are used by SIDEHYD to compute the diversion hydrograph.

2.2.2.2 - Computing Channel Water Levels using HEC-2

HEC-2 is used to compute the water level hydrographs for the channel. This calculation is done for time steps throughout the hydrograph, not just for the peak flows. SAS places channel discharge data from HEC-1 into the HEC-2 input file and then computes water surface pro-

files (or water surface elevations) for successive times. The discharges from hydrographs computed by HEC-1 are placed by SAS on corresponding QT records in the HEC-2 input file. Each field of the QT record represents a particular time interval. For example, the first field of each QT record might have the channel discharge for the time 15:00 hr, while the second field has the discharges for 15:30 hr and so on for each additional field. Since each water surface profile calculation by HEC-2 uses a particular field of the QT record, the profiles can be related to time. By making several profile calculations using successive QT fields, the water levels are calculated for various times, producing the water level hydrograph for the channel.

The selected times at which corresponding channel discharge data are entered on the QT records must adequately represent the channel discharge and water level hydrographs at the downstream end of the diversion structure. These representative hydrograph values are used to compute the new diversion hydrograph. There should be at least 15 to 20 hydrograph values for the time during which there is diversion flow. For the one-weir example in Section 3.6.1, there are 18 points on the graphs while there is flow in either direction over the weir for the final iteration. For the two-weir example in Section 3.6.2, the numbers are about the same. There are many more values in the SIDEHYD calculations than are shown in the figures, i.e., the time step for the SIDEHYD calculations is much smaller than indicated by the points on the graphs in Section 3.6.

Since diversion occurs only when the channel water level is above the weir crest or culvert invert, the user can input a "Threshold Discharge." This value is used by SAS to determine the point at which to begin and end the computations. The selection of an appropriate Threshold Discharge can be evaluated from the computational results of a trial run since the diversion for the first time in the simulation should be zero if the water surface in the channel is below the weir crest or diversion culvert invert. If the first diversion discharge is non-zero, the Threshold Discharge is too large and the program operation will cease. If there are a lot of initial zero values for the diversion discharge, the Threshold Discharge may be too small. The same Threshold Discharge is used for both the starting and stopping of the calculations, i.e., when the channel discharge falls below the threshold value, the computations will be stopped.

For the way that SAS is configured, HEC-2 can be used to compute up to nine water surface profiles per run. If there are more than nine time steps in the simulation, as there normally should be, SAS will execute HEC-2 multiple times.

2.2.2.3 - Side-Diversion Computations using SIDEHYD

For each pair of channel depth and discharge values for the downstream end of the diversion structure, SIDEHYD computes a corresponding diversion flow rate. SAS enters the channel water level and discharge hydrographs for the downstream end of the structure into the SIDE-

HYD input file. Negative discharges in the diversion hydrograph indicate flow out of the channel while positive values indicate flow into the channel. SIDEHYD also calculates the stage hydrograph in the detention basin.

2.2.2.4 - Drainage Culvert Calculations using SIDEHYD

SIDEHYD also calculates flow through drainage culverts. The program assumes that there are check valves on the culverts; the check valves may be either flap gates or Tideflex valves. Because of the assumption of check valves, these calculations start when the water level in the channel falls below the water level in the detention basin. The calculations for the drainage culverts use THYSYS (TxDOT, 1977) as a subroutine to SIDEHYD. THYSYS, which was obtained from TxDOT, was version 2.4.2 from January 1992.

2.2.2.5 - Averaging New and Old Side-Diversion Hydrographs

For stability in the calculations, the newly computed diversion hydrograph is averaged with the previous trial discharge hydrograph for the weir. The result is a new trial weir hydrograph to be used in the HEC-1 input file for the next iteration. Using a weighed average of the previous and current diversion hydrographs has produced stable solutions during the iterations. While stable solutions were obtained for the examples in Section 3.6, the limits for stability have not been explicitly determined.

2.2.2.6 - Testing for Convergence

The differences between the diversion hydrographs at the beginning and at the end of the iteration generally decrease during the iteration process (although there may be occasional temporary increases). As the diversion hydrographs converge, the other parameters (such as channel discharge and depth) converge as well. The calculations are considered to have converged when the differences between the diversion flow rate for each time step at the beginning and end of an iteration are all smaller than 7.5% of the maximum diversion discharge.

3 - USER'S MANUAL

3.1 - SYSTEM HARDWARE REQUIREMENTS

The Side-Diversion Analysis System is designed to run on IBM-PC compatible computers using DOS. This type of operation was dictated by the fact that SAS is built on HEC-1 and HEC-2, which are both DOS programs. Computers that use Windows as their primary operating environment must emulate DOS or exit to DOS before the system can be started. The system requires

- 1) an IBM-PC compatible computer.
- 2) a minimum of 575 KB free in conventional RAM for DOS.
- 3) a VGA or SVGA monitor.
- 4) a printer if graphs are to be printed directly from SAS. (See also Section 3.5.1.)

The software was developed primarily on a 120 MHz Dell Dimension XPS P120c computer with 16 MB of RAM, a CTX color monitor, and an HP Deskjet 660C printer.

3.2 - PROGRAM INSTALLATION

The Side-Diversion Analysis System relies on prior installation of the HEC-1 Flood Hydrograph Package and the HEC-2 Water Surface Profiles computer programs. These programs were developed by the Hydrologic Engineering Center, Corps of Engineers, Davis, California. If they are not present, it will be necessary to obtain them and properly install them. In March 2002, these program and their manuals could be downloaded from

http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/software_distrib/index.html

A list of vendors for the program can be obtained from

<http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/index.html>

or from

Hydrologic Engineering Center
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
609 Second Street
Davis, CA 95616-4687
(916) 756-1104

The specific steps in the installation are as follows:

- 1) If it does not already exist, create a directory (folder) for the HEC executable programs at the root directory level (usually C:\HECEXE). It is imperative that the name of the directory be in the PATH statement of the DOS environment so that the programs can be executed from any directory without use of their complete path.

- 2) On the C:\ drive, create directories (folders) named H1H2SH and SAS at the root directory level (i.e., C:\H1H2SH and C:\SAS). The SAS programs use complete path names for these directories, so they do not need to be specified in the DOS path.
- 3) Copy the supplied files to the C:\ drive being certain that they are in the same directories on the C:\ drive as on the supplied disks. In Windows, the folders and all of their files can be copied directly to the C:\ drive. The folders and their contents should be

C:\H1H2SH

CNTRL.EXE
EGA.GFN
GP2.EXE
GP3.EXE
HELV12.GFN
HELV8.GFN
KCNTRL.EXE
MO2H1DF.EXE
MOH1DF.EXE
MOH2DF0.EXE
MOH2DF1.EXE
MOH2DF2.EXE
MOH2DFK.EXE
MOH2OF.EXE
MOSWDF.EXE
RERNTOL.DAT
RETRHYD.EXE
SAS.EXE
SIDEHYD.EXE

C:\SAS

[Input files for HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD]

There should be a minimum of approximately 5 to 6 MB of free hard disk space (after HEC-1 and HEC-2 are installed). The exact amount of required disk space depends on the size of the input and output files.

3.3 - INPUT FILES

3.3.1 - General Requirements

Before execution of the Side-Diversion Analysis System, input files must be developed for HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD. SAS uses these files as base data files from which to automatically construct its input files. Because the user is presumed to have experience preparing input files for HEC-1 and HEC-2, the description of these data files (Sections 3.3.2.1 and 3.3.2.2) will be limited to certain records and fields that pertain to linking them into the SAS model. The HEC-1 User's Manual (U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1990) and the HEC-2 User's Manual (U.

S. Army Corps of Engineers, 1994) or the on-line manuals at the web site given in Section 3.2 should be used for information on these input files. The SIDEHYD input file is described in Section 3.3.2.3.

Prior to executing SAS, the base data files for HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD should be processed separately by their respective programs to be sure that they are free of input errors. SIDEHYD can be run from the DOS prompt by entering

C:\H1H2SH\SIDEHYD.EXE Input=path\filename

The output will go to active directory. It is necessary that

- 1) the HEC-1 base data file accurately model the hydrology in the subject watershed,
- 2) the HEC-2 base data file accurately model the hydraulics in the channels,
- 3) the SIDEHYD base data file accurately specifies dimensions and physical characteristics of the proposed diversion structures and detention basin,
- 4) there be consistency among these data files as to station numbering, elevations, and channel geometry, and
- 5) the station numbers for HEC-1 and HEC-2 increase in the upstream direction.

It is not necessary that there be the same number of stations in HEC-1 and HEC-2; either program can have the larger number of stations. However, it is essential for stations that are included in the input files for both programs to have exactly the same station numbers so that SAS can automatically find corresponding stations in the two programs. The Side-Diversion Analysis System makes its own copies of the base data files and modifies them; the original base files remain in tact during processing. Any interpolated flows in the HEC-1 base data file are not used by SAS.

3.3.2 - Input Files for One Diversion Structure

For diversion structures that are hydraulically independent (Section 2.1.6), multiple structures along a stream can be modeled and designed one at a time, provided that the process is started at the most upstream structure. The hydrographs for downstream structures must account for diversions at upstream structures.

For one diversion structure, SAS requires that the user specify one HEC-1 base data file, one HEC-2 base data file, and one SIDEHYD base data file. The user must also supply an UPWEIR station number (at the upstream end of the structure), an ATWEIR station number (in the middle of the structure), a DNWEIR station number (at the downstream end of the structure), and a Hydrograph Threshold discharge (the channel flow rate below which no calculations are made by SAS). UPWEIR, ATWEIR, and DNWEIR (Fig. 3.1) designations are used for both weirs and diversion culverts. UPWEIR is used only in HEC-1 and only to determine the hydrograph at the upstream end of the diversion structure. Thus, while it is conceptually at the

upstream end of the structure, but it may actually be anywhere upstream that gives an accurate representation of the hydrograph at the upstream end of the structure.

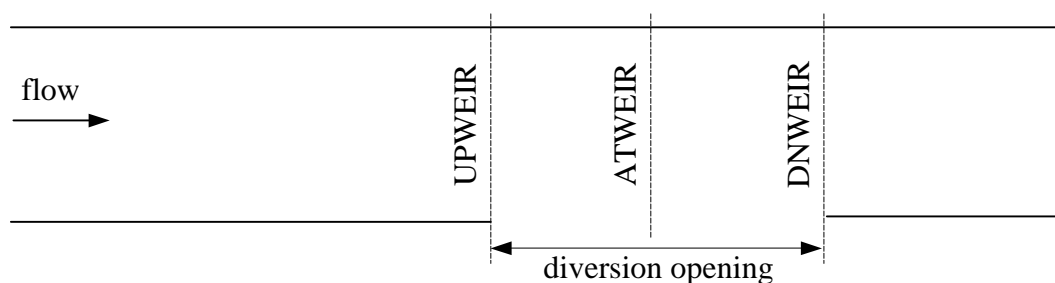


Fig. 3.1 - Schematic Plan View of Channel Showing UPWEIR, ATWEIR, and DNWEIR stations

Typical results for calculations for one weir are presented in Section 3.6.1 and for one set of diversion culverts in Section 3.6.3. The input files for these examples are given in Appendix 6.2. In that section and in the following examples, certain file naming conventions are used but are not required:

filename.H1D	an HEC-1 base data file
filename.H2D	an HEC-2 base data file
filename.SHD	a SIDEHYD base data file

3.3.2.1 - HEC-1 Input File

In addition to the normal requirements for a HEC-1 input file, the HEC-1 base data file for SAS must satisfy the following conditions:

- Stations that are included in the input files for both HEC-1 and HEC-2 must have exactly the same station numbers. Furthermore, these station identifications in HEC-1 must be station numbers, not alphanumeric designations, and must be integers. Alphanumeric station designations can still be used in HEC-1 for stations that are not also in HEC-2.
- The station numbers that are in both HEC-1 and HEC-2 must increase in the upstream direction.
- The HEC-1 base data file must include the stations for which QT records appear in the HEC-2 base data file.
- The UPWEIR station number must be a valid KK group identifier in the HEC-1 base data file. UPWEIR is the station at which the Hydrograph Threshold discharge is used to determine the time interval of interest for the analysis.

- The ATWEIR station number must be in field 1 (ISTAD) of the DT record.
- The DNWEIR station number must appear as a KK group identifier and must also be a cross section in the HEC-2 base data file.
- Each KK record for which hydrographs are to be read needs to be followed by a KO record with 1 or 2 in field 1 and with all of the other fields blank on the KO record.
- The HEC-1 base data file should include the first estimate of the diversion on DT, DI, and DQ records that immediately follow the KK record for the sub-basin upstream of the DNWEIR station. In the example below, the values on the DI and DQ records give an initial diversion of all flow above 12,000 cfs. The diversion specified in the base data file is used as the initial estimate of side-channel discharge.

The excerpt below is taken from the HEC-1 input file A1.H1D in Appendix 6.2.1 and illustrates the specifications for UPWEIR station 85292, ATWEIR station 85167, and DNWEIR station 85042 for a weir that is 250 ft long. These station numbers are underlined. The numerical values of the station numbers are used only for identification, not for any computations.

```

KK 85292FROM E100#6 (STA 913+78 TO STA 850+43
RS      1              -1
RC  0.12    0.035    0.12    6335  0.00095
RX      0        1        2        77    147    222    223    224
RY     25       25       25        0      0      25      25      25
KO      2
KK 85042DIVERT FLOW TO POND 25
DT 85167
DI      0      5000    12000    18000    25000
DQ      0        0        0     6000    13000
KO      2
KK 77969FROM E100#7 (STA 850+43 TO STA 779+68)
RS      1              -1
RC  0.12    0.035    0.12    7075  0.0008
RX      0        1        2        62    107    167    168    169
RY     24       24       24        0      0      24      24      24
KO      2

```

The HEC-1 input file for one set of diversion culverts (A1CULV.H1D, Appendix 6.2.2) is identical except for the DQ record, which was changed as shown below to account for the smaller diversion capacity of the diversion culverts:

```

KK 85042DIVERT FLOW TO POND 25
DT 85066
DI      0      5000    12000    20000    25000
DQ      0        0        0        0     3000

```

Proper functioning of the system requires correspondence of some stations specified in the hydrologic model (HEC-1 KK records, field 1) with cross sections specified in the hydraulic model (HEC-2 X1 records, field 1). Since HEC-2 requires integer cross section identifiers and HEC-1 does not, integer identifiers must be used in HEC-1 input at those stations that correspond in the HEC-2 file.

3.3.2.2 - HEC-2 Input File

In addition to the normal requirements for a HEC-2 input file, the HEC-2 base data file for SAS must satisfy the following conditions:

- Stations that are included in the input files for both HEC-1 and HEC-2 must have exactly the same station numbers. Furthermore, these station numbers must be integers.
- The station numbers must increase in the upstream direction.
- There must be a cross section at the DNWEIR station.

A sample input file called A1.H2D is in Appendix 6.2.5. The X1 record for the DNWEIR station (85042) and a few following records are shown below.

X1	<u>85042</u>	18	20300	20469	1300	800	1109			
CI	-1	66.78	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-45			
GR	100	18000	95	19050	90.7	20000	90.8	20100	90.9	20200
GR	89.5	20300	77.6	20327	75.1	20330	74.4	20337	74.8	20345
GR	77.6	20347	81	20430	94.7	20469	93.5	20500	93.3	20600
GR	93.7	20700	94	22600	95	22610				

3.3.2.3 - SIDEHYD Input File

Compared to the previous version of the program (Davis and Holley, 1988), the input file for this version can include new features such as drainage culverts and diversion culverts. Nevertheless, the input file structure for SIDEHYD remains consistent with the previous program so that input files for the previous version can still be used. On the other hand, to maintain this consistency, the input file requires some parameters that are not used.

Example input files are given in Appendices 6.2.6 - 6.2.10. The following list shows the structure of the input file, which uses free formatting. This list is followed by the definitions of the parameters, most of which are also illustrated in Fig. 3.2 - Fig. 3.9.

```

OUTFIL, PLTFIL
NTITL
TITLE
TITLE
    etc. for NTITL lines.
IMON
CWIDTH, SS, SZ, ZD, MANN
TYPE, WRP, WRLEN, WRW, WRES (for weirs) or

```

TYPE, CLP, ANBBL, CLH, CLW, CLWT, CLLEN, CLMANN, CLAK, CLSLOPE (for diversion culverts)

NSTEP, NDSTEP, TCOMP, TPLT

NPD

YPD, APD

YPD, APD

etc. for NPD lines.

ND

TSTR, WSELD, QDSTR

TSTR, WSELD, QDSTR

TSTR, WSELD, QDSTR

TSTR, WSELD, QDSTR

etc. for ND lines.

NDRAIN

GATE, STA, CDI, CHF, CWF, CLF, CIF, COF

GATE, STA, CDI, CHF, CWF, CLF, CIF, COF

etc. for NDRAINC lines.

These lines may be omitted.

where:

ANBBL	Number of diversion culvert boxes (Fig. 3.5).
APD	basin plan area (ac) at each YPD (Fig. 3.7).
CDI	pipe drainage culvert diameter (in.) (Fig. 3.8, Fig. 3.9). Use 0 for box culverts.
CHF	box drainage culvert height (ft) (Fig. 3.8, Fig. 3.9). Use 0 for pipe culverts.
CIF	drainage culvert invert elevation (ft) at inlet (Fig. 3.8).
CKE	drainage culvert entrance loss coefficient.
CKX	drainage culvert exit loss coefficient.
CLAK	entrance loss coefficient for diversion box culverts.
CLF	drainage culvert length (ft) (Fig. 3.8).
CLH	height of diversion box culverts (ft) (Fig. 3.5).
CLLEN	length of boxes of diversion culverts (ft) (Fig. 3.5).
CLMANN	Manning's coefficient for diversion culverts.
CLP	height (ft) of invert of outlet of diversion box culvert (relative to channel invert at downstream side of diversion culverts) (Fig. 3.5).
CLSLOPE	invert slope of diversion culverts (ft/ft), positive indicates a slope downward toward detention basin, negative is opposite (Fig. 3.5).
CLW	inside width of diversion box culverts (ft) (Fig. 3.5).
CLWT	width of walls between boxes of diversion culverts (ft) (Fig. 3.5).
COF	drainage culvert invert elevation (ft) at outlet (Fig. 3.8).
CRP	drainage culvert invert height above channel invert, not elevation (ft) (Fig. 3.8).
CWF	box drainage culvert width (ft). Use 0 for pipe culverts (Fig. 3.9).
CWIDTH	base width of trapezoidal channel cross section (ft) (Fig. 3.2, Fig. 3.5).
GATE	FLAP or FLEX, indicating the type of culvert check valve.
IMON	1 to show some results of computations on screen for monitoring progress, or

	0 to suppress output to screen (no longer used but required in the input for consistency with earlier versions).
MANN	Manning's n value for the channel.
ND	number of sets of TSTR, WSELD, and QDSTR values for downstream hydrograph (Fig. 3.6).
NDSTEP	number of dx steps for gradually varied flow computations in channel along weir end slopes for no flow and reverse flow over weir. Also used for weir flow computations for reverse flow (Fig. 3.4).
NDRAIN	number of drainage culverts.
NPD	number of sets of YPD and APD values.
NSTEP	number of dx steps for gradually varied flow in channel along weir crest for no flow and for reverse flow over weir. Also used for weir flow computations for reverse flow (Fig. 3.4).
NTITL	number of title lines. May be any value including zero.
OUTFIL	output filename. No more than 40 characters enclosed in single quotes ('). No longer used.
PLTFIL	plot filename. No more than 40 characters enclosed in single quotes ('). No longer used.
QDSTR	channel discharges at downstream end of weir in input hydrograph (cfs) (Fig. 3.6).
SS	side slope of channel trapezoidal cross section (Fig. 3.2, Fig. 3.5).
STA	distance from a drainage culvert to the downstream end of the weir (ft) with positive being downstream and negative, upstream (Fig. 3.9).
SZ	channel invert (bed) slope (ft/ft) (Fig. 3.3).
TCOMP	computational time step (hr).
TITLE	title. Each line must be enclosed in single quotes('). May be no more than 78 characters on each line.
TPLT	time increment for PLT file (hr). This parameter has no effect on hydraulic calculations (no longer used but required in the input for consistency with earlier versions).
TSTR	time for input hydrograph values (hr).
TYPE	WEIR or CULV, indicating the type of diversion. If not specified, WEIR is assumed.
WRES	end slope of weir for access road from top of berm to weir crest (Fig. 3.3).
WRLN	length of weir crest parallel to channel invert, excluding end slopes (ft) (Fig. 3.3).
WRP	weir height above channel invert, not elevation of weir crest (ft) (Fig. 3.2, Fig. 3.3).
WRW	width of weir crest in direction of flow over weir (ft) (Fig. 3.2).
WSELD	input hydrograph water surface elevation at downstream end of weir (ft) (Fig. 3.6).
YPD	elevation in basin (ft). Read in as elevation, then converted to be relative to ZD (Fig. 3.7).
ZD	elevation of channel invert at downstream end of weir (ft) (Fig. 3.3).

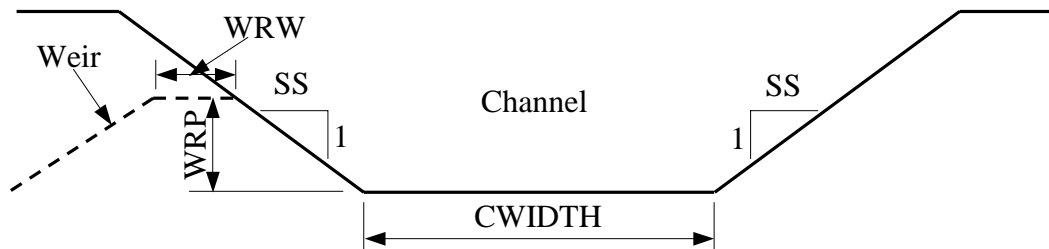


Fig. 3.2 - Definitions for the Channel and Weir, Looking along the Channel Axis

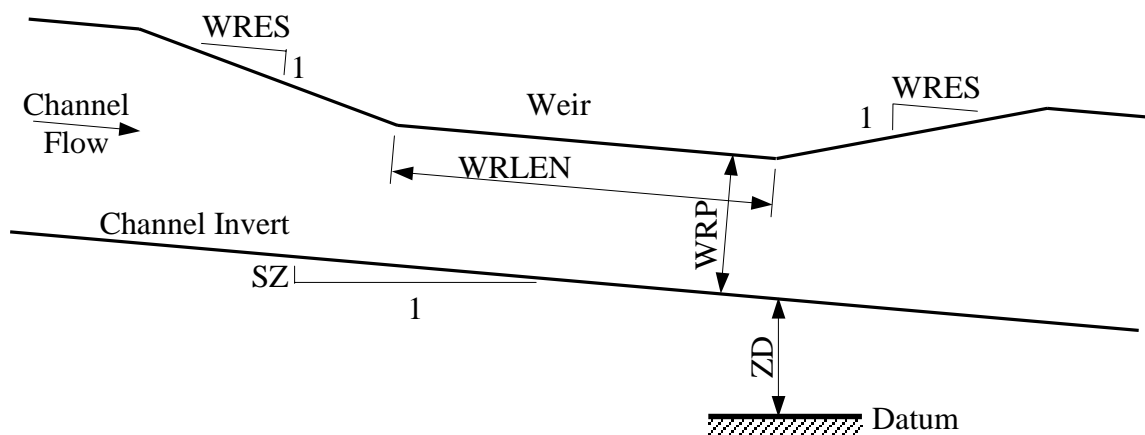


Fig. 3.3 - Definitions for the Channel and Weir, Looking Normal to the Channel Axis

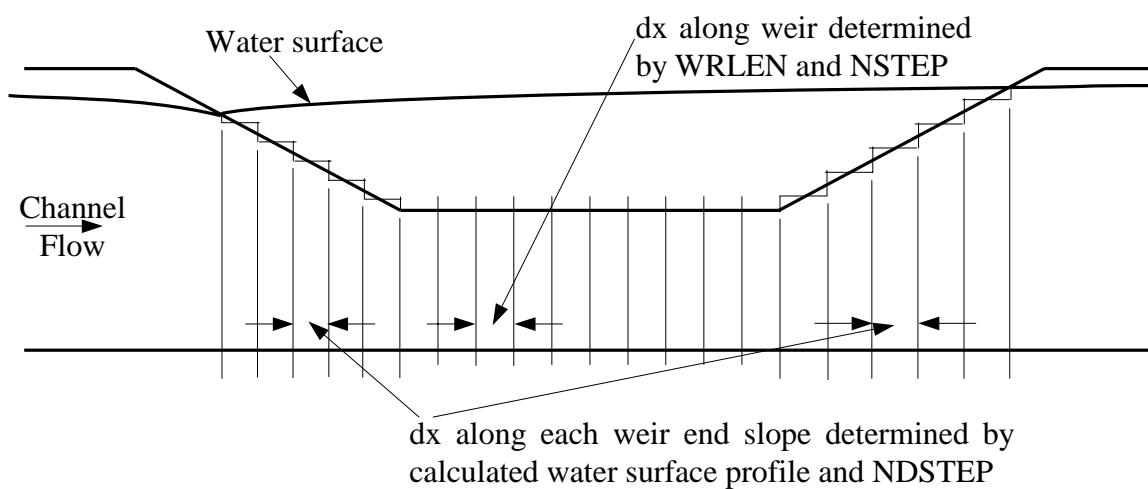


Fig. 3.4 - Definitions for Computational Parameters for the Weir, Looking Normal to the Channel Axis

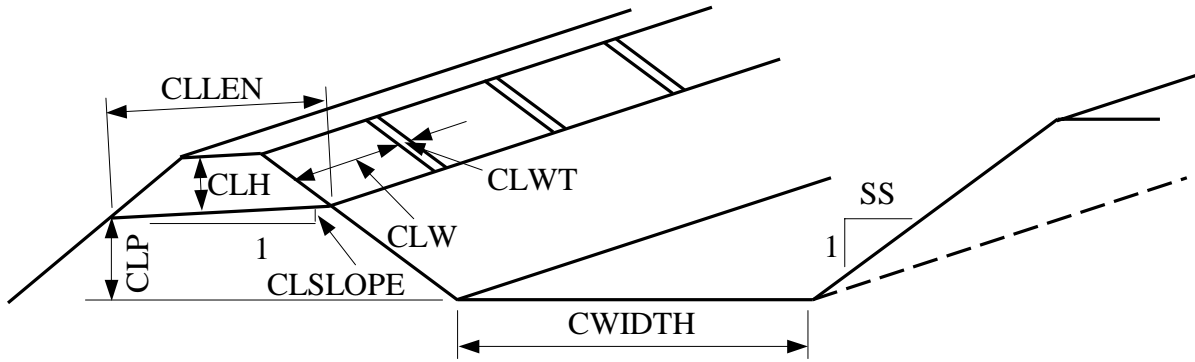


Fig. 3.5 - Definitions for Diversion Culverts, Isometric View

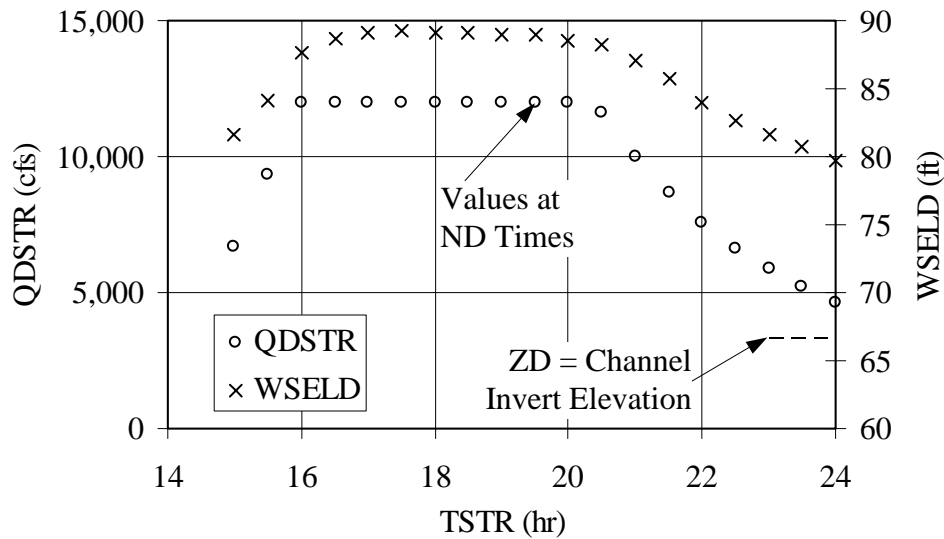


Fig. 3.6 - Parameters for the Input Discharge and Stage Hydrographs at the Downstream End of the Weir or Diversion culverts

Basin drainage culvert modeling is implemented by adding input records at the end of the file. The first of these records must indicate the number of culverts. Subsequent records, one for each culvert, must specify the culvert's location (distance in feet) from the downstream end of the weir (with positive distances being downstream and negative, upstream), the diameter in inches if the outlet is a pipe, the height in feet and the width in feet if the outlet is a box, the length in feet, the elevation of the invert in feet at the basin end, and the elevation of the invert in feet at the channel end. For a circular pipe culvert, the height and width must be specified as zero. Similarly, for a box culvert the diameter must be specified as zero.

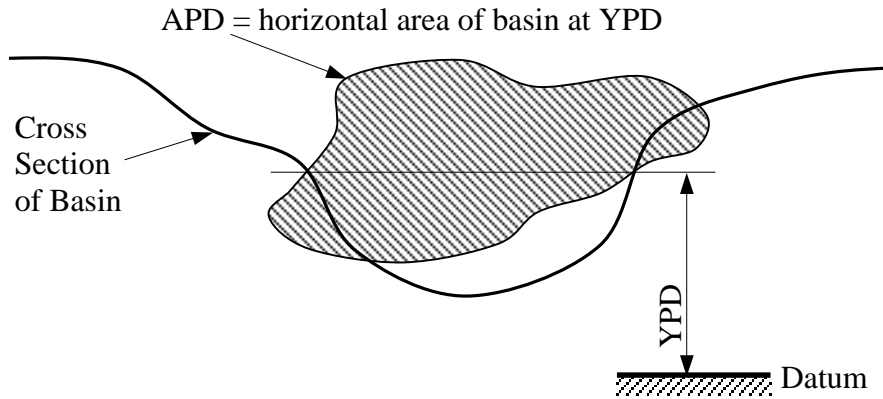


Fig. 3.7 - Definitions for a Detention Basin

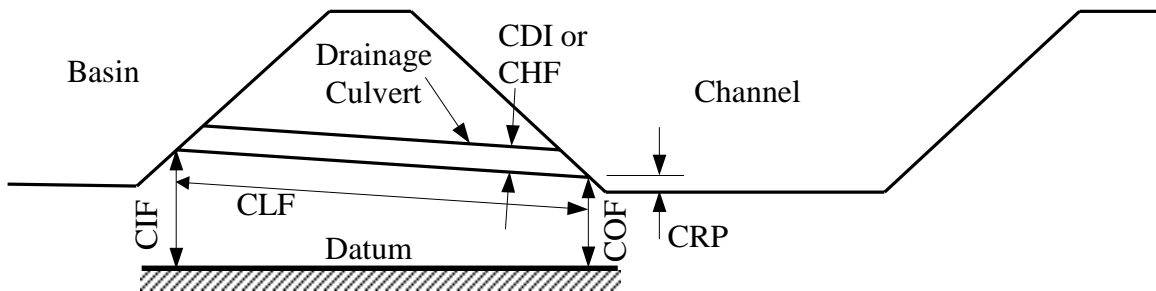


Fig. 3.8 - Definitions for the Vertical Position of Drainage Culverts, Looking along Channel Axis

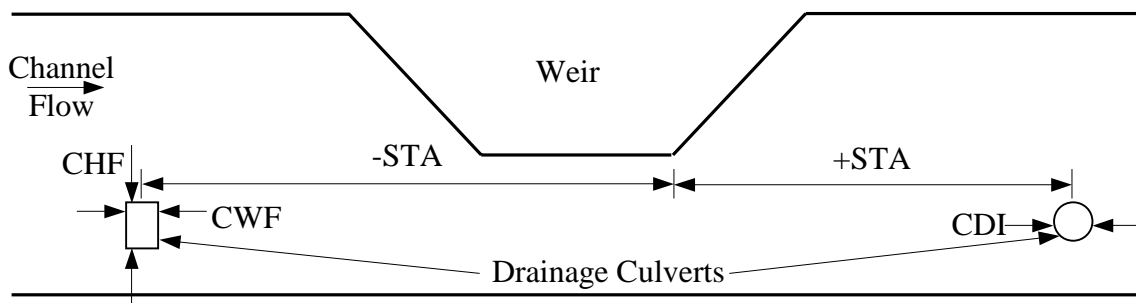


Fig. 3.9 - Definitions for the Longitudinal Position and Sizes of Drainage Culverts, Looking Normal to the Channel Axis

The following selection is taken from SIDEHYD input data file A2.SHD (Appendix 6.2.8) and illustrates the input required.

2							
FLAP	100.	12.	0.	0.	100.	68.	67.
FLEX	-900.	60.	0.	0.	100.	68.	67.

The example is for two drainage culverts. The first culvert is located 100 feet downstream of the downstream end of the weir. It has a flap gate. It is a 12-in. diameter pipe, 100 ft long, with invert elevation 68 ft at the basin end and 67 ft at the channel end. The second culvert is located 900 feet upstream of the downstream end of the weir. Equipped with a Tideflex valve, it is a 60-in. pipe, with length and invert elevations identical to the previous culvert. (The program allows a specification of NONE rather than either FLAP or FLEX, but this option should not be used since the program does not calculate flow into the basin through a culvert with no check valve.)

The inclusion of drainage culverts can slow the SAS calculations considerably. This effect occurs both because the calculations for drainage culverts is rather slow and because the Hydrograph Threshold needs to be decreased so that the program will run long enough to see the effects of the drainage culverts. Since the flow through drainage culverts is normally much slower than the reverse flow over a side weir or through diversion culverts, it is recommended that SAS be run without drainage culverts for designing the diversion weir or diversion culverts. After the design is complete, drainage culverts can be added to determine their effects on draining the water stored in the basin below the weir crest. The final diversion and channel hydrographs could also be used to obtain an improved estimate of values to be entered in the DI and DQ records for the base HEC-1 input file and possibly decrease the running time for SAS.

3.3.3 - Input Files for Two Diversion Structures

SAS is capable of modeling two diversion structures along the same stream. When two structures are close enough together to be hydraulically dependent (Section 2.1.6), they should be modeled at the same time. As for one structure, there must be one HEC-1 base data file and one HEC-2 base data file (Sections 3.3.2.1 and 3.3.2.2). In these files, the UPWEIR, ATWEIR, and DNWEIR station numbers must be specified for each structure. The rules that apply to the specification of UPWEIR, ATWEIR, and DNWEIR stations in the HEC-1 and HEC-2 base data files are the same for the two diversion problem as those described earlier for one diversion. For the two-diversion case, there must be two SIDEHYD base data files. Each of these files is prepared as for the one-diversion case.

Input files for an example with two weirs are given in Appendices 6.2.3, 6.2.5, 6.2.6, and 6.2.9. Typical results are presented in Section 3.6.2. Input files for an example with two sets of diversion culverts are given in Appendices 6.2.4, 6.2.5, 6.2.7, and 6.2.10. Typical results are presented in Section 3.6.4.

3.4 - EXECUTION

The Side-Diversion Analysis System may be executed by making the C:\SAS directory the active directory in DOS and typing

C:\SAS GO

This command invokes a batch file, named GO.BAT, that issues the commands necessary to reset and start the system. The first thing that the batch file does is to delete the output files from any previous runs of SAS since the files are automatically given the same names by each execution of SAS. Thus, if it is desired to save any previous output files, they must be moved or renamed before running SAS again. Also, after typing GO, the first thing that may be seen on the screen is some messages that files could not be found. This type of message immediately after starting SAS does not indicate a problem; it occurs because the batch file (GO.BAT) that deletes old files (and then executes SAS) is written to delete files for both one-diversion and two-diversion cases, but all of these files generally do not exist at the same time. Next, the batch file executes a Visual Basic User Interface (Fig. 3.10 for one diversion or Fig. 3.11 for two diversions). The interface is for input data filenames, station numbers, and a Hydrograph Threshold discharge (Section 2.2.2.2). Blank fields on the interface for filenames may be filled by typing or by clicking on filenames in the directory windows in the right part of the interface screen. The small arrow in the upper, right part of the white area can be used for changing drives. The light gray rectangle on the right side of the two boxes below the drive designation (i.e., the boxes showing the directories in the selected drive and then the files in the selected directory) is the scroll bar. When the DOS window is in full-screen mode (which can be toggled by ALT-Enter), clicking on one of the fields in the left part of the screen for a filename and then clicking on the filename in the right part of the screen enters the filename into the previously selected field. For one diversion (Fig. 3.10), only the top field for the SIDEHYD input filenames should have an entry and only the left fields for the station numbers should have entries. For two diversions (Fig. 3.11), the first SIDEHYD input file should be for the upstream (U/S) diversion and the second one for the downstream diversion (D/S). The left column of station numbers is for the upstream diversion and the right column for the downstream diversion. The Hydrograph Threshold discharge is used at the UPWEIR station of the upstream diversions structure.

To exit from the SAS User Interface without initiating an analysis, use the button labeled 'EXIT'. To begin analysis, use the button labeled 'CALC'. The SAS User Interface then initiates a process that executes HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD in sequence, for multiple iterations until the process converges. The execution can be stopped with Ctrl-Break. Depending on the point in the execution at which a break is tried, it may be necessary to press Ctrl-Break multiple times before the operating system recognizes the command.

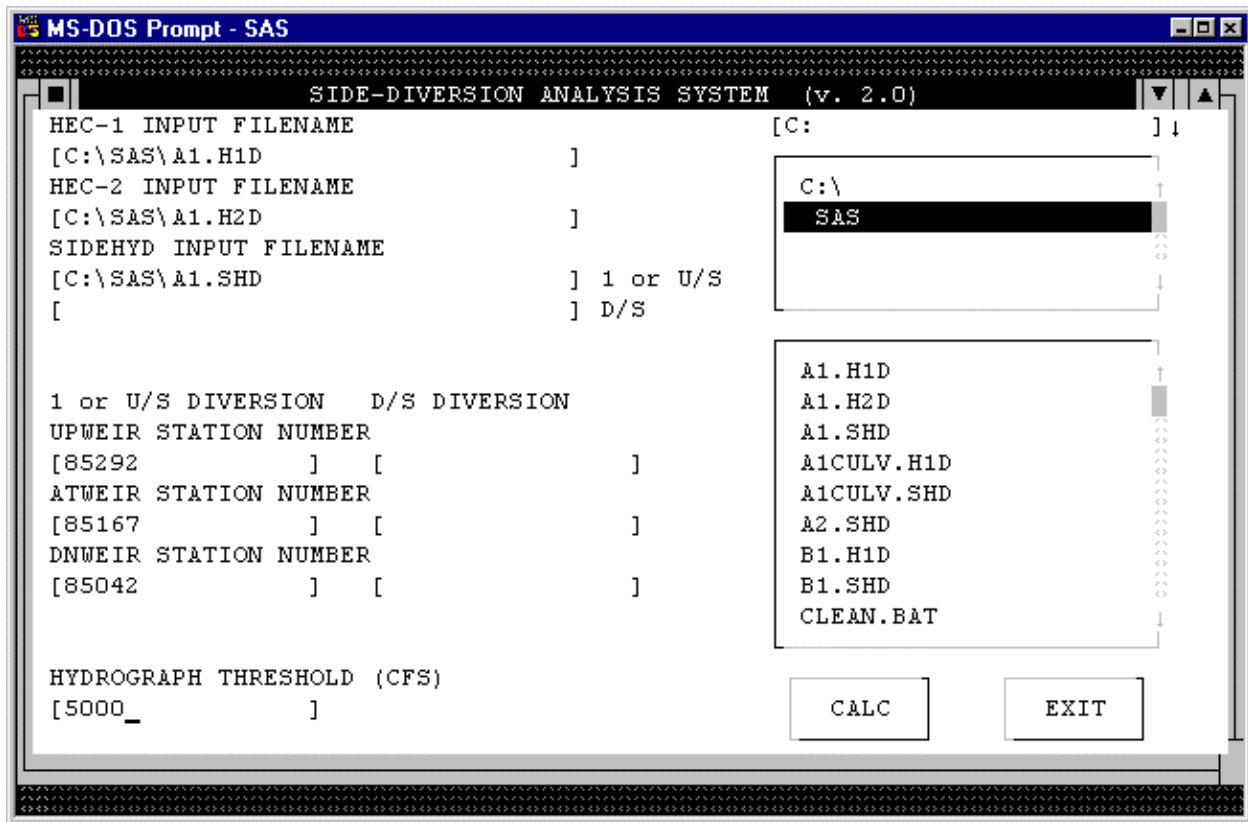


Fig. 3.10 - SAS User Interface example for one weir

Progress of the calculations can be monitored as the programs are executed at the DOS level by batch processors. In addition, a graphical display of the weir performance is given at the end of each iteration. This graph remains on the screen for 10 seconds. If a keypress is detected during that 10 seconds, the execution pauses and the graph remains on the screen until another keypress is detected. Pressing "P" or "p" to resume the calculation sends the screen graphic to a printer. The printed graphs are draft quality, not report quality. (See also the second paragraph below and Section 3.5.1.)

The sequential execution of HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD continues until a solution is found that satisfies the convergence criterion. This criterion is based on MERN, which is the Maximum ERror (difference) Normalized between the assumed and calculated diversion hydrographs. The normalization is with respect to the maximum diversion discharge. A final graph displays the flow and stage at the upstream end of the diversion structure, in the basin, and at the downstream end. A keypress for the one-diversion case returns control to DOS. For two diversions, a keypress is used to move from the final graph for the upstream structure to the final graph for the downstream structure. Then another keypress returns to DOS. The user should

then inspect the final HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD output files (Section 3.5.3) for warnings or error messages.

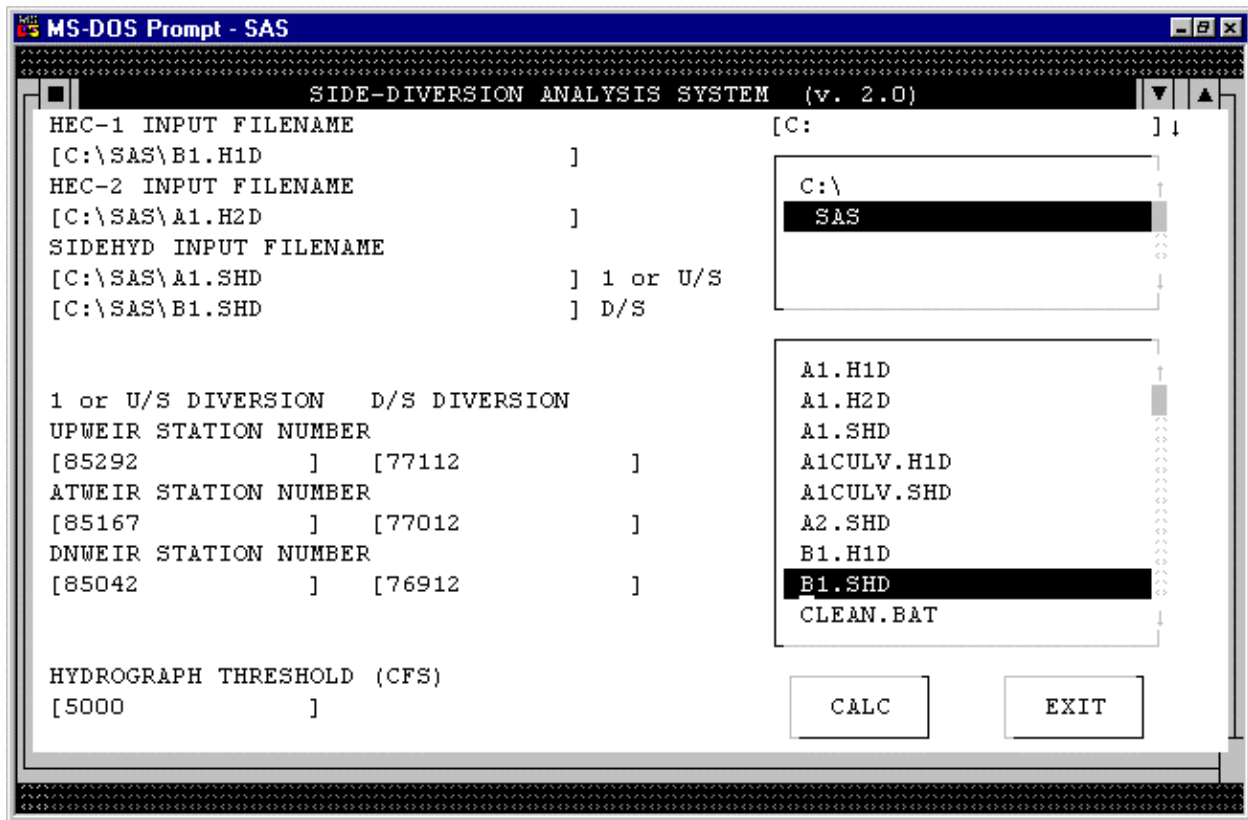


Fig. 3.11 - SAS User Interface example for two weirs

As mentioned above, execution will pause if a key is pressed while one of the graphs showing progress of the iterations is on the screen. For the one diversion case, pressing a key to pause the execution while the graph is showing and then pressing "S" or "s" will cause the execution to proceed as if the convergence criterion had been met. Use the same approach for the graph for the downstream diversion for the two-diversion case. This technique is useful if the graphs showing the progress of the iterations indicate that the calculations have converged to the user's satisfaction even though the numerical convergence criterion has not been met.

The final output files (Section 3.5.3) must be inspected for errors or warnings. The filenames and locations are written to the screen at the end of the execution of SAS, if the execution terminates normally.

3.5 - OUTPUT

The output files generated by HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD are overwritten with each iteration; only the final output files are preserved. Overwriting the intermediate files is

necessary because of the large size and number of output files and the potentially large number of iterations required for an analysis. In addition to the final output files, SAS produces graphic output to the monitor at every iteration and a final graphic output when the convergence criterion is met. It normally is not necessary to preserve the intermediate input and output files. Nevertheless, they can be preserved if the programs are being run from a DOS window in Windows. To preserve the files, cause the execution to pause by pressing a key while a graph is on the screen, minimize the DOS window, and then use the Explorer to copy the files. Do not delete or rename any of the input and output files while SAS is running. The filenames are shown in Table 4.1 and Table 4.2. See also Section 3.5.3.

3.5.1 - Screen Plots

A graph comparing the assumed and calculated diversion flows for each iteration allows the user at the end of every iteration to monitor progress toward solution. Graph titles indicate the names of the base data files used in the analysis, the iteration count, and the error statistics. RMSE, the root mean squared error, is an overall goodness of fit statistic that is computed by squaring the difference between the previous and the present calculated diversion discharges for each time step for the hydrograph, averaging the squares, and taking the square root. RMSE is shown on the screen plots for information only. The convergence criterion for SAS is based on MERN (Section 3.4). Both RMSE and MERN are calculated using all of the points in the SIDEHYD calculations. Only some of these points are shown in the graphs.

The graph at the end of each iteration remains on the screen for ten seconds unless a keypress is detected. A keypress keeps the graph on the monitor and the analysis pauses until another keypress is detected.

The graphs for the examples in Section 3.6 are captured screen plots. If the program is being run in a DOS window under Windows, a key can be pressed during the normal 10 seconds that a graph is on the screen at the end of one of the iterations. This action causes a pause in the program execution and keeps the graph on the screen. The final graph stays on the screen indefinitely (until a key is pressed). Alt-Enter will cause the full screen graph to go into a smaller window. Alt-Print Screen will copy the window onto the clipboard, so that it can be pasted into other applications. The figure can then be resized or cropped as desired. To restart the program, make the DOS window the active window, and then use Alt-Enter to cause the window to return to full-screen size. Pressing a key will cause the program to resume execution.

3.5.2 - Hard Copy Plots

To obtain printed plots directly from the program, a keystroke is needed to pause execution while the graph at the end of one of the iterations is on the screen. The final graph remains on the screen without pressing a key. Pressing "P" or "p" while execution is paused and a graph

is on the screen produces a printed copy of the plot that was on the screen and resumes execution of the programs (or terminates the execution for the final graph). Any other key except "S" or "s" (Section 3.4) will resume execution without generating a printed plot. The hard copy plot is in black and white and is draft quality, not report quality. The output files SIDEHYD.PLT for one diversion or SIDEHYD.PL1 and SIDEHYD.PL2 for two diversions contain the data used to produce the graph of the final results at the end of the computations. These are ASCII (text) files with constant-width columns that may be used in spreadsheets and graphing programs. The columns in the files are time in hours, water surface elevation (ft) at the downstream end of the diversion structure, discharge (cfs) at the downstream end of the structure, water surface elevation (ft) at the upstream end of the structure, discharge (cfs) at the upstream end of the structure, the combined diversion discharge (cfs) through the diversion structure and drainage culverts (if any) with negative being into the basin and positive into the channel, water surface elevation (ft) in the basin, and elevation (ft) of the weir crest or of the invert of diversion culverts. See also Section 3.5.1 for information about capturing screen plots.

3.5.3 - Program Output Files

The output files are in the SAS directory. The results of the calculations are found primarily in the output file of program SIDEHYD (SIDEHYD.OUT for one weir; SIDEHYD.OU1 and SIDEHYD.OU2 for the upstream and downstream weirs, respectively, for two weirs). See also Section 3.5.2.

HEC-1 output from the final iteration is in the file HEC1.OUT. HEC-2 output from the final iteration of multiple runs is in files D01 - Dn, where n is the number of HEC-2 runs that were required to cover the time interval of interest. The number n is in Fortran I2.2 format so that the name is D04 when n = 4 and D11 when n = 11. These are ASCII text files and may be inspected using a text editor or loaded into a spreadsheet for graphing.

It is imperative that the output files for HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD be inspected for warnings and errors.

3.6 - EXAMPLES

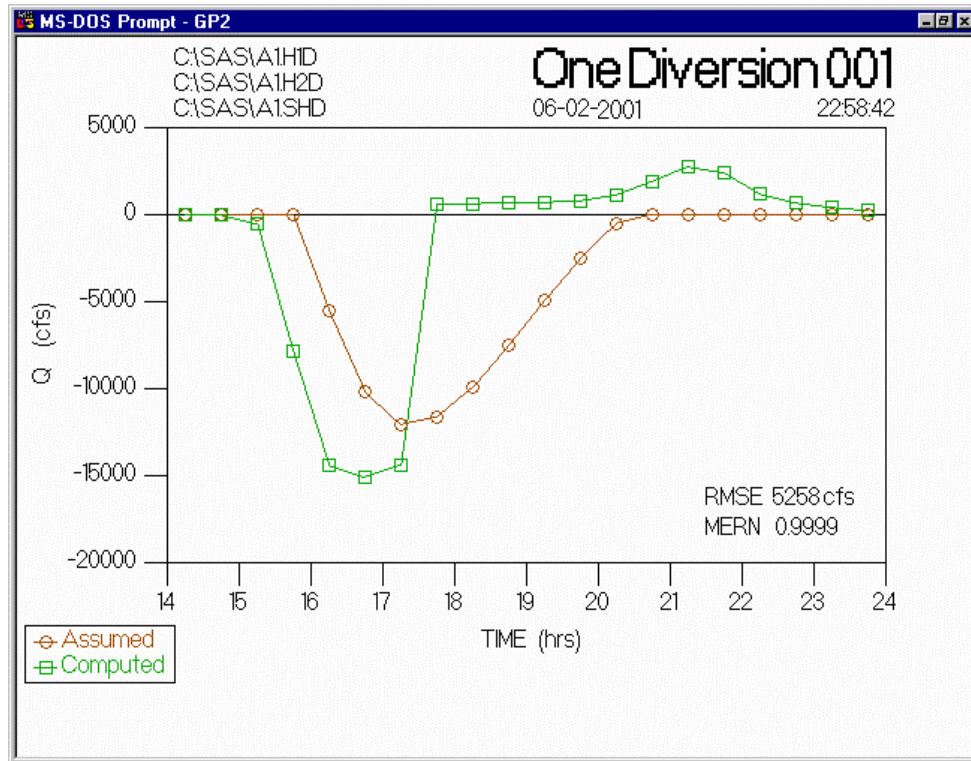
3.6.1 - Example with One Weir

Fig. 3.10 displays the User Interface for an example with one weir and includes the UPWEIR, ATWEIR, and DNWEIR stations. The input files are in Appendix 6.2.1, 6.2.5, and 6.2.6. This weir is 250 ft long and 17 ft high. The filenames that appear in the input fields may include the complete path or only the filename if the input files are in the local (SAS) directory. The blank input fields in Fig. 3.10 are used only for two weirs.

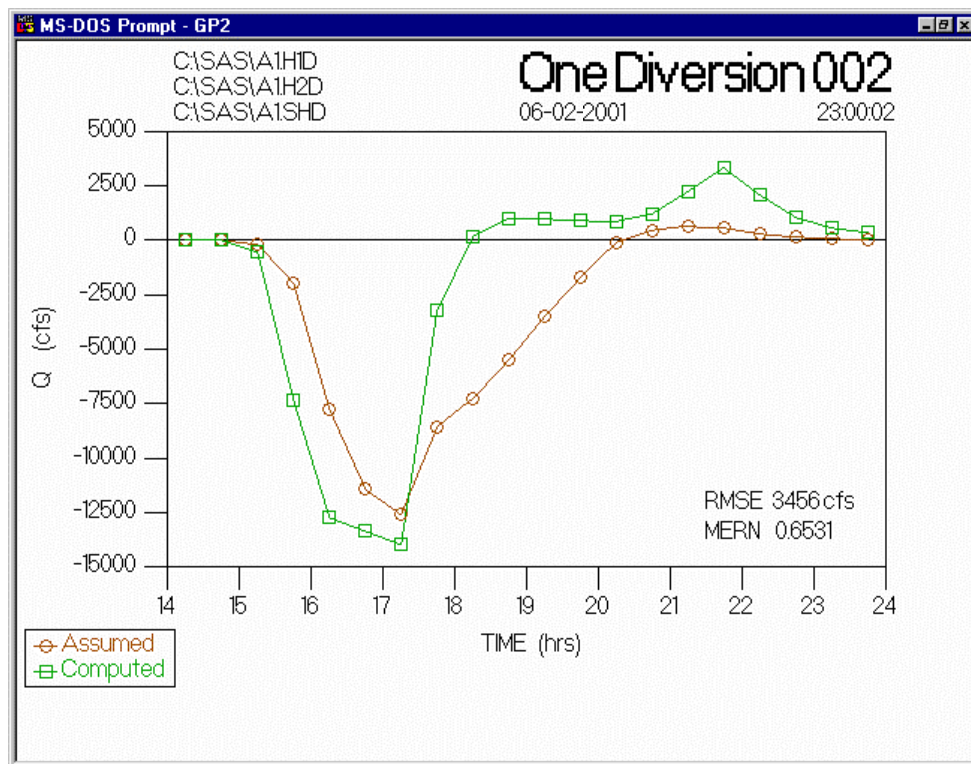
The various parts of Fig. 3.12 show the graphs that are generated during the iterations. The upper left part of the screen gives the input filenames for HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD. "One Diversion" indicates that these calculations are for a situation with one diversion (as contrasted to two diversions in the next example). The number after "One Diversion" is the iteration number. The date and time when the calculations were done are shown below "One Diversion" and the iteration number. There are many more points in the SIDEHYD calculations than are shown in the figures (or than are given in the output files). The various curves have on-screen color coding. Each graph shows the diversion hydrograph assumed at the beginning of the iteration and the hydrograph calculated by SIDEHYD. Negative diversion discharges are into the basin while positive discharges are reverse flow from the basin into the stream. Reverse flow occurs for cases when the basin is filled above the weir crest and then the stage in the stream falls below the water level in the basin. This example converged in eleven iterations.

In Fig. 3.12a, the assumed hydrograph for the first iteration is the one obtained by truncating the hydrograph at the upstream end of the weir. Thus, the assumed hydrograph has no reverse flow. There are large differences between the assumed and computed hydrographs for this first iteration. The root-mean squared-error (RMSE) is 5258 cfs. The MERN (Maximum Error Normalized) is 0.9999. In general, MERN gives the ratio of the maximum difference between assumed and calculated diversion hydrographs divided by the maximum diversion discharge. However, if the value is 1 or larger, the value 0.9999 is written on the graph.

The assumed hydrograph in Fig. 3.12b is the weighted average of the two hydrographs in Fig. 3.12a with a weight of 0.75 applied to the previously assumed hydrograph and 0.25 applied to the previously calculated hydrograph. In each iteration, the assumed diversion hydrograph is this type of weighted average of the assumed and computed hydrographs from the previous iteration. The various parts of Fig. 3.12 illustrate that convergence is achieved first for the earlier times on the hydrograph and then progressively for later times in subsequent iterations. Fig. 3.12f shows the assumed and computed hydrographs for the final iteration. The poorest convergence is normally for the reverse flow or when the flow is close to zero due to having approximately the same head water and tail water levels. The convergence tolerance is set at 0.075, so the calculations stop when MERN falls below 0.075 (7.5%). In this case, there are differences between the assumed and calculated diversion hydrographs of about 720 cfs (0.0573 times the maximum discharge of approximately 12,600 cfs) for short periods of time with an RMS error of 244 cfs. The time with the largest difference between the assumed and calculated diversion discharges may not be one of the points plotted in the figure.

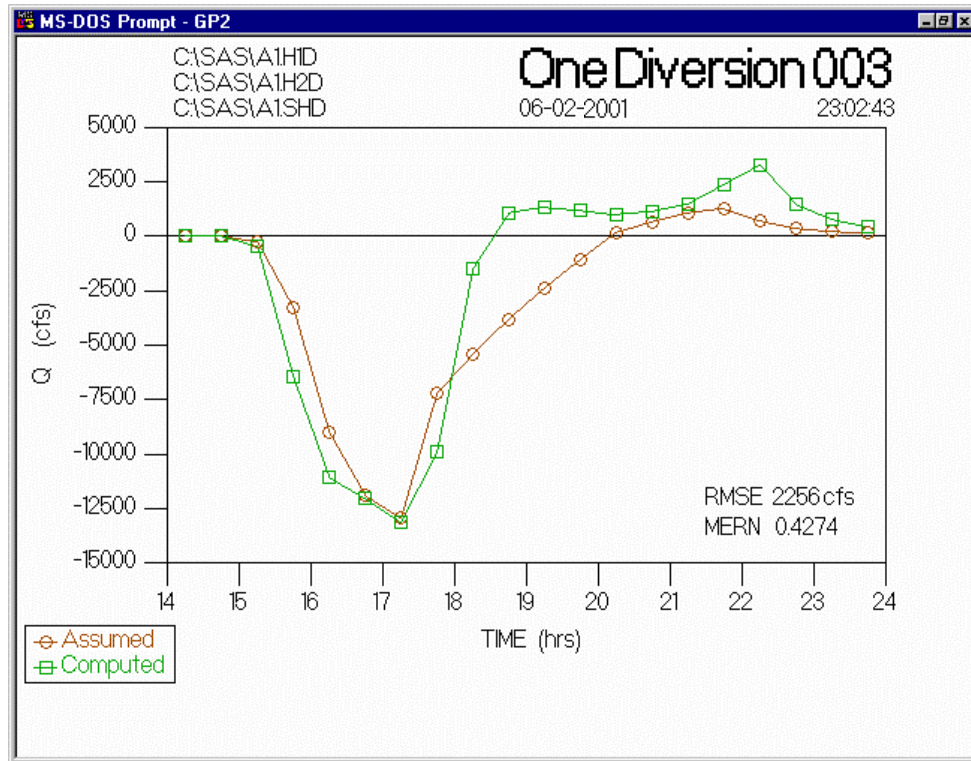


(a) End of first iteration

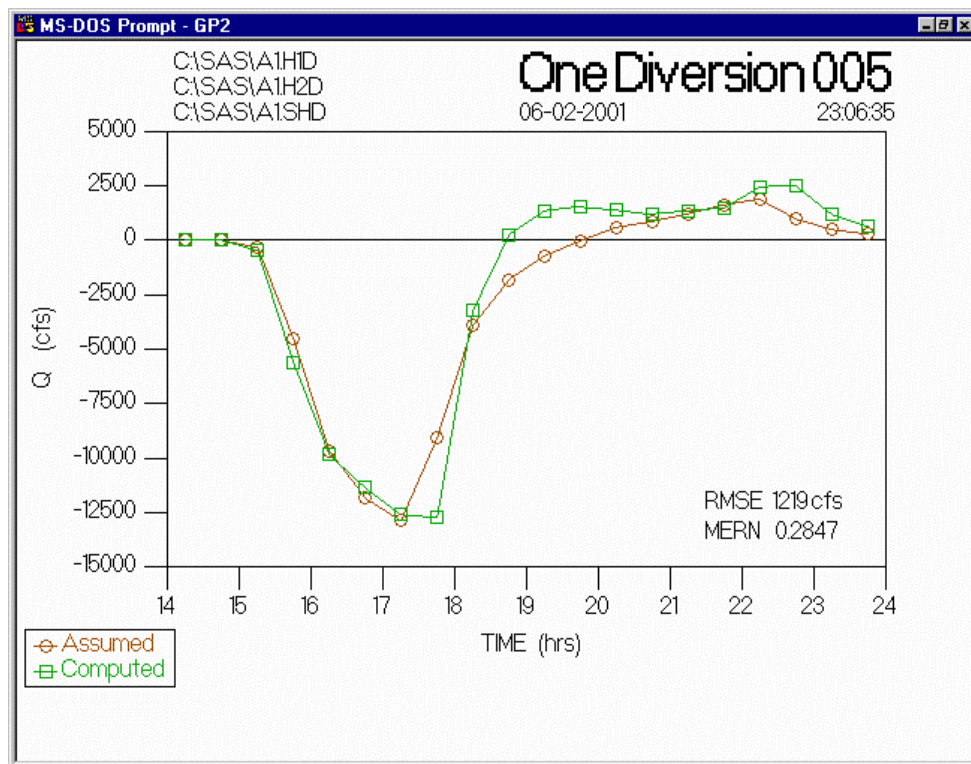


(b) End of second iteration

Fig. 3.12 - Plots during the iterations for one weir

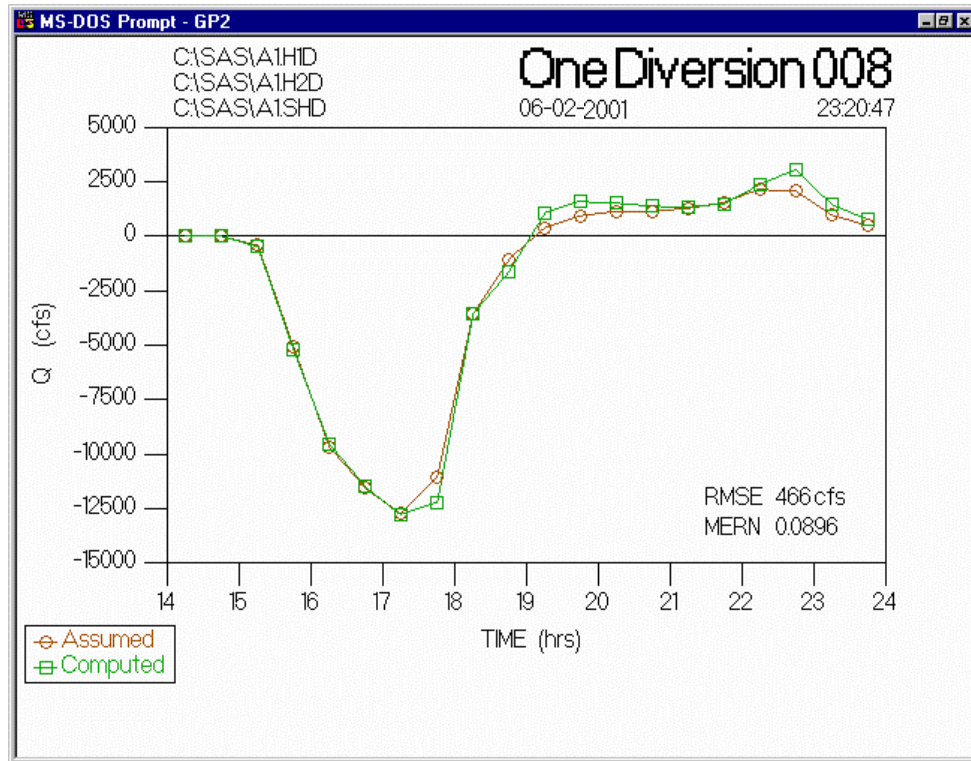


(c) End of third iteration

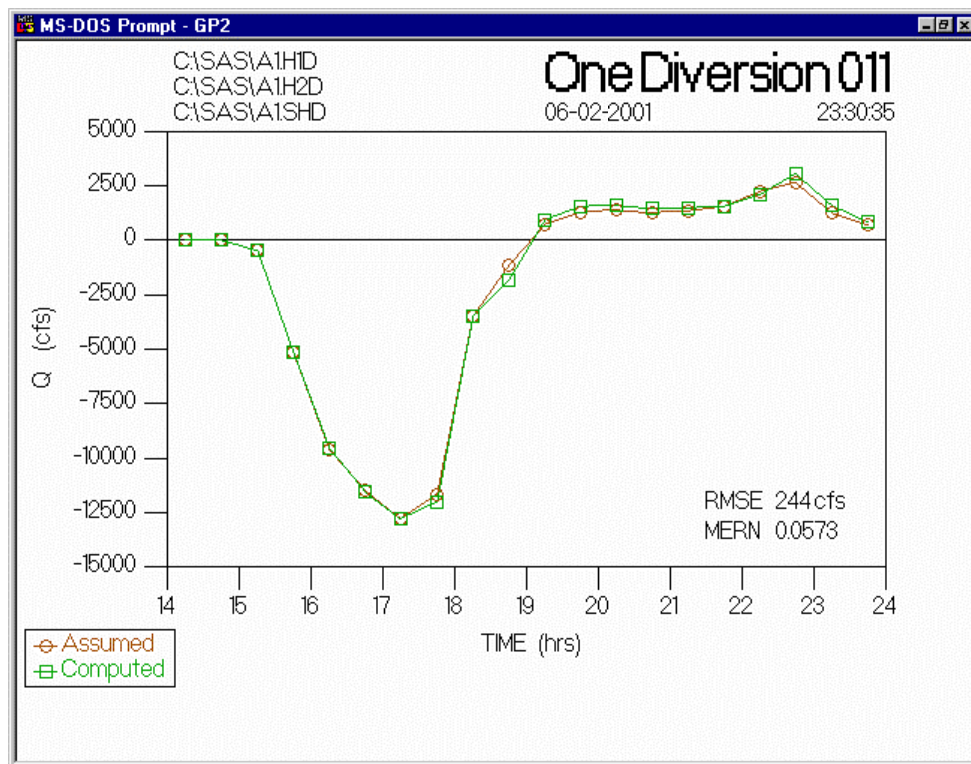


(d) End of fifth iteration

Fig. 3.12 - Plots during the iterations for one weir (continued)



(e) End of eighth iteration



(f) End of eleventh and final iteration

Fig. 3.12 - Plots during the iterations for one weir (continued)

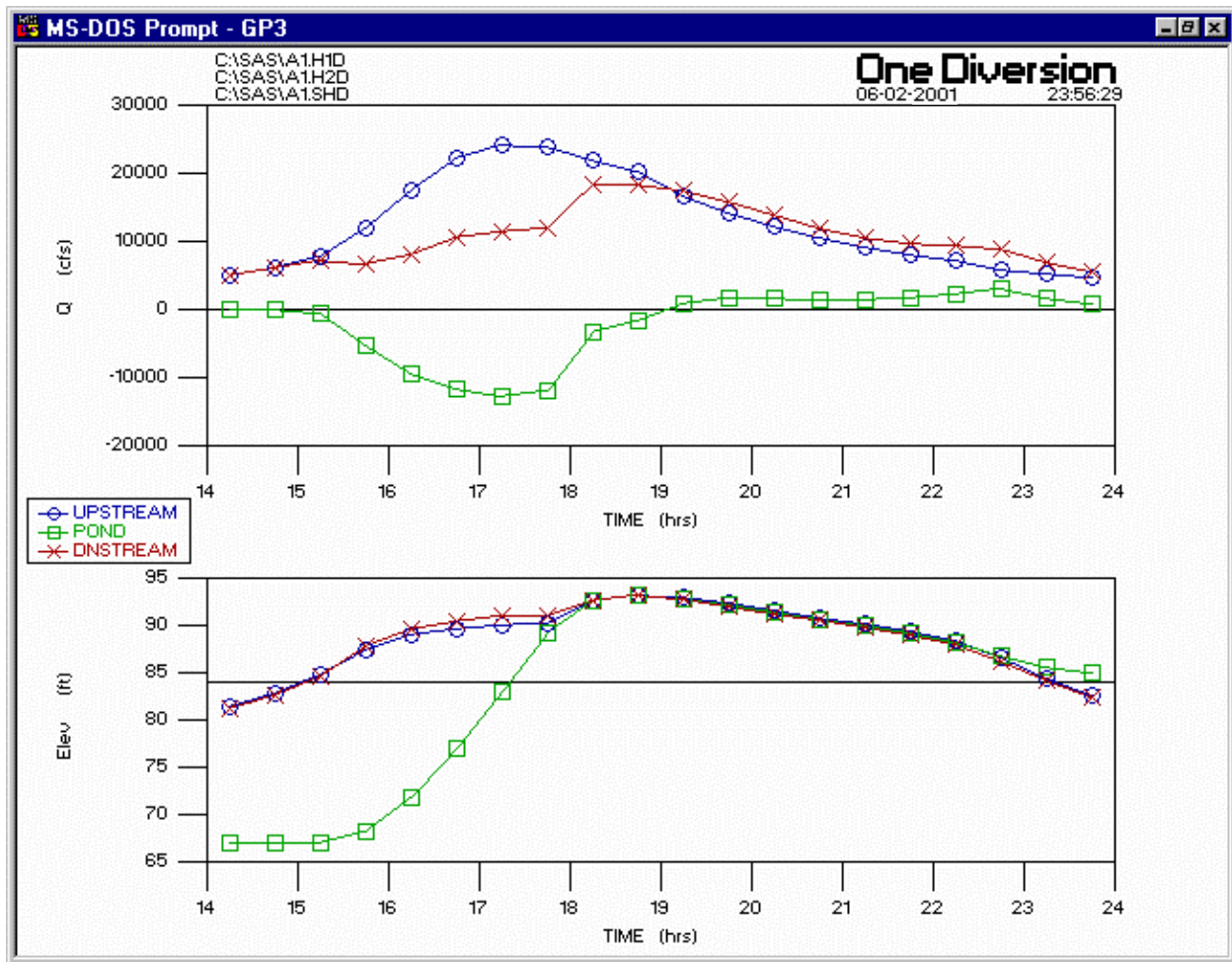


Fig. 3.13 - Final plot after nine iterations for one weir

A summary of the final results is shown in Fig. 3.13. The top part of the figure shows the discharge hydrographs while the bottom part shows the stage hydrographs. "Upstream" and "Downstream" refer to the channel at the upstream and downstream ends of the diversion structure. The difference between the upstream and downstream discharge hydrographs is the flow over the weir, which is shown as the pond hydrograph. The stage hydrographs illustrate that the stage is higher at the downstream end of the weir for subcritical channel flow when there is flow into the basin. When the stages in the stream and in the basin are equal, discharge into the pond is zero. After that time, the stages stay very close to each other as the reverse flow occurs; the stage in the pond is slightly higher than in the stream in order for the reverse flow to occur.

This example has no drainage culverts, so the water level in the basin gradually approaches the weir crest as the flow in the stream reaches the Hydrograph Threshold of 5000 cfs. As can be seen at the beginning and the end of the stage hydrographs, this Hydrograph

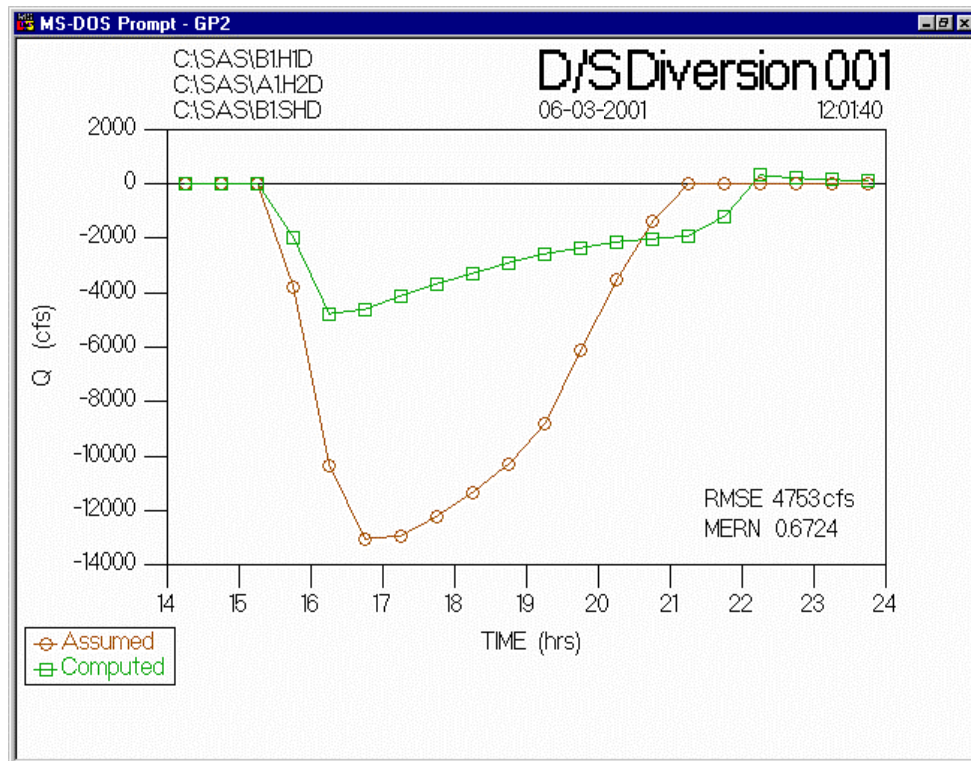
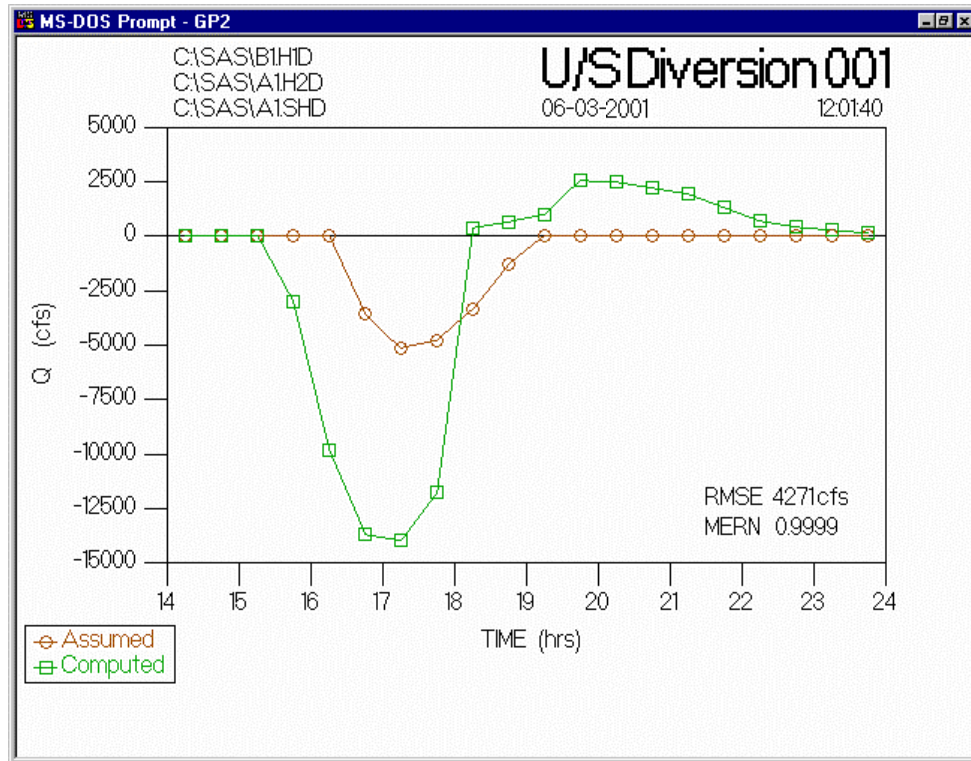
Threshold gives stages that are slightly below the weir crest. The final graph (Fig. 3.13) remains on the screen indefinitely when the calculations are finished.

This run required about 6 1/2 minutes on a 120 MHz computer using a DOS window in a Windows 95 operating system and about 2 minutes on a 900 MHz laptop computer with Windows 2000. This was the time requirement with no interruptions (except for the 10-second pauses for each iteration graph shown on the screen); the program was run once to capture the screen plots and run another time without interruption to determine the execution time. The times given for all of the subsequent examples also include the pauses for displaying the graphs.

3.6.2 - Example with Two Weirs

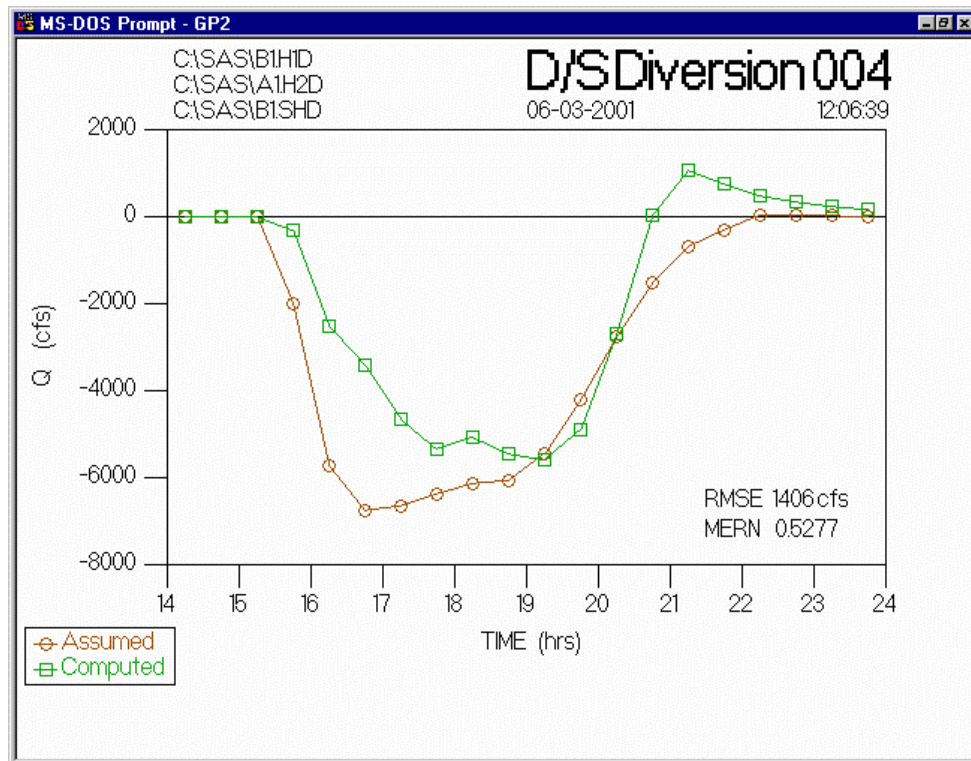
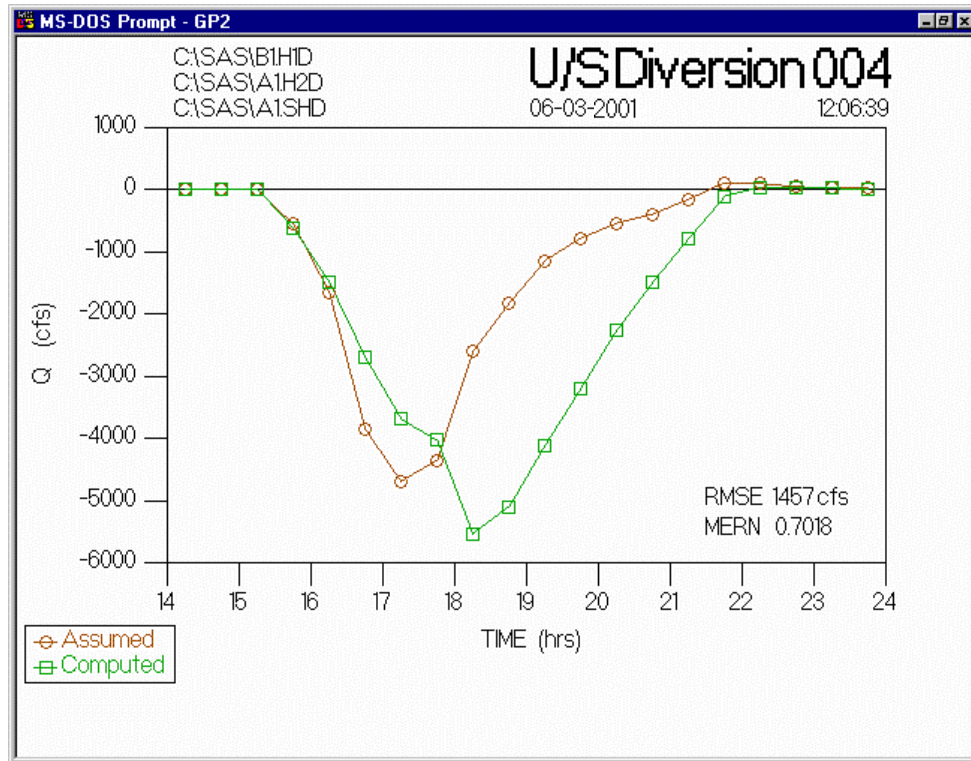
Fig. 3.11 is the User Interface for an example with two weirs and includes the UPWEIR, ATWEIR, and DNWEIR stations for both weirs. The upstream weir is the same one as in the example with one weir in Section 3.6.1. The downstream weir is 200 ft long and 17 ft high and is about 1.5 miles downstream of the first one. The input files are in Appendices 6.2.3, 6.2.5, 6.2.6, and 6.2.9.

The assumed and calculated diversion hydrographs are shown in the various parts of Fig. 3.14, which are essentially the same as the graphs for one diversion in Section 3.6.1. On the graphs for two diversions, U/S means the upstream diversion structure and D/S means the downstream diversion structure. As Fig. 3.14a shows, there were large differences at both weirs between the initially assumed diversion and that calculated in the first iteration. By the 4th iteration (Fig. 3.14b), the magnitudes of the assumed and calculated diversions are beginning to be similar, but there are still significant differences in the timing of the assumed and computed diversion hydrographs at the upstream weir. During the 5th iteration (Fig. 3.14c), a spike develops in the computed hydrograph for the downstream weir. The effects of this spike propagate to the upstream weir, so that there is a definite irregularity in the hydrographs that can be seen at the end of the 7th iteration (Fig. 3.14d). There are some residual but smaller effects at the end of the 10th iteration (Fig. 3.14e). By the end of the 13th iteration (Fig. 3.14f), the effects of the spikes are almost gone, but five more iterations are needed to meet the convergence criterion. The calculations do not stop until both diversions meet the convergence criterion on the same iteration. In fact, one weir may satisfy the convergence criterion on one iteration but not on a subsequent iteration due to the interaction of the two weirs. The graphs for the final (18th) iteration are shown in (Fig. 3.14g). Even though the convergence tolerance is 7.5%, the differences between the assumed and computed diversion hydrographs drop to 6.8% for the upstream weir and 4.6% for the downstream weir.



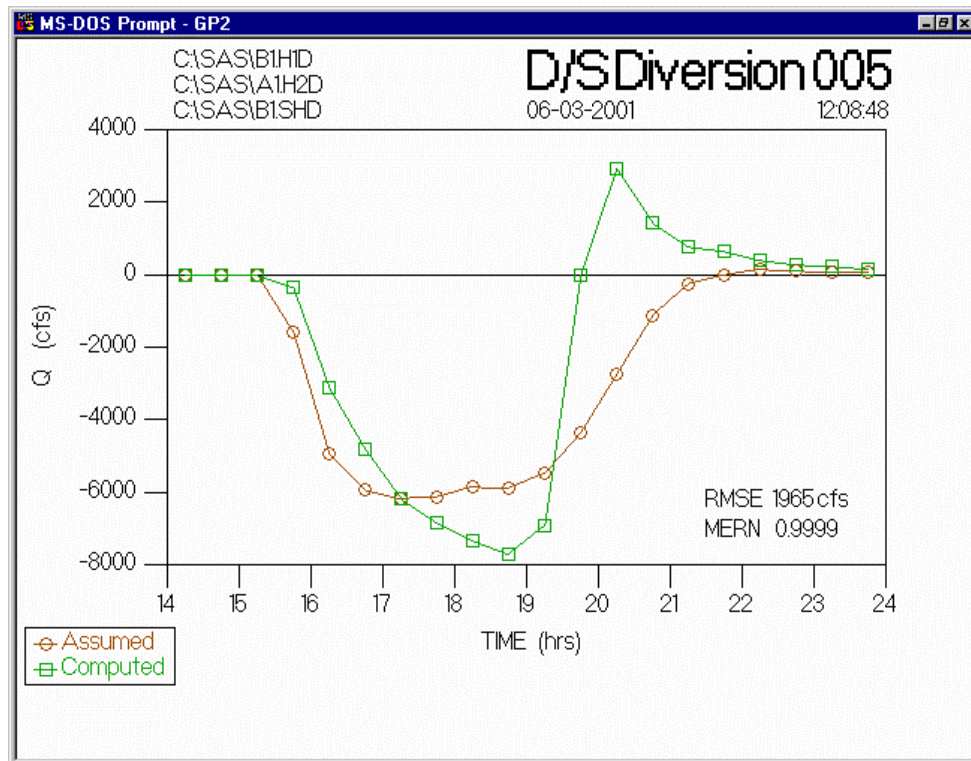
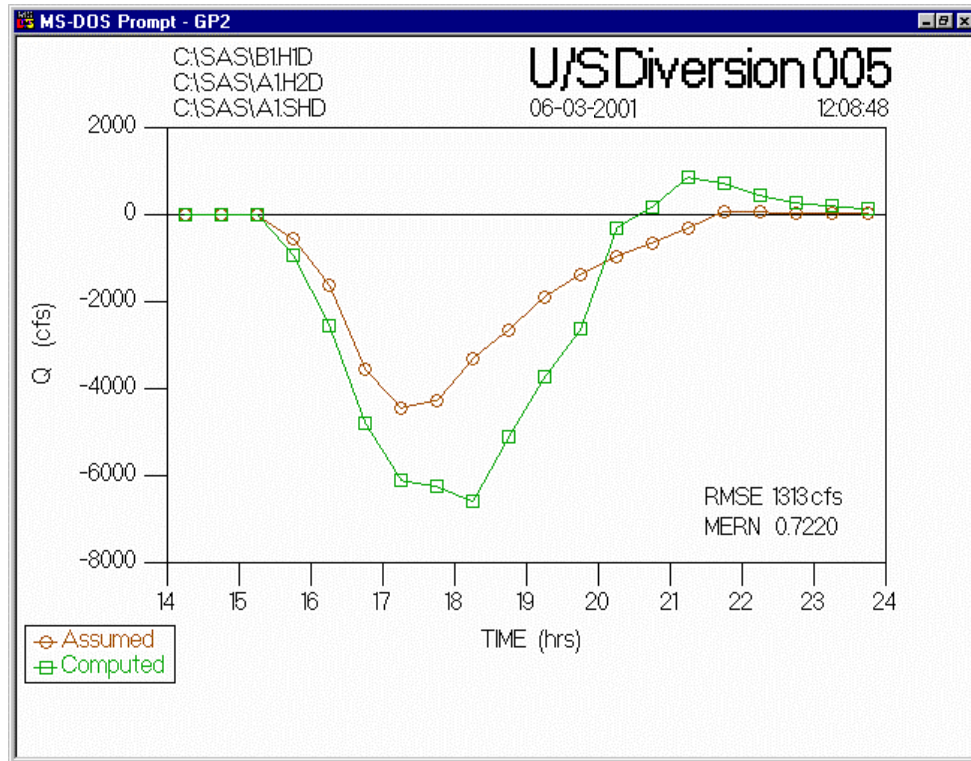
(a) End of first iteration

Fig. 3.14 - Plots during the iterations for two weirs



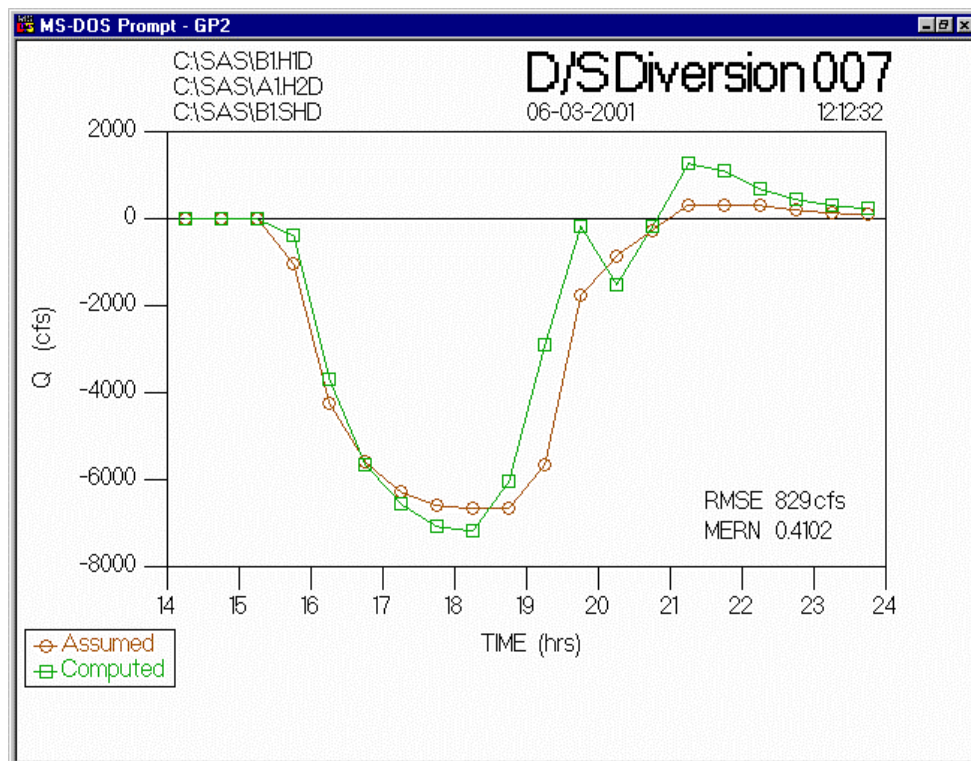
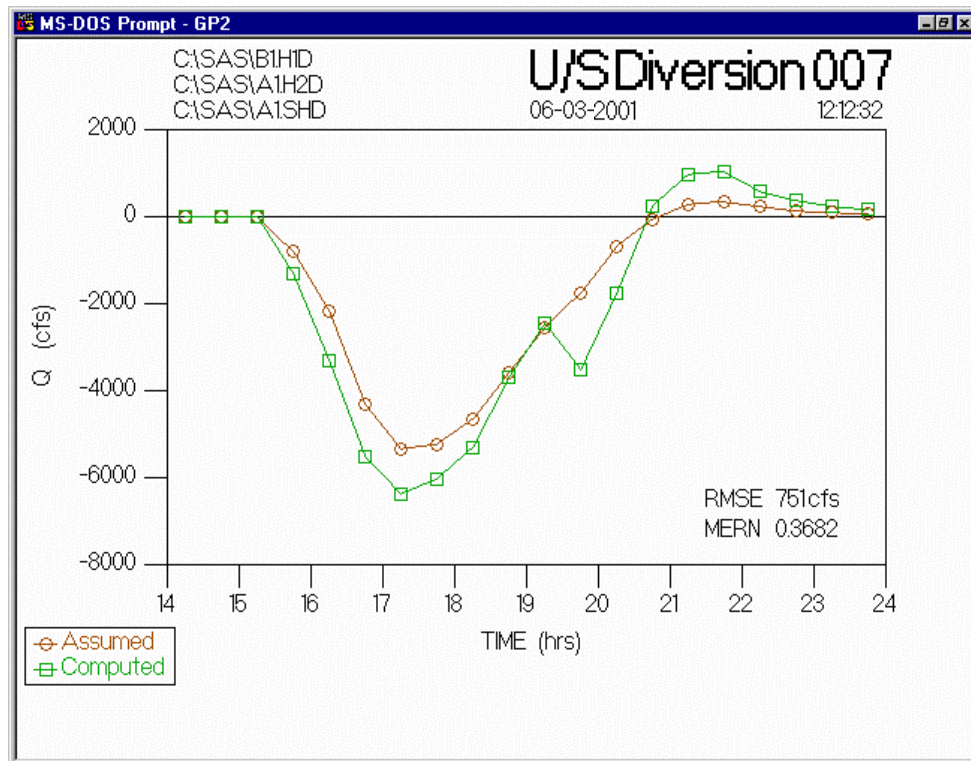
(b) End of 4th iteration

Fig. 3.14 - Plots during the iterations for two weirs (continued)



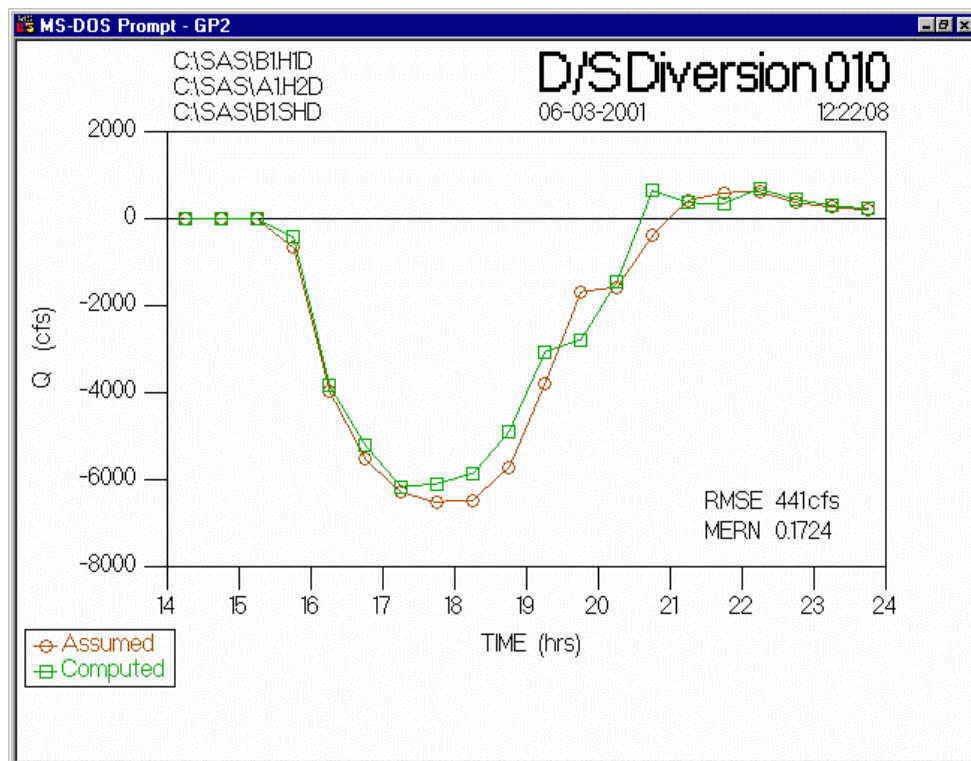
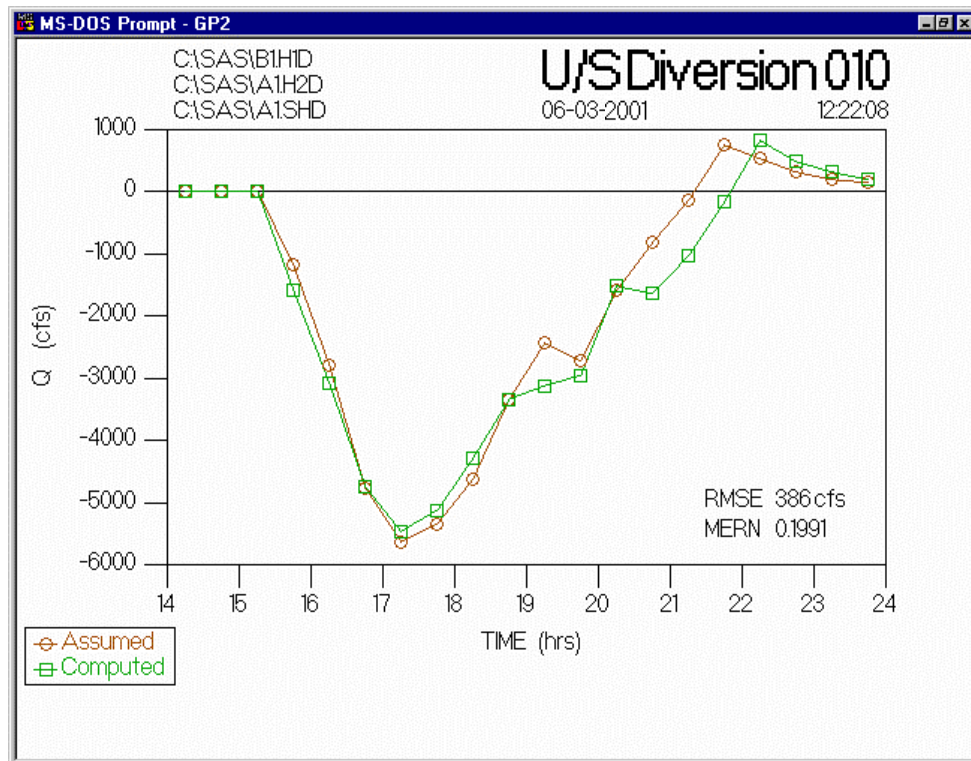
(c) End of 5th iteration

Fig. 3.14 - Plots during the iterations for two weirs (continued)



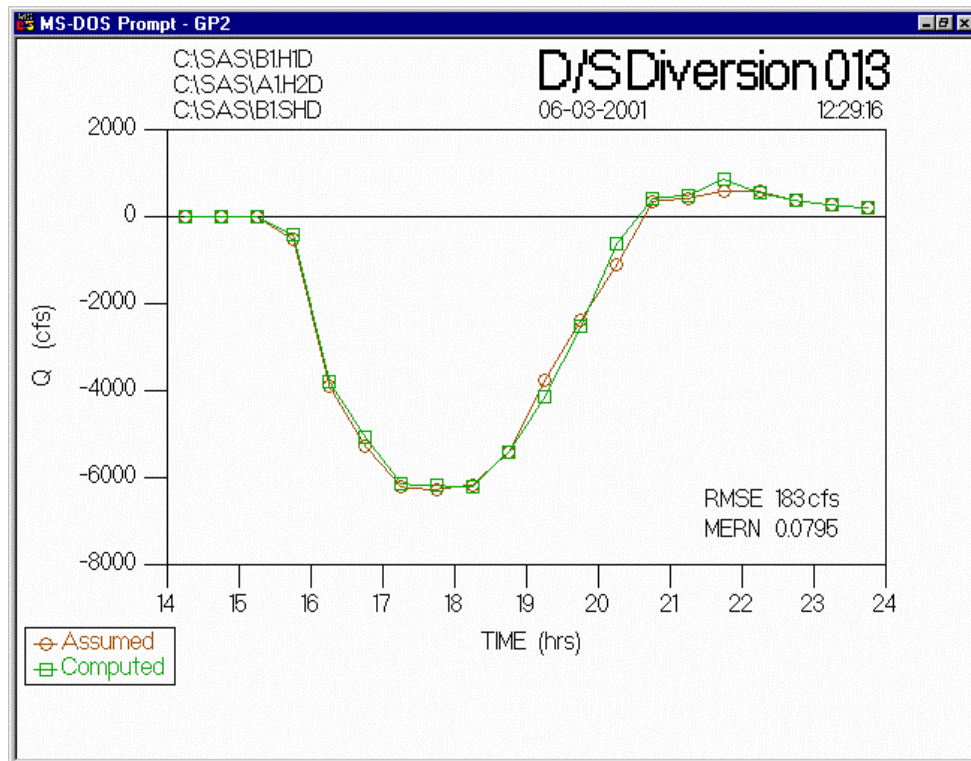
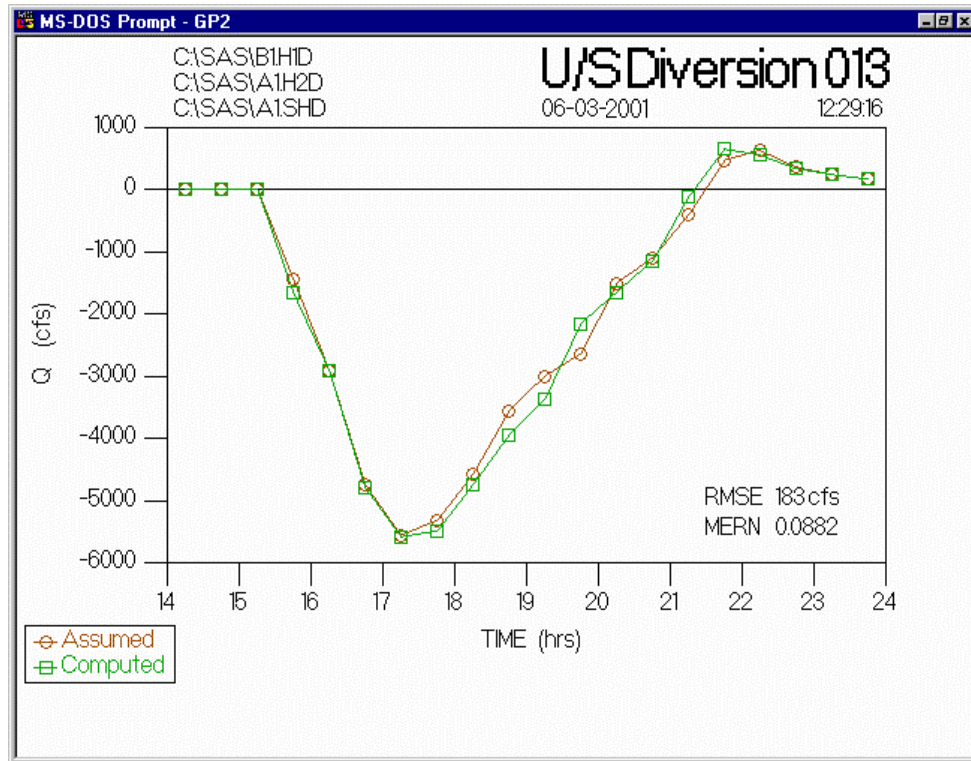
(d) End of 7th iteration

Fig. 3.14 - Plots during the iterations for two weirs (continued)



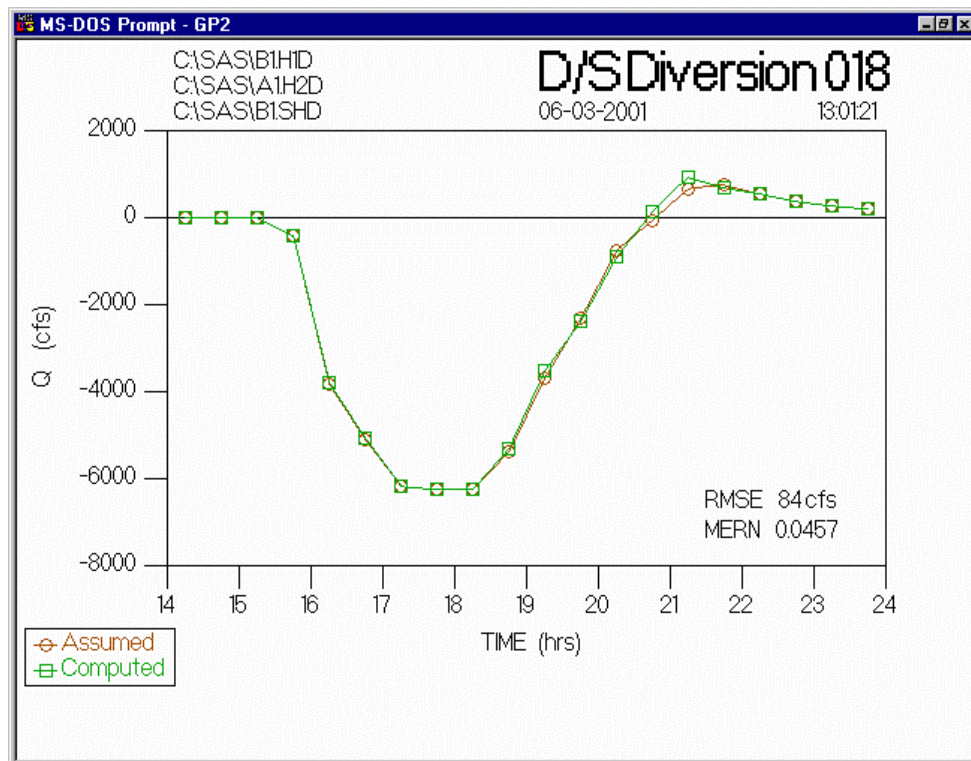
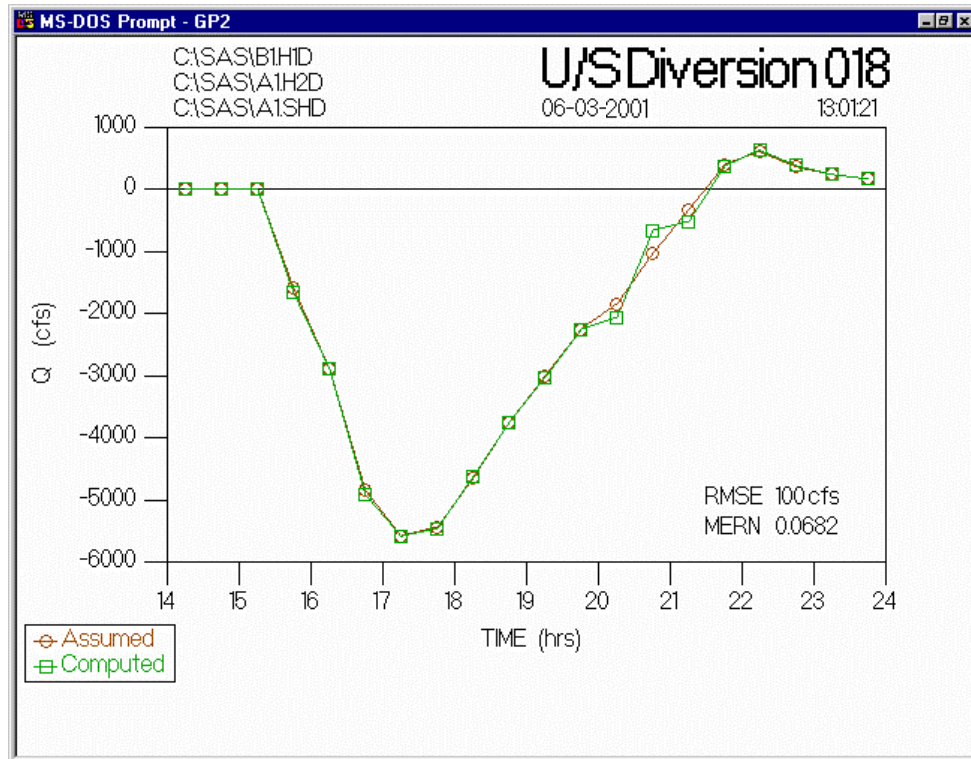
(e) End of 10th iteration

Fig. 3.14 - Plots during the iterations for two weirs (continued)



(f) End of 13th iteration

Fig. 3.14 - Plots during the iterations for two weirs (continued)



(g) End of 18th and final iteration

Fig. 3.14 - Plots during the iterations for two weirs (continued)

The summary graphs are shown in Fig. 3.15 and Fig. 3.16. These graphs indicate that the basins may be larger than necessary since the basins do not fill very much above the weir crest and since the reverse flow from the basin back into the channel is very small.

This run required 16 minutes using a DOS window on a 120 MHz computer with a Windows 95 operating system and 6 2/3 minutes on a 900 MHz laptop with Windows 2000.

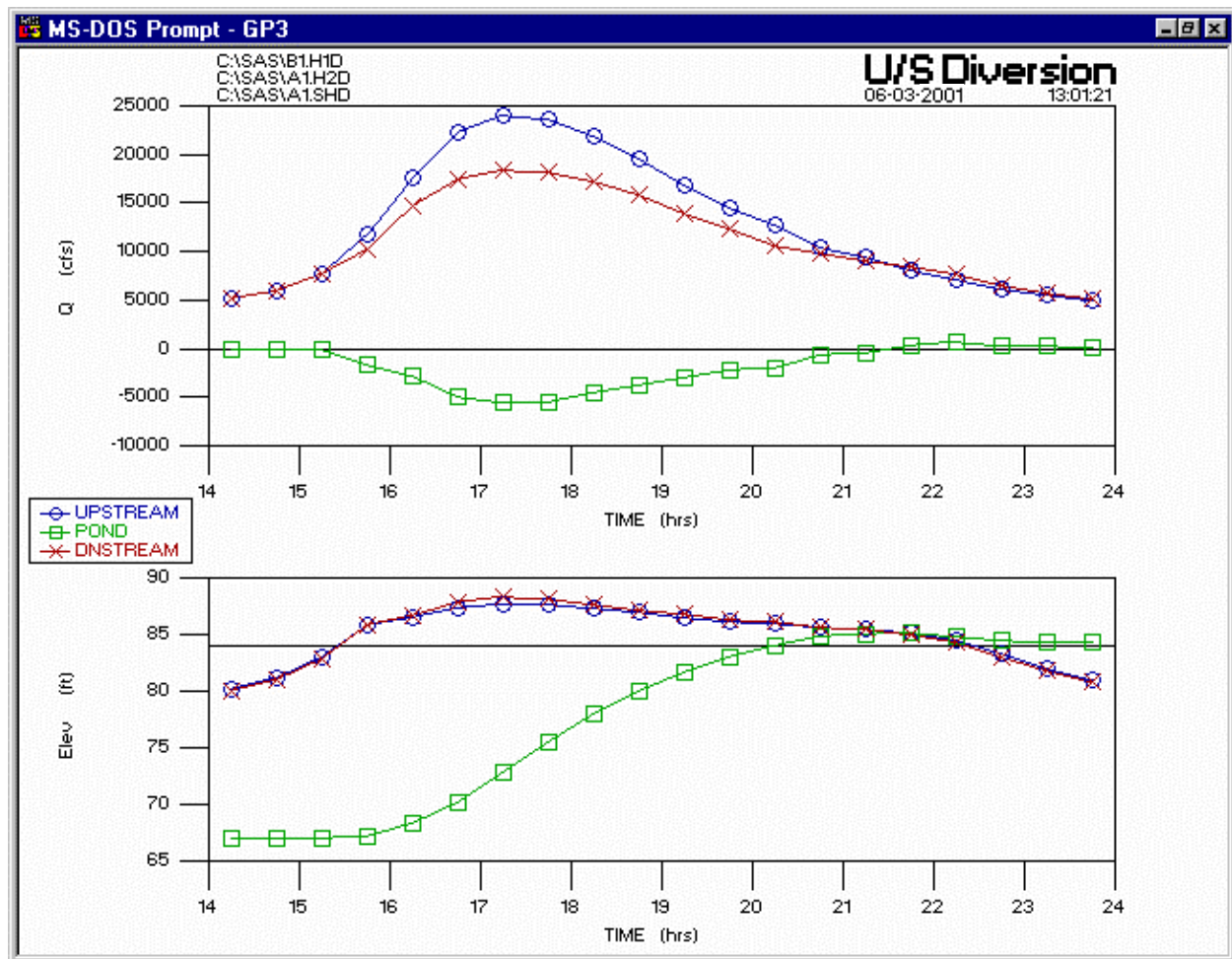


Fig. 3.15 - Final plot for upstream weir for two weir case

3.6.3 - Example with One Set of Diversion Culverts

Example calculations were made with a set of diversion culverts consisting of three 15-ft wide barrels with their inverts 17 ft above the channel invert. The station numbers are in Table 3.1. The input files are in Appendices 6.2.2, 6.2.5, and 6.2.7. The files are basically the same as for the weir in Section 3.6.1 except that the initial estimated diversion in the HEC-1 input file is

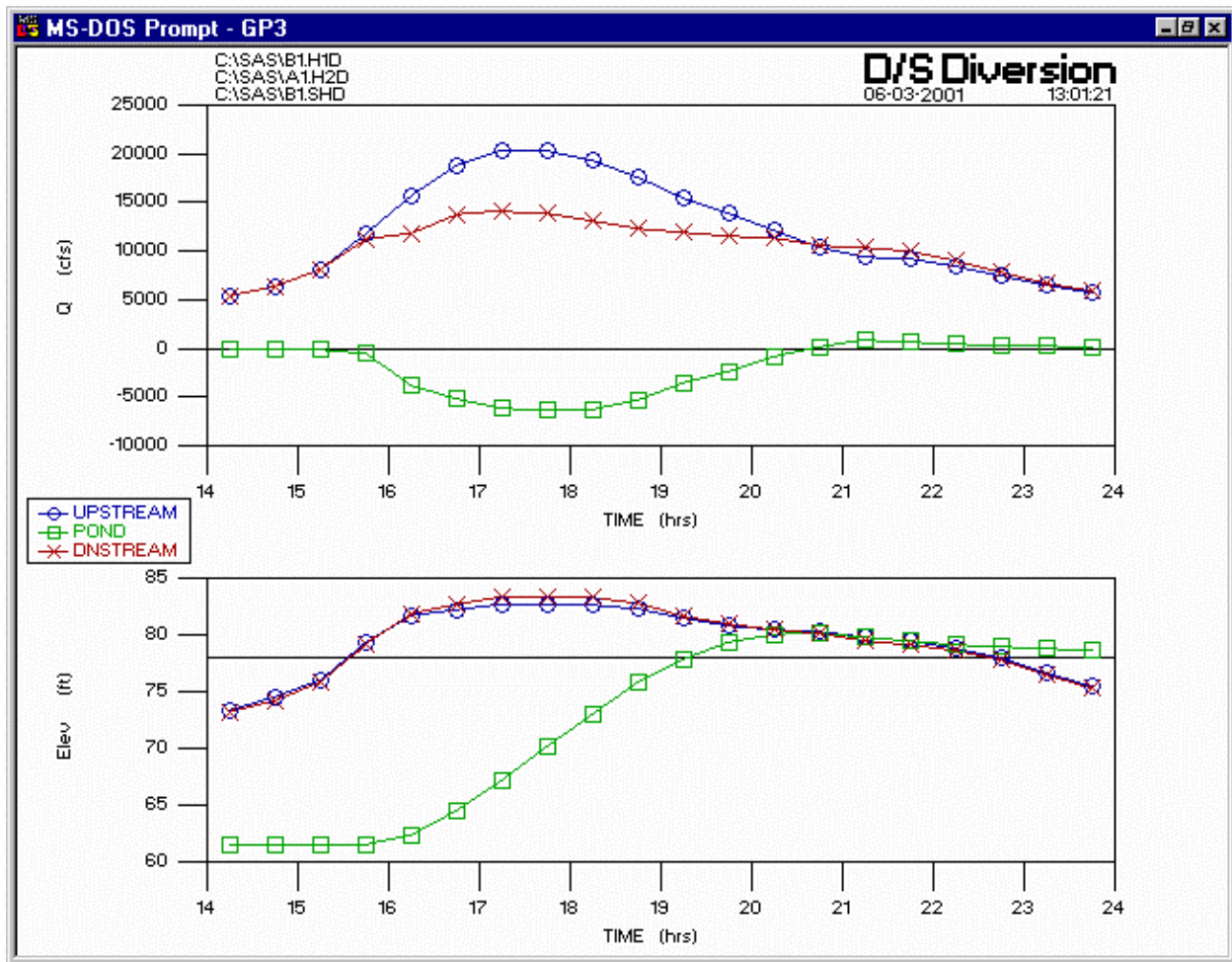


Fig. 3.16 - Final plot for downstream weir for two weir case

Table 3.1 – Stations for Examples with Diversion Culverts

	One Diversion or Upstream Diversion	Downstream Diversion
UPWEIR	85089	76959
ATWEIR	85066	76936
DNWEIR	85042	76912

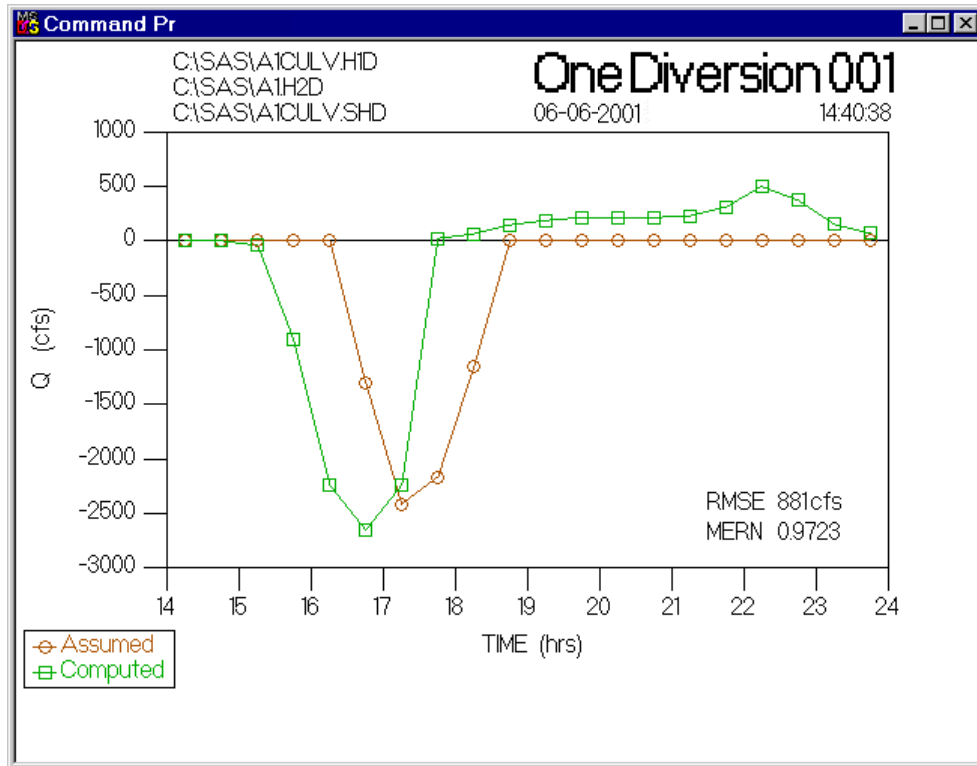
smaller for the diversion culverts than for the weir and the station numbers were changed to account for the fact that the total width of the culverts is less than the length of the weir crest. Some of the results of the calculations are shown in Fig. 3.17. For the first iteration (Fig. 3.17a), the magnitude of the estimated flow into the basin is approximately correct, but the timing is wrong and the estimated diversion does not have any reverse flow from the basin back into the channel. By the third iteration (Fig. 3.17b), the timing of the calculated diversion is getting

closer to that for the assumed diversion. The assumed and calculated diversions get progressively closer together until the convergence tolerance is satisfied on the 10th iteration (Fig. 3.17d). The final results are shown in Fig. 3.18. These results indicate that the basin is too small because it has almost reached its maximum storage by the time of the peak of the hydrograph in the channel. As a result, the maximum diversion rate occurs before the peak of the hydrograph and the reduction in the flow rate at the peak of the hydrograph is smaller than the reduction prior to the peak.

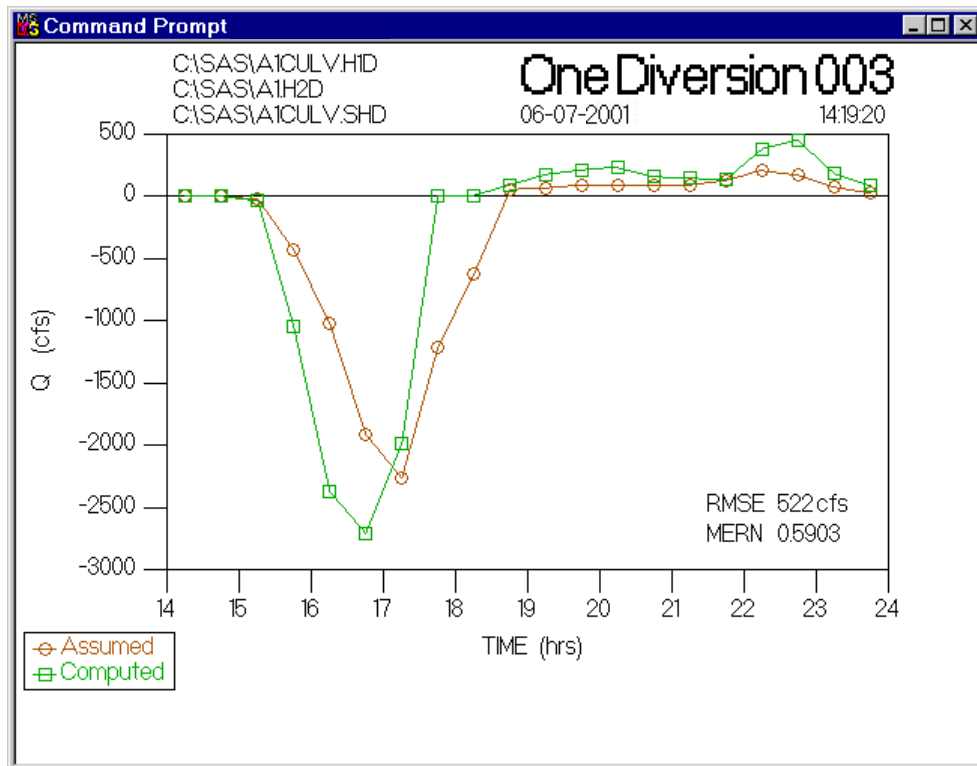
The calculations for diversion culverts are significantly slower than for weirs, primarily because of using THYSYS (Section 2.2.2.4) for the reverse flow calculations. The calculations for the results shown in Fig. 3.17 and Fig. 3.18 required 33 minutes running in a DOS window under Windows NT on a 300 MHz computer. Because of the longer computational time on the slower computers, the time for each time step in SIDEHYD for diversion culverts is written to the screen so the progress of the calculations can be monitored. The computational time was 2 3/4 minutes on a 900 MHz Pentium III laptop with Windows 2000.

3.6.4 - Example with Two Sets of Diversion Culverts

Example calculations were made with two sets of diversion culverts. Each set consisted of three 15-ft wide barrels with their inverts 17 ft above the channel invert. The input files are in Appendices 6.2.4, 6.2.5, 6.2.7, and 6.2.10. The files are basically the same as for the weirs in Section 3.6.2 except that the initial estimated diversion in the HEC-1 input file is smaller for the diversion culverts than for the weirs and the station numbers were changed to account for the fact that the total width of the culverts is less than the length of the weir crests. Some of the results of the calculations are shown in Fig. 3.19. For the first iteration (Fig. 3.19a), the magnitude of the estimated flow into the upstream basin is approximately correct, but there is more than a factor of two difference in the assumed and calculated maximum flow rate into the downstream basin. Six iterations are required (Fig. 3.19b) before the magnitudes of the assumed and calculated maximum diversion rates are approximately the same for the downstream diversion. Fig. 3.19b also illustrates that, contrary to the previous calculations for both weirs and culverts, convergence occurs first for the later times for the downstream diversion. The assumed and calculated diversions get progressively closer together until the convergence tolerance is satisfied on the 15th iteration (Fig. 3.19c). The final results are shown in Fig. 3.20 and Fig. 3.21. The maximum diversion for the upstream culverts occurs at approximately the time of the peak flow rate in the channel. However, the maximum stage and therefore the maximum diversion flow for the downstream culverts occur after the peak flow in the channel.

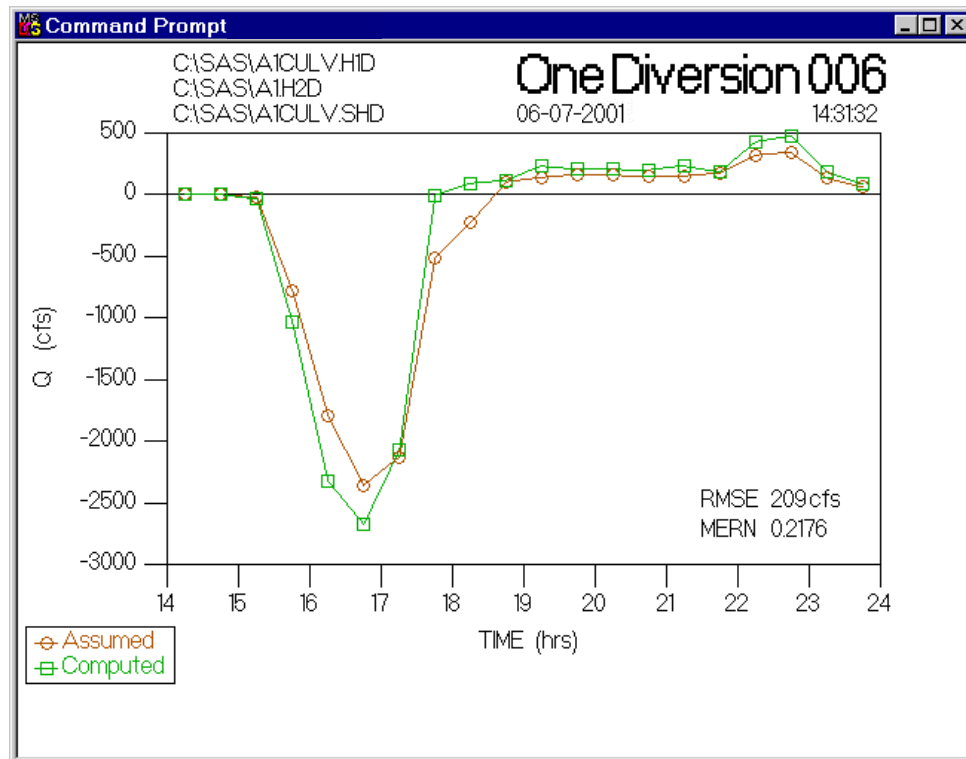


(a) End of 1st iteration

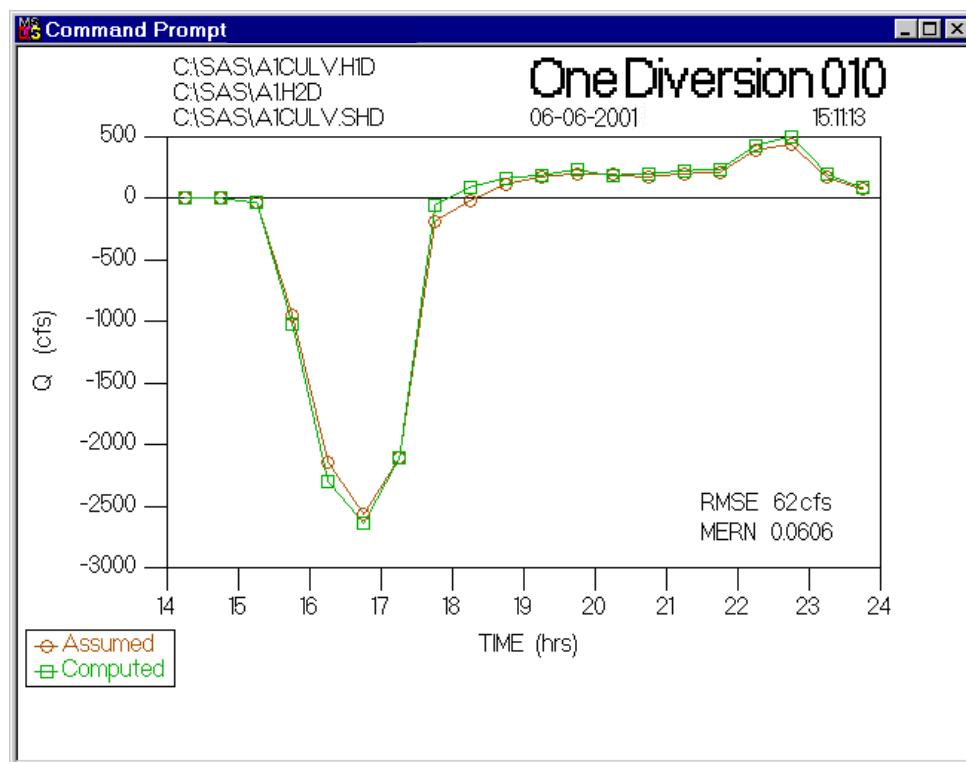


(b) End of 3rd iteration

Fig. 3.17 - Plots during the iterations for one set of diversion culverts



(c) End of 6th iteration



(d) End of 10th and final iteration

Fig. 3.17 - Plots during the iterations for one set of diversion culverts (continued)

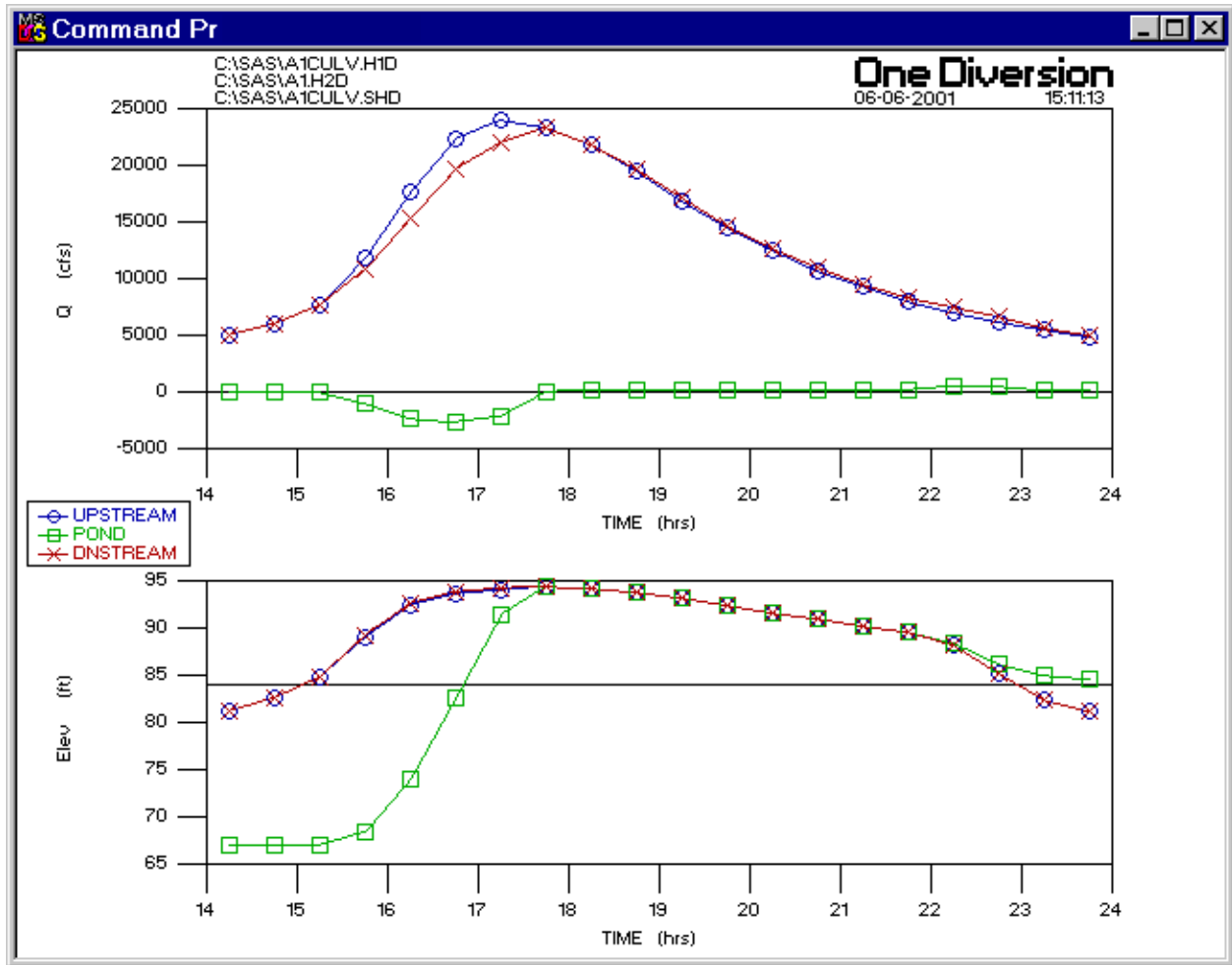
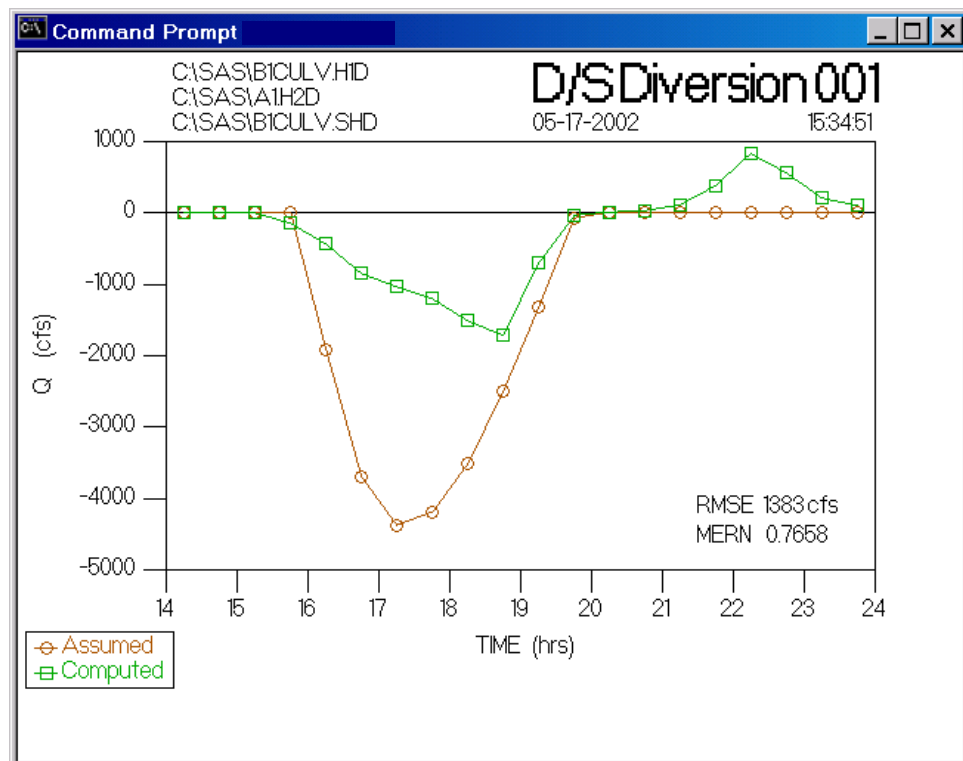
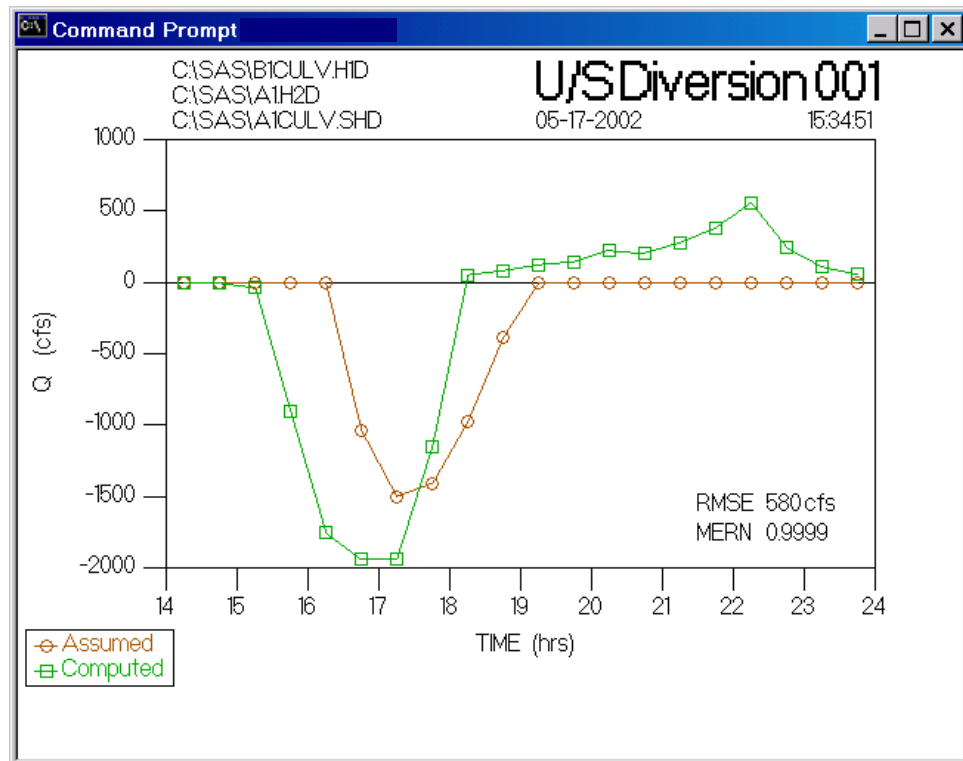


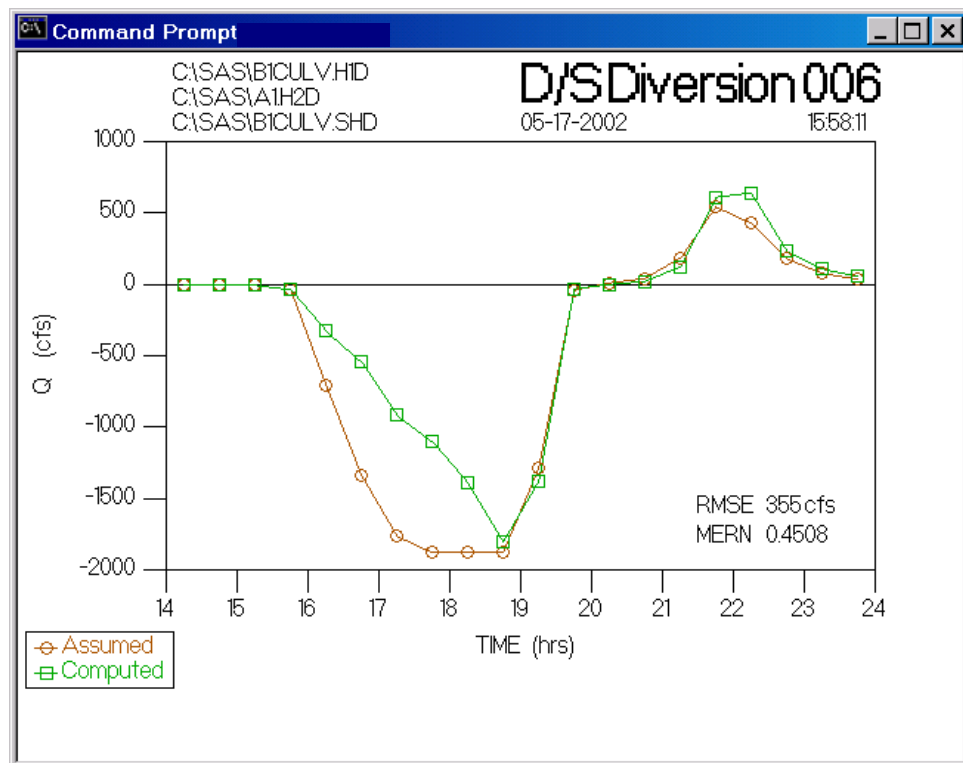
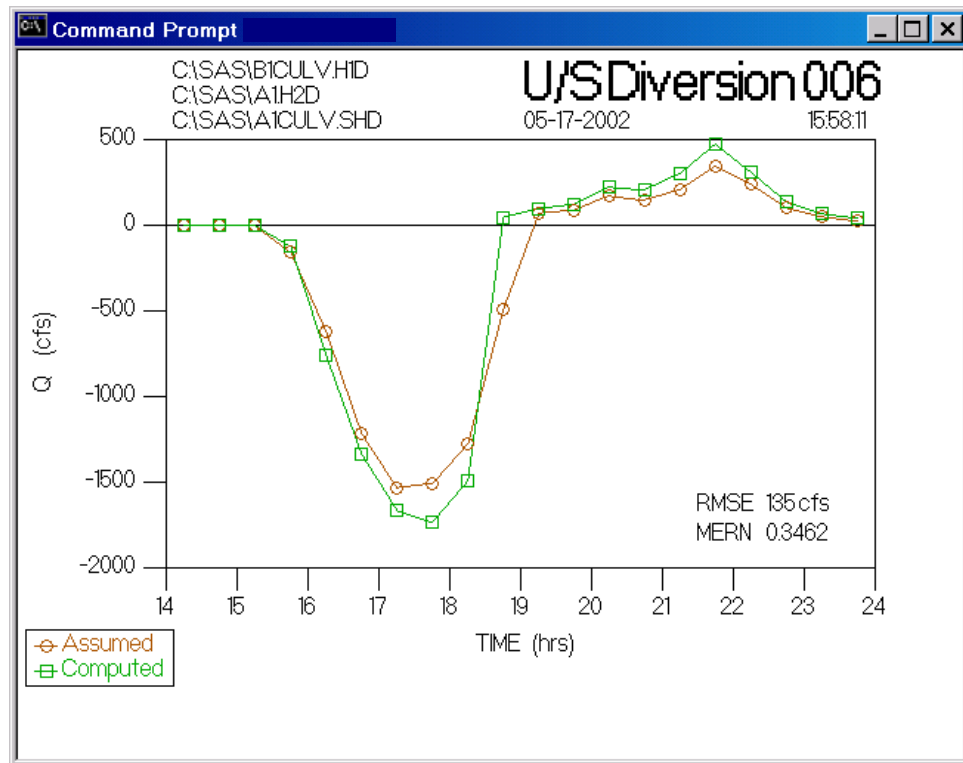
Fig. 3.18 - Final plot for culverts for one diversion case

The calculations for the 15 iterations for the two sets of diversion culverts required 1 hour 25 minutes running in a DOS window under Windows NT on a 300 MHz computer. The computational time was reduced to 55 minutes for nine iterations by improving the initial estimate of the diversion in the HEC-1 base input file for the downstream set of culverts. The corresponding time was 10 min on a 900 MHz Pentium III laptop with Windows 2000.



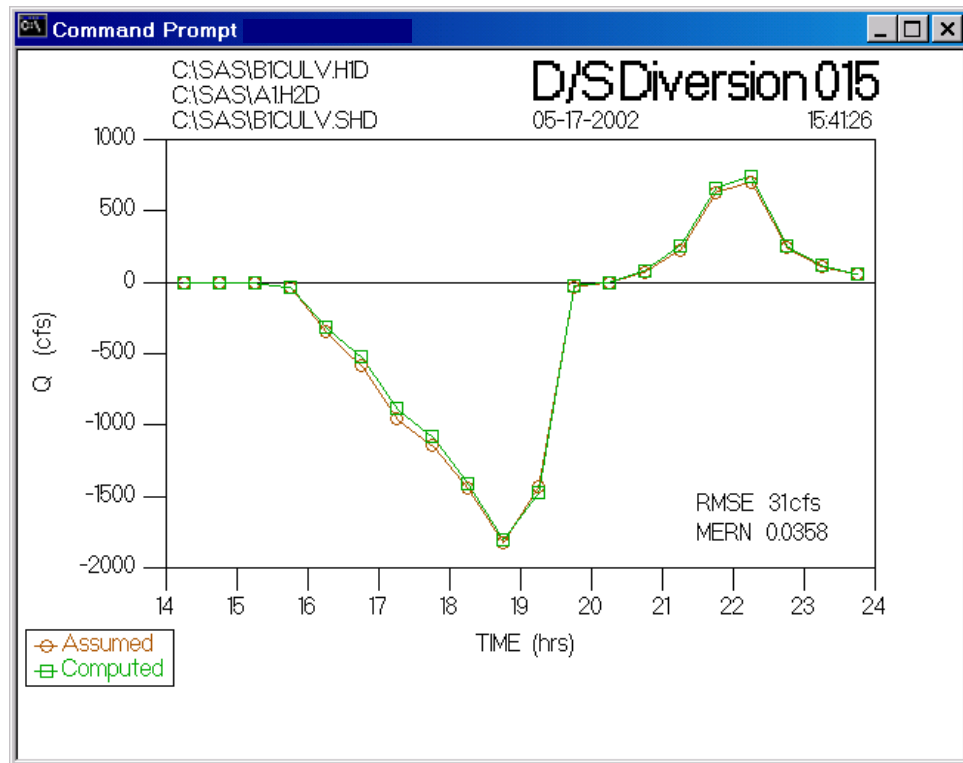
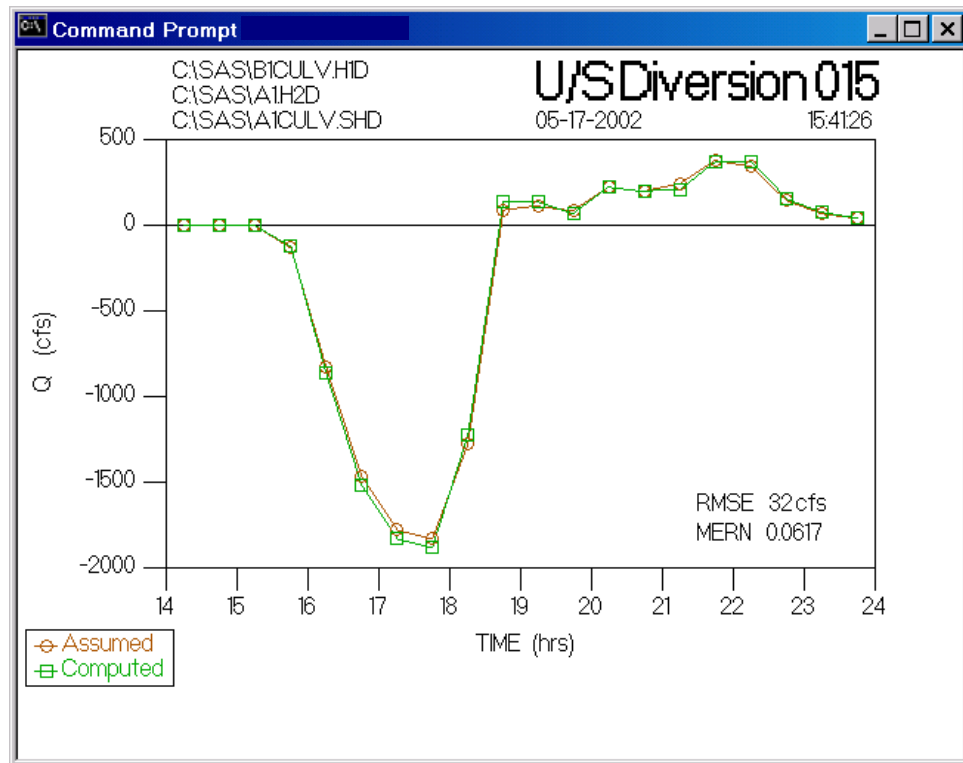
(a) End of 1st iteration

Fig. 3.19 - Plots during the iterations for two sets of diversion culverts



(b) End of 6th iteration

Fig. 3.19 - Plots during the iterations for two sets of diversion culverts (continued)



(b) End of 15th and final iteration

Fig. 3.19 - Plots during the iterations for two sets of diversion culverts (continued)

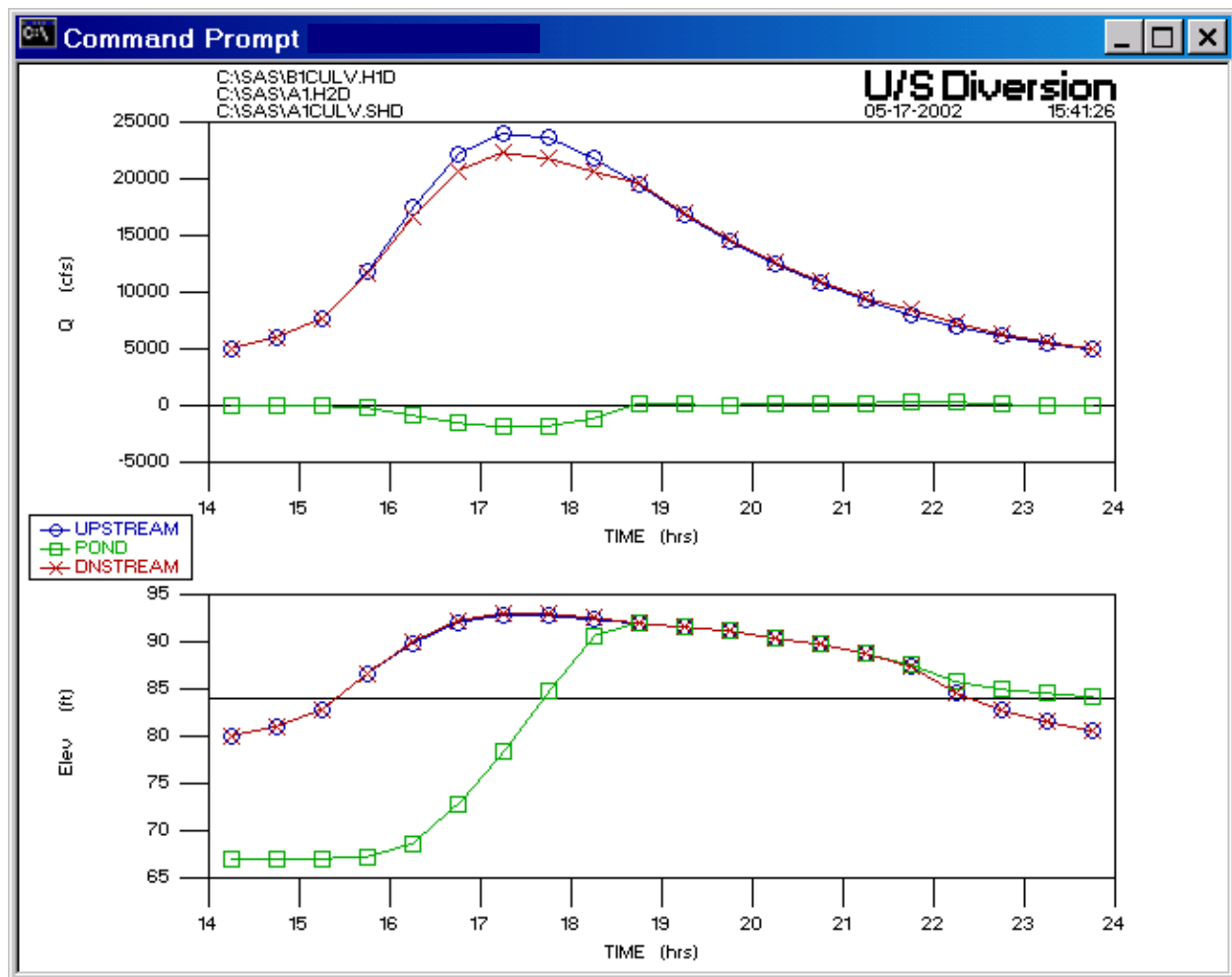


Fig. 3.20 - Final plot for upstream culverts for two diversion case

3.7 - WARNINGS AND ERROR MESSAGES

The programs that comprise the Side-Diversion Analysis System generate error and warning messages to the screen and to the output files when calculations do not proceed as expected. The messages from HEC-1 and HEC-2 are described in the User's Manuals (Section 3.2) for those programs. Error messages and warning messages from the other programs are described below. Error messages are fatal to program execution, and the problems that cause them must be rectified before further processing can take place. Warning messages indicate that an assumption was made to allow processing to continue. There are also informational messages. The user is strongly urged to closely inspect the output files (Section 3.5.3) from all of the programs that issue errors or warnings in order to assure that the assumptions and consequent answers are realistic.

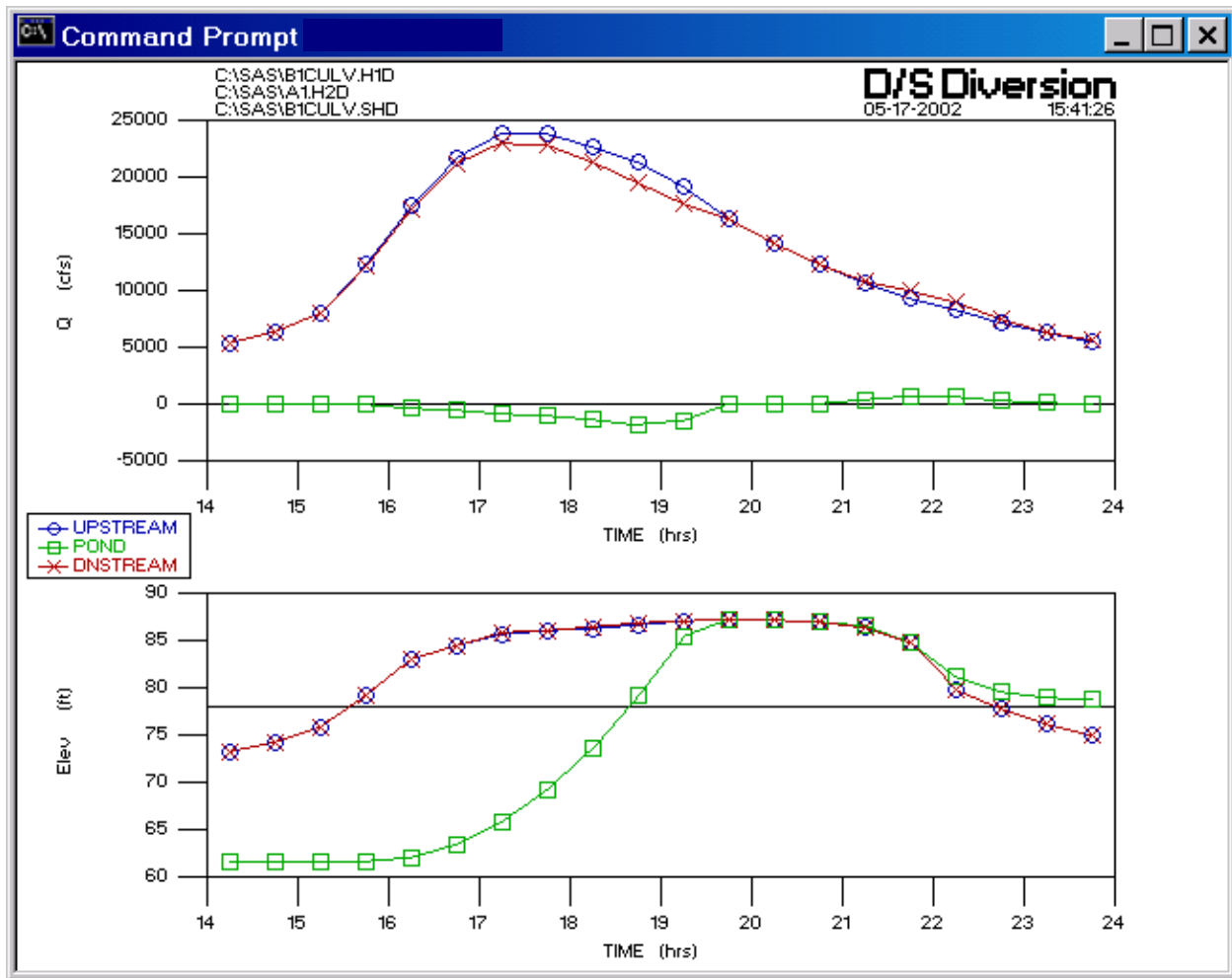


Fig. 3.21 - Final plot for downstream culverts for two diversion case

WARNING 90: Depth in culvert less than critical. value1 value2

During the gradually varied flow calculations for forward flow through diversion culverts, the calculated depth was found to be less than critical. This situation should not occur unless the specified diversion culvert slope (CLSLOPE) corresponds to a steep slope. Check the value of CLSLOPE in the base SIDEHYD input file. In the calculations, the depth is set equal to the critical depth.

WARNING 93: CRITICAL FLOW. value1 value2 value3 value4 value5 value6

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

Flow at critical depth is occurring in the channel along the weir diversion structure. This warning does not necessarily mean that there is an error in the inputs or in the computations since this situation can actually exist in the channel. Nevertheless, the programs cannot account for this condition. Value1 is the computational time step. Value2 is the distance step along the

weir crest. Value3 is the time. Value4 is the depth at the downstream end of the weir. Value5 is the depth along the weir crest. Value6 is the downstream discharge.

WARNING 114: CHANNEL TO BASIN FLOW EQUATIONS ARE VALID ONLY FOR SIDE SLOPES BETWEEN 2.5H:1V AND 4H:1V

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The side slope specified in the SIDEHYD input data file is outside the range of 2.5 to 4. The empirical equations used to model flow into the basin are based on experiments using physical models with 2.5H:1V and 4H:1V side slopes.

WARNING 138: BASIN WATER SURFACE ELEVATION ABOVE MAX. INPUT ELEV. value1 value2

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The computed water surface elevation for the basin is greater than the input area-elevation data. Value1 is the computed water surface elevation in the basin and value2 is the maximum elevation specified in the area-elevation table. For basin water levels above the highest input value, the basin volume is determined by assuming that the sides of the pond extend vertically upward. If this assumption is invalid, the error can be rectified by providing additional data in the SIDEHYD base data file.

ERROR 151: DIMENSION EXCEEDED. NLO > 10.

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The program is limited to no more than 10 drainage culverts per basin. To eliminate this error, reduce the number of culverts specified in the SIDEHYD base data file or change the dimension statement for the variables RWSTA, CDIA, CHFA, CWFA, CLFA, CIFA, and COFA in SIDEHYD and recompile the program.

ERROR 152: DIMENSION EXCEEDED. NSTEP+2*NDSTEP+1 > 102.

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The program is limited to 102 DX steps for gradually flow along the diversion structure. To correct this error, reduce the specified NSTEP or the specified NDSTEP in the SIDEHYD base data file. Alternatively, increase the dimensions of the variables: Q, Y, XLEN, QDSTR, YDSTR, TSTR, VPD, APD, and YPD in SIDEHYD and recompile (but this later approach should not be needed).

ERROR 153: DIMENSION EXCEEDED. NCOMP > 9502

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The program is limited to 9502 time steps in the analysis. To eliminate this problem, specify a larger TSTEP in the SIDEHYD base data file or increase the dimensions of the variables QLL, QUR, YUR, QDR, YDR, TR, QWR, PDVOL, PDY in SIDEHYD and recompile.

ERROR 154: TIDEFLEX VALVES NOT ALLOWED ON BOX CULVERTS

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

Tideflex valves are made only for circular pipes. No provision is made in the program to model box culverts equipped with Tideflex valves. The input file for SIDEHYD needs to be changed.

WARNING 155: NUMBER OF DIVERSION CULVERT BARRELS > 3

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The program is limited to 3 adjacent diversion culvert barrels (in place of a weir) for side diversion of flow since only 2 and 3 barrels were tested experimentally. To eliminate this problem, reduce the ANBBL specified in the SIDEHYD base data file.

ERROR 191: NO HYDROGRAPH AT UPWEIR

Source: MOH2DF1.FOR

The post-processing program could not identify a hydrograph in the file RETRHYD.OUT corresponding to the specified UPWEIR station. Verify that

- (1) the UPWEIR station number is specified correctly in the User Interface,
- (2) the UPWEIR station number is specified correctly in the HEC-1 base data file, and
- (3) HEC-1 will execute the base data file independent of SAS and produce an output hydrograph for this station.

ERROR 198: ITIME JTIME Value1 Value2

Source: MOH2DF1.FOR

The Hydrograph Threshold intercepts are outside of the dimensions of HEC-1 hydrograph discharges, 1 through 300. Value1 is the time when the flow first equals or exceeds the threshold. Value2 is the last time ordinate when the flow equals or exceeds the threshold. To eliminate this error

- (1) execute HEC-1 independently of SAS,
- (2) inspect the hydrograph output at the UPWEIR station, and
- (3) redefine the Hydrograph Threshold discharge.

WARNING 256: ENERGY EQUATION FOR YU IN CULVERT DIVERSION DNC. YUMAX-YUMIN(FT) =
value FOR LAST TRIAL

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The flow depth at the upstream end of the diversion culverts is found by trial and error. This warning means that the trial and error process did not converge. The difference in the maximum and minimum values of the trial range is printed. This difference will normally be very small. This type of error normally occurs when critical depth exists, so the upstream depth is set to the critical depth. 'DNC' means 'Did Not Converge'.

MESSAGE 259: FORWARD FLOW BASIN LEVELS DNC. SET TIME STEP(HR) TO value.
Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The program automatically reduced the calculation time interval in an effort to obtain stable calculations for flow into the basin. 'DNC' means 'Did Not Converge'.

MESSAGE 260: REVERSE FLOW ITERATIONS DNC. SET TIME STEP(HR) TO value.
Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The program automatically reduced the calculation time interval in an effort to obtain stable calculations for reverse flow from the basin into the channel. 'DNC' means 'Did Not Converge'.

WARNING 264: TRIAL Qws FOR CULVERT DIVERSION DNC. QMAX-QMIN(CFS) = value1 DIFF. IN
TRIAL & CALC. HW(FT) = value2

Forward flow through diversion culverts is determined by trial and error (bisection) calculations. If these trials do not converge, this warning is written and the flow is taken to be the average of the upper and lower limits for the last trial. The difference in the upper and lower limits is value1. Value2 is the difference in the trial and calculated headwater values for the last trial.

WARNING 270: EMPIRICAL RESULTS NOT APPLICABLE FOR SUBMERGED DIVERSION CULVERTS. HW
= value1 FT 1.2*HEIGHT = value2 FT

The headwater (HW, value 1) is greater than 1.2 times the height of the diversion culverts (value2). This condition leads to submerged flow, but the empirical results used for forward flow through the diversion culverts are not valid for submerged flow.

ERROR 810: THYSYS CULVERT FLOW DNC. CCTOL HWX-HWC
Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The iterative calls to the THYSYS calculations for drainage culverts or for reverse flow through diversion culverts did not converge (DNC). Value1 is the maximum number of iterations. Value2 is the difference between the trial and calculated headwater. Value 3 is the convergence tolerance. After the maximum number of iterations, the program prints this message, averages the maximum and minimum trial discharges, and continues.

ERROR 812: NO HYDROGRAPH AT UPWEIR
Source: MOH1DF.FOR

The post-processing program could not identify a hydrograph in the file RETRHYD.OUT corresponding to the user-specified UPWEIR station. Verify that

- (1) the UPWEIR station number is specified correctly in the User Interface,
- (2) the UPWEIR station number is specified correctly in the HEC-1 base data file, and

- (3) HEC-1 will execute the base data file independently of SAS and produce an output hydrograph for this station.

ERROR 822: ATWEIR STATION NOT FOUND

Source: MOH1DF.FOR

The post-processing program could not locate a hydrograph in the file RETRHYD.OUT corresponding to the user-specified ATWEIR station. Verify that

- (1) the ATWEIR station number is specified correctly in the User Interface,
- (2) the ATWEIR station number is specified correctly in the HEC-1 base data file, and
- (3) HEC-1 will execute the base data file independently of SAS and produce an output hydrograph for this station.

WARNING 855: FORWARD-FLOW BASIN LEVELS DNC. YBAS2-YBAS1(FT) value1 > value2.

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The program iterates to solve for discharge into the basin and water surface elevations in the basin. If this iteration has not closed to within a specific tolerance after 25 iterations, the upper and lower values are averaged to proceed with computations. Value1 is the difference used to determine if the stopping criterion has been met. Value2 is the tolerance. 'DNC' means 'Did Not Converge'.

WARNING 860: SEPARATION ZONE MOMENTUM. (QW1-QW)/QD value1 > value2.

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The program iterates to solve for the water surface elevation and the discharge at the upstream end of the separation zone downstream of the diversion structure. If this iteration has not closed to within a specific tolerance after 25 iterations for a diversion, the upper and lower values are averaged to proceed with computations. Value1 is the normalized difference used to determine if the stopping criterion has been met. Value2 is the tolerance.

WARNING 861: QW > 0.6 * QU IN FINAL SOLUTION.

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The diverted flow is greater than 60 percent of the upstream flow. This condition is beyond the range of the physical model experiments that were run to develop the empirical relationships used in the computational model.

WARNING 870: REVERSE-FLOW BASIN LEVELS DNC. YBAS2-YBAS1(FT) HCONV(FT) value1 - value2 > 0.01

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

SIDEHYD iterates to solve for discharge out of the basin and water surface elevations in the basin. If this water surface elevation in the basin has not closed to within the specified tolerance

after 20 iterations, this message is printed, the upper and lower values are averaged, and computations proceed. Value1 is the difference between the trial and calculated basin water levels. Value2 is the additional head change in the channel for reverse flow from the basin into the channel. Tolerance is 0.01 ft. This situation may occur when the head difference between the basin and the channel is very small, so the computational error is normally very small even if this situation occurs. 'DNC' means 'Did Not Converge'.

WARNING 995: TIDEFLEX TAILWATER ENERGY DNC

The energy equation is solved by trial to obtain an tailwater for a drainage culvert with no check valve that is equivalent to (i.e., gives the same flow as) the culvert with a Tideflex valve. This trial calculation did not converge (DNC). The value is taken as the last trial value, and the calculations proceed.

WARNING 1009: TAILWATER ENERGY DNC. CULVERT FULL. TW BELOW SOFFIT.

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The energy equation for the equivalent tailwater depth to account for a flap gate on a pipe culvert cannot be solved by iteration due to computational singularity at this depth. This message is printed, the upper and lower values are averaged, and computations proceed. 'DNC' means 'Did Not Converge'.

WARNING 1109: TAILWATER ENERGY DNC. CULVERT FULL. TW BELOW SOFFIT.

Source: SIDEHYD.FOR

The energy equation for the equivalent tailwater depth to account for a flap gate on a box culvert cannot be solved by iteration due to computational singularity at this depth. This message is printed, the upper and lower values are averaged, and computations proceed. 'DNC' means 'Did Not Converge'.

3.8 - TROUBLE SHOOTING

The Side-Diversion Analysis System is composed of batch processes that, unlike an executable program, continue to run even if the previous step has encountered a fatal error. The problem becomes apparent when subsequent programs are not able to find the input data necessary for proper execution. When this problem occurs, processing can be stopped by typing:

'Ctrl-Break'

Depending on the location in the execution sequence, multiple tries may be required to stop the execution. The DOS Operating System will respond with the message:

Terminate batch job (Y/N) ?

Respond to this prompt affirmatively, and then issue the command:

CLEAN

to clear the directory of the intermediate files and script files that were produced during the aborted run. CLEAN.BAT is the batch file listed below:

```
@DEL *.OU?  
@DEL MOH2DF2.D*  
@DEL H2CON.D*  
@DEL *.PL?  
@DEL *.HS?  
@DEL D??  
@DEL TAPE*. *  
@DEL ZZ*. *  
@DEL SCRIPT?.BAT
```

At this time it is prudent to check that

- (1) the directory for the executable HEC-1 and HEC-2 programs is in the PATH.
- (2) the filenames for all base data files were entered correctly.
- (3) the base data files will execute without error outside of SAS. HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD should run properly with only the base data files as input.

Finding all of the above in order, the user may discover the source of the error by single stepping through the batch processes in the following manner.

- (1) CLEAN the directory as described above.
- (2) Enter GO in the SAS directory to start the User Interface of the Side-Diversion Analysis System.
- (3) Enter the filenames, station numbers, and Hydrograph Threshold.
- (4) EXIT from the User Interface.

This action will return the user to the DOS Prompt. At this point a batch file named SCRIPT0.BAT has been created, but not invoked. The SCRIPT0.BAT file is identical to the file that would have been created and invoked automatically had the user selected CALC on the User Interface, except that SCRIPT0.BAT does not invoke SCRIPT2.BAT as its last command (i.e., it does not continue the execution of SAS). Therefore, by typing:

SCRIPT0

at the DOS Prompt, the process will execute through the first batch steps and stop. The results of these steps may be inspected to assure their proper production and termination. At this point a new batch file, SCRIPT2.BAT, has been created. If the problem has not yet appeared, edit the SCRIPT2.BAT file to delete the line containing SCRIPT3.BAT. This command would send

control to SCRIPT3.BAT, continuing the process without pause. By deleting this command, exiting from the editor, and typing:

SCRIPT2

at the DOS Prompt, the process will execute through the next set of batch steps and stop. Once again, the results may be inspected to assure proper execution. A new batch file, SCRIPT3.BAT, will have been created, and as before, it will be necessary to delete the line containing SCRIPT2.BAT. Then, by typing:

SCRIPT3

at the DOS Prompt, the next batch steps are executed. The results may be inspected to check for proper execution. The SCRIPT3 process produces a new SCRIPT2.BAT file. Once again, the SCRIPT2.BAT file must be edited to eliminate the line containing SCRIPT3.BAT if the user wishes to proceed in step fashion.

The Side-Diversion Analysis System reproduces a SCRIPT2.BAT and a SCRIPT3.BAT file for each iteration until the stopping criteria are met. By deleting the lines containing these names from the batch files, the automatic transfer of control to the next batch file is eliminated. By executing the batch files manually, the user will eventually discover the point at which failure occurred. Inserting a line with the word PAUSE immediately after each executable statement in the batch file will provide additional time for viewing any on-screen messages. System error messages and program output files (Section 3.5.3) may then be inspected to find the characteristics and cause of the failure.

Although it would be rather tedious, the same type of procedure can be used even for properly operating files to obtain the intermediate output files that the various program delete in the normal operation of SAS. The desired files should be copied. The copies should be renamed or moved into another directory if it is desired to continue running SAS since it requires the intermediate output files. Do not delete or rename the files in the SAS directory.

4 - PROGRAMMER'S MANUAL

4.1 - SYSTEM OVERVIEW

The Side-Diversion Analysis System (SAS) consists of a Visual Basic User Interface, a set of flow simulation programs, a set of pre-processor programs to reformat data and control execution, and two graphics programs to display results. Processing begins with execution of the User Interface. This interface allows the user to specify base data files for the major programs and to identify key station numbers for connecting the simulations to each other.

4.1.1 - One Diversion

Fig. 4.1 and Table 4.1 give the sequence of steps for an analysis for one diversion (one weir or one set of adjacent diversion culverts). Square brackets around filenames in this chapter indicate the names of user-specified base data files.

The procedure begins when the user enters GO at the DOS prompt in the directory C:\SAS. This command invokes the batch file named GO.BAT that executes the User Interface, which is called SAS.EXE. Filenames, station numbers, and the Hydrograph Threshold discharge are entered into the form displayed by the User Interface (Fig. 3.10 or Fig. 3.11). SAS.EXE transcribes these values into the file CNTRL.DAT and creates a batch file named SCRIPT1.BAT for the first iteration in the trial and error calculations. Control is transferred to SCRIPT1.BAT, which executes HEC1.EXE using the base data file specified by the user. Post-processing of the HEC1.OUT file by RETRHYD.EXE is followed by execution of three pre-processors (MOH2DF0.FOR, MOH2DF1.FOR, and MOH2DF2.FOR), which assemble and reformat the data from the user-specified HEC-2 base data file and the corresponding hydrographs in the RETRHYD.OUT file into one or more HEC-2 input files. Next, and still under the control of SCRIPT1.BAT, a program named CNTRL.EXE is executed to compose the SCRIPT2.BAT batch file. The last command in the SCRIPT1.BAT file turns control over to SCRIPT2.BAT.

SCRIPT2.BAT executes HEC2.EXE *n* times (Section 3.5.3) using the data files MOH2DF2.D01 through MOH2DF2.D*n* producing HEC-2 output files named D01 through D*n*. Execution of HEC-2 is followed by post-processing of the output files by MOH2OF.EXE to collect the water surface profile information calculated for the DNWEIR station. This information is put into a file named MOH2OF.OUT. The program MOSWDF.EXE combines information in the user-specified SIDEHYD base data file with the HEC-2 output in MOH2OF.OUT to create the SIDEHYD input file, which is called MOSWDF.OUT. SIDEHYD.EXE is executed and the files SIDEHYD.OUT and SIDEHYD.PLT are created. Then the program MOH1DF.EXE produces an updated HEC-1 input file and a batch file named SCRIPT3.BAT. The graphic

display program, GP2.EXE, is executed next. The last command in SCRIPT2.BAT turns control over to SCRIPT3.BAT.

The SCRIPT3.BAT file will be in one of two standard forms. If the stopping criteria are not met, SCRIPT3.BAT re-executes HEC1.EXE using for input the newly created data file, MOH1DF.OUT. If the stopping criteria are met, i.e. if the trial and calculated diversions agree within the specified tolerance, the SCRIPT3.BAT file executes the final graphic program, GP3.EXE, and exits to DOS.

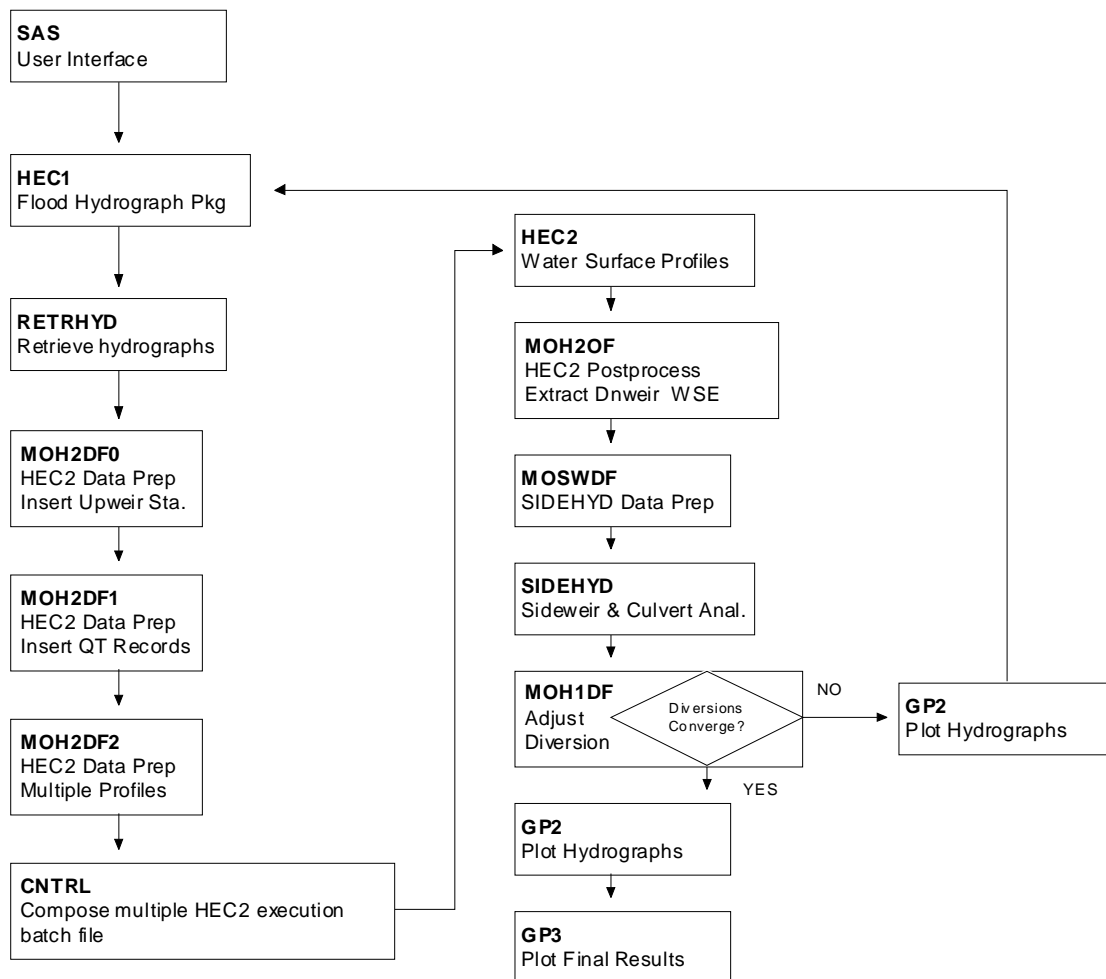


Fig. 4.1 - Flow chart for SAS for one diversion

Table 4.1 - Side-Diversion Analysis System for One Diversion

SCRIPT	PROGRAM	INPUT	OUTPUT
GO.BAT	SAS.EXE	interactive user	CNTRL.DAT, SCRIPT1.BAT
SCRIPT1.BAT (first iteration), SCRIPT3.BAT (subsequent iterations)	HEC1.EXE	[HEC1.DAT]* (first iteration), MOH1DF.OUT (subsequent iterations)	HEC1.OUT
	RETRHYD.EXE	HEC1.OUT	RETRHYD.OUT
	MOH2DF0.EXE**	[HEC2.DAT]*, [SIDEHYD.DAT]*, CNTRL.DAT	MOH2DF0.OUT
	MOH2DF1.EXE	CNTRL.DAT, MOH2DF0.OUT, RETRHYD.OUT, RERNTOL.DAT, SIDEHYD.PLT (except on first iteration)	MOH2DF1.OUT, CNTRL.DAT
	MOH2DF2.EXE	CNTRL.DAT, MOH2DF1.OUT	MOH2DF2.D01 - Dn, CNTRL.DAT
	CNTRL.EXE	CNTRL.DAT	SCRIPT2.BAT
SCRIPT2.BAT	HEC2.EXE	MOH2DF2.D01 - Dn	D01 - Dn
	MOH2OF.EXE	CNTRL.DAT, D01 - Dn	MOH2OF.OUT
	MOSWDF.EXE	[SIDEHYD.DAT]*, CNTRL.DAT, MOH2OF.OUT, RERNTOL.DAT	MOSWDF.OUT
	SIDEHYD.EXE	MOSWDF.OUT	SIDEHYD.OUT, SIDEHYD.PLT
	MOH1DF.EXE	[HEC1.DAT]*, CNTRL.DAT, RERNTOL.DAT, RETRHYD.OUT, SIDEHYD.OUT	SIDEHYD.HST, MOH1DF.OUT, SCRIPT3.BAT
	GP2.EXE	SIDEHYD.PLT, CNTRL.DAT, RETRHYD.OUT, SIDEHYD.HST	screen graphic, printer plot
SCRIPT3.BAT (final iteration)	GP3.EXE	CNTRL.DAT, SIDEHYD.PLT	screen graphic, printer plot

*[] indicates user-supplied file

**MOH2DF0.EXE does not run during the first iteration.

4.1.2 - Two Diversions

Most of the system for two diversions (Fig. 4.2, Table 4.2) is similar to that for one diversion. The user begins by typing GO at the DOS prompt, initiating the batch file GO.BAT, which in turn executes the program SAS.EXE that produces the User Interface. The input filenames, station numbers and Hydrograph Threshold discharge are entered into the User Interface, which creates the CNTRL1.DAT, CNTRL2.DAT and the SCRIPT1.BAT files. Control transfers to SCRIPT1. BAT, which executes HEC-1 and then RETRHYD.EXE. Three preprocessors (MOH2DFK. EXE, MOH2DF1.EXE, and MOH2DF2.EXE) assemble the HEC-2 input files and then KCNTRL.EXE produces the next batch file, SCRIPT2.BAT. Control transfers to SCRIPT2. BAT and HEC-2 is executed the required number of times. The underlined programs in the part of Table 4.2 inside the heavy outline are executed twice, once for each weir. The general filenames are shown in Table 4.2, but many of the three character extensions on the filenames end in 1 for the upstream diversion and 2 for the downstream diversion on the second execution rather than the last letter shown in the table. The calculations are done first for the upstream diversion. The output files from HEC-2 (D01 - Dn) are post-processed by MOH2OF.EXE to produce MOH2OF.OU1, which is combined with the upstream SIDEHYD base data file to produce MOSWDF.OUT for the upstream diversion. This is an input file for the first SIDEHYD.EXE run, producing SIDEHYD.OU1 and SIDEHYD.PL1. MOH1DF.EXE is executed to produce MOH1DF.OU1. The output files from HEC-2 are post-processed again by MOH2OF.EXE, this time for the ATWEIR station for the downstream diversion, to produce MOH2OF.OU2. MOSWDF.EXE combines this information with the information included in the downstream SIDEHYD base data file producing MOSWDF.OUT, the required input file for the second execution of SIDEHYD.EXE. SIDEHYD produces SIDEHYD.OU2 and SIDEHYD. PL2. MOH1DF.EXE is executed a second time to produce MOH1DF.OU2. Finally the program MO2H1DF.EXE runs combining the MOH1DF.OU1 and MOH1DF.OU2 data files into a single HEC-1 input data file named MOH1DF.OUT. This final program also checks the stopping criteria and writes the SCRIPT3.BAT accordingly. Then GP2.EXE produces the on-screen plots. If the stopping criteria are not met, HEC1.EXE is re-executed using MOH1DF.OUT for input and the entire process reiterates. If the stopping criteria are met, the graphics program GP3.EXE is executed to display the final results and SAS exits to DOS.

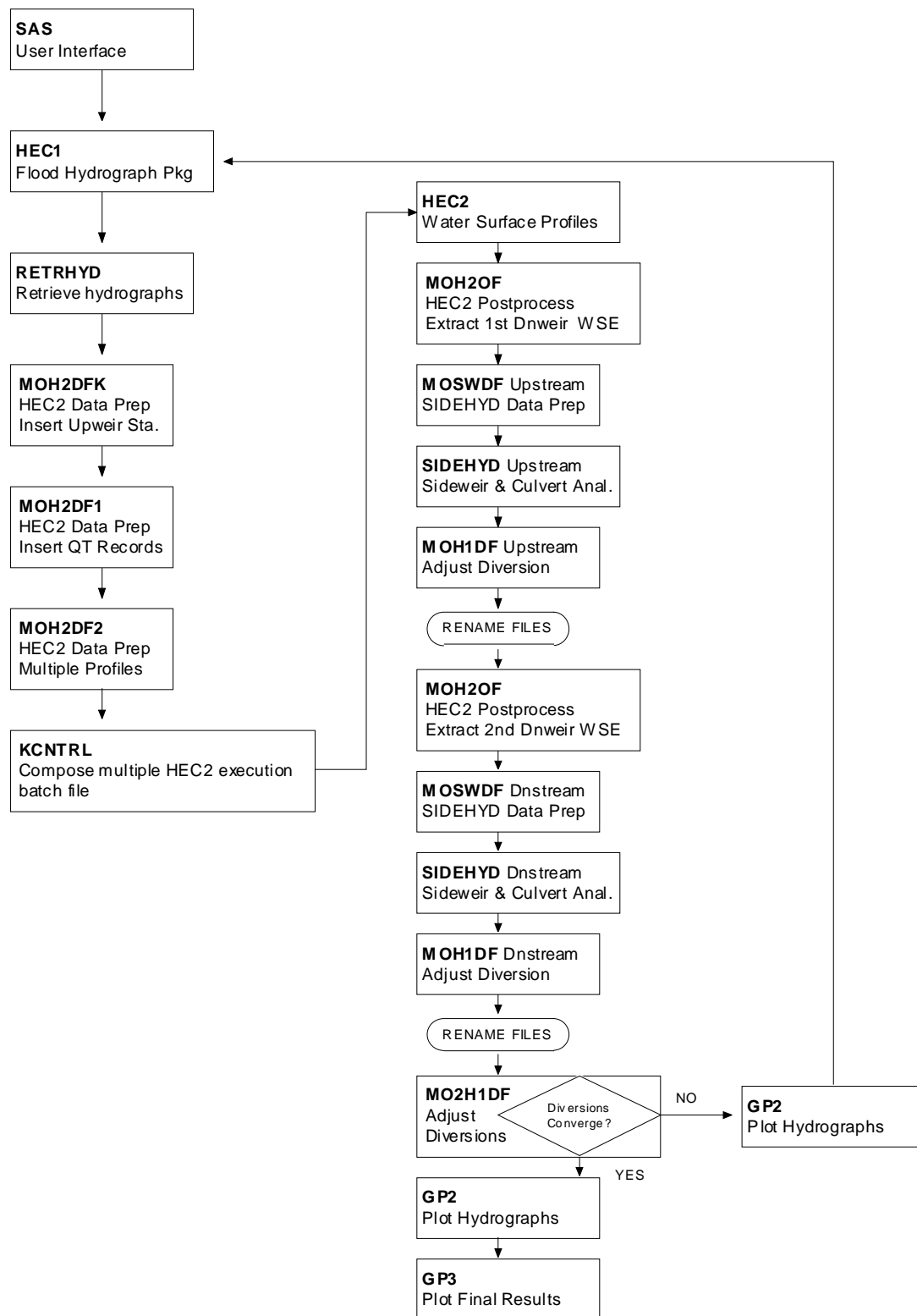


Fig. 4.2 - Flow chart for SAS for two diversions

Table 4.2 - Side-Diversion Analysis System for Two Diversions

SCRIPT	PROGRAM	INPUT	OUTPUT
GO.BAT	SAS.EXE	interactive user	CNTRL1.DAT, CNTRL2.DAT, SCRIPT1.BAT
SCRIPT1.BAT (first iteration), SCRIPT3.BAT (subsequent iterations)	HEC1.EXE	[HEC1.DAT]* (first iteration), MOH1DF.OUT (subsequent iterations)	HEC1.OUT
	RETRHYD.EXE	HEC1.OUT	RETRHYD.OUT
	MOH2DFK.EXE**	[HEC2.DAT]*, both [SIDEHYD. DAT]* files, CNTRL1.DAT, CNTRL2.DAT	MOH2DF0.OUT
	MOH2DF1.EXE	CNTRL1.DAT, MOH2DF0.OUT, RETRHYD.OUT, RERNTOL.DAT, SIDEHYD.PL1 and SIDEHYD.PL2 (except on first iteration)	MOH2DF1.OUT, CNTRL1.DAT
	MOH2DF2.EXE	CNTRL1.DAT, MOH2DF1.OUT	MOH2DF2.D01 - Dn, CNTRL1.DAT
	KCNTRL.EXE	CNTRL1.DAT, CNTRL2.DAT	SCRIPT2.BAT
SCRIPT2.BAT	HEC2.EXE	MOH2DF2.D01 - Dn	D01 - Dn
	<u>MOH2OF.EXE</u>	CNTRL.DAT, D01 - Dn	MOH2OF.OUT
	<u>MOSWDF.EXE</u>	[SIDEHYD.DAT]*, CNTRL.DAT, MOH2OF.OUT, RERNTOL.DAT	MOSWDF.OUT
	<u>SIDEHYD.EXE</u>	MOSWDF.OUT	SIDEHYD.OUT, SIDEHYD.PLT
	<u>MOH1DF.EXE</u>	[HEC1.DAT]*, CNTRL.DAT, RERNTOL.DAT, SIDEHYD.OUT	SIDEHYD.HST, MOH1DF.OUT, SCRIPT3.BAT

*[] indicates user-supplied file

**MOH2DFK.EXE does not run during the first iteration.

Table 4.2 - Side-Diversion Analysis System for Two Weirs (continued)

SCRIPT	PROGRAM	INPUT	OUTPUT
SCRIPT2.BAT (continued)	MO2H1DF.EXE	CNTRL2.DAT, MOH1DF.OU1, MOH1DF.OU2, RERNTOL.DAT, SIDEHYD.HS1, SIDEHYD.HS2	MOH1DF.OUT, SCRIPT3.BAT
	GP2.EXE	CNTRL.DAT, RETRHYD.OUT, SIDEHYD.PLT, SIDEHYD.HST	screen graphic, printer plot
SCRIPT3.BAT (final iteration)	GP3.EXE	CNTRL.DAT, SIDEHYD.PLT	screen graphic, printer plot

4.1.3 - Batch Files

Batch files are used in this system to control the sequence of file manipulations and data processor executions. These DOS command sequences are not static from one analysis to the next or even from one iteration to the next. For this reason, batch files appropriate to each series of steps are composed just before they are required. Command control is passed to the new batch file by the final command of the current batch file. This process can be seen in examples that follow.

4.1.3.1 - GO.BAT

This batch file resides in the directory C:\SAS and is invoked when the user types “GO” at the DOS Prompt to invoke GO.BAT, which is shown below. GO.BAT deletes any remaining files from previous runs and then executes the User Interface. When that interactive process is completed, control is transferred to SCRIPT1.BAT.

```
@DEL *.OU?
@DEL MOH2DF2.D*
@DEL H2CON.D*
@DEL *.PL?
@DEL *.HS?
@DEL D??
@DEL TAPE*. *
@DEL ZZ*. *
@DEL SCRIPT?.BAT
C:\H1H2SH\SAS.EXE
SCRIPT1.BAT
```

4.1.3.2 - SCRIPT1.BAT

When GO.BAT is invoked, the SCRIPT1.BAT file does not yet exist. SAS.EXE creates SCRIPT1.BAT and CNTRL.DAT using information provided by the user. The name of the HEC-1 input file changes from one run to the next depending on information supplied by the user. Notice that the HEC-1 executable is called by filename only. This convention assumes that the PATH feature of DOS is set up to include the directory of the HEC-1 executable. An example SCRIPT1.BAT file for a one-diversion analysis is listed below.

```
HEC1.EXE INPUT=C:\SAS\A1.H1D OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT
@DEL TAPE23
@DEL TAPE24
@DEL TAPE25
C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE
COPY C:\SAS\A1.H2D MOH2DF0.OUT
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\CNTRL.EXE
SCRIPT2.BAT
```

An example SCRIPT1.BAT file for a two-diversion analysis is as follows.

```
HEC1.EXE INPUT=C:\SAS\B1.H1D OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT
@DEL TAPE23
@DEL TAPE24
@DEL TAPE25
@COPY CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL.DAT
C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE
COPY C:\SAS\A1.H2D MOH2DF0.OUT
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE
@COPY CNTRL.DAT CNTRL1.DAT
@DEL CNTRL.DAT
C:\H1H2SH\KCNTL.EXE
SCRIPT2.BAT
```

4.1.3.3 - SCRIPT0.BAT

SCRIPT0.BAT is a utility batch file that is created when a user selects “EXIT” from the initial SAS User Interface. There are two important control aspects to this file:

- (1) The script itself is not executed automatically.
- (2) The final command is not another batch control command. Thus, execution halts after the batch file sequence is completed.

The structure and contents of the SCRIPT0.BAT file are identical to the script file that would have been created by selecting “CALC” from the SAS Input Form except that the final

command, “SCRIPT2.BAT”, is omitted. A user who wishes to step manually through the iterations can therefore fill in the blanks on the User Interface and select “EXIT” rather than “CALC”. That action returns control to the DOS Prompt where the user would enter the command “SCRIPT0.BAT” to begin the process. The first steps in the procedure would be executed including the steps creating the next batch file in the sequence, SCRIPT2.BAT, whereupon control would then return to DOS. The user could at that time inspect intermediate files, inspect and edit the SCRIPT2.BAT file, or continue the procedure by typing SCRIPT2.BAT at the DOS Prompt. An example SCRIPT0.BAT file is presented below for the two-weir example.

```
HEC1.EXE INPUT=C:\SAS\B1.H1D OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT
@DEL TAPE23
@DEL TAPE24
@DEL TAPE25
@COPY CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL.DAT
C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE
COPY C:\SAS\A1.H2D MOH2DF0.OUT
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE
@COPY CNTRL.DAT CNTRL1.DAT
@DEL CNTRL.DAT
C:\H1H2SH\KCNTRL.EXE
```

4.1.3.4 - SCRIPT2.BAT

The SCRIPT2.BAT file is created by the FORTRAN executable program CNTRL.EXE. The initial lines of the batch file call for executions of HEC-2. As before, the reference assumes that the directory containing this executable is provided in the PATH. Both the number of times that HEC-2 is executed and the filenames of the input and output depend on the number of multiple profile runs needed to model the duration of flow above the user-specified Hydrograph Threshold discharge. Subsequent lines in the file execute a post-processing program to collect pertinent output from the HEC-2 output files and a pre-processing program to incorporate that information into a SIDEHYD input file. SIDEHYD is executed, a graphic is shown on the screen, and the program MOH1DF.EXE is executed to check stopping criteria, modify the HEC-1 input file appropriately, and produce the next script file, SCRIPT3.BAT. Listed below is an example SCRIPT2.BAT file for a one-diversion analysis.

```
HEC2 INPUT=MOH2DF2.D01 OUTPUT=D01 TAPE95=TAPE95 >H2CON.D01
@DEL TAPE*. *
HEC2 INPUT=MOH2DF2.D02 OUTPUT=D02 TAPE95=TAPE95 >H2CON.D02
@DEL TAPE*. *
HEC2 INPUT=MOH2DF2.D03 OUTPUT=D03 TAPE95=TAPE95 >H2CON.D03
@DEL TAPE*. *
```



```

C:\H1H2SH\MOH2OF.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOSWDF.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\SIDEHYD.EXE INPUT=MOSWDF.OUT
C:\H1H2SH\MOH1DF.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\GP2.EXE
SCRIPT3.BAT

```

Listed below is an example SCRIPT2.BAT file for a two-diversion analysis.

```

HEC2 INPUT=MOH2DF2.D01 OUTPUT=D01 TAPE95=TAPE95 >H2CON.D01
@DEL TAPE*. *
HEC2 INPUT=MOH2DF2.D02 OUTPUT=D02 TAPE95=TAPE95 >H2CON.D02
@DEL TAPE*. *
HEC2 INPUT=MOH2DF2.D03 OUTPUT=D03 TAPE95=TAPE95 >H2CON.D03
@DEL TAPE*. *
@COPY CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL.DAT
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2OF.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOSWDF.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\SIDEHYD.EXE INPUT=MOSWDF.OUT
C:\H1H2SH\MOH1DF.EXE
@COPY CNTRL.DAT CNTRL1.DAT
@COPY MOH1DF.OUT MOH1DF.OU1
@DEL MOH1DF.OUT
@COPY SIDEHYD.OUT SIDEHYD.OU1
@DEL SIDEHYD.OUT
@COPY SIDEHYD.PLT SIDEHYD.PL1
@DEL SIDEHYD.PLT
@COPY SIDEHYD.HST SIDEHYD.HS1
@DEL SIDEHYD.HST
@COPY CNTRL2.DAT CNTRL.DAT
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2OF.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOSWDF.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\SIDEHYD.EXE INPUT=MOSWDF.OUT
C:\H1H2SH\MOH1DF.EXE
@COPY CNTRL.DAT CNTRL2.DAT
@COPY MOH1DF.OUT MOH1DF.OU2
@DEL MOH1DF.OUT
@COPY SIDEHYD.OUT SIDEHYD.OU2
@DEL SIDEHYD.OUT
@COPY SIDEHYD.PLT SIDEHYD.PL2
@DEL SIDEHYD.PLT
@COPY SIDEHYD.HST SIDEHYD.HS2
@DEL SIDEHYD.HST
C:\H1H2SH\MO2H1DF.EXE
@COPY CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL.DAT
C:\H1H2SH\GP2.EXE
SCRIPT3.BAT

```

4.1.3.5 - SCRIPT3.BAT

The SCRIPT3.BAT file is created by the FORTRAN executable program MOH1DF.EXE. This program can take two general forms depending on whether the stopping criteria have been met. The first example illustrates a one-diversion analysis with stopping criteria not met:

```
HEC1.EXE INPUT=MOH1DF.OUT OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT
@DEL TAPE23
@DEL TAPE24
@DEL TAPE25
C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF0.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\CNTRL.EXE
SCRIPT2.BAT
```

The next example illustrates a one-diversion analysis with stopping criteria met:

```
C:\H1H2SH\GP3.EXE
@TYPE MESSAGE.TXT
```

The following example illustrates a two-diversion analysis with stopping criteria not met:

```
HEC1.EXE INPUT=MOH1DF.OUT OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT
@DEL TAPE23
@DEL TAPE24
@DEL TAPE25
C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE
COPY CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL.DAT
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DFK.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE
C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE
COPY CNTRL.DAT CNTRL1.DAT
C:\H1H2SH\KCNTRL.EXE
SCRIPT2.BAT
```

The final example illustrates a two-diversion analysis with stopping criteria met:

```
C:\H1H2SH\GP3.EXE
@TYPE MESSAGE.TXT
```

4.1.3.6 - MESSAGE.TXT

At the end of the calculations, the following file is written to the screen to remind the user to review the output files:

Review HEC-1, HEC-2, and SIDEHYD output files for warnings and messages. The filenames are as follows:

PROGRAM	ONE WEIR/CULV	TWO WEIRS/CULVERTS
=====	=====	=====
HEC-1	HEC1.OUT	HEC1.OUT
HEC-2	D01 - Dn	D01 - Dn
SIDEHYD	SIDEHYD.OUT	SIDEHYD.OU1 for upstream weir/culvert SIDEHYD.OU2 for downstream weir/culvert

The files are in the C:\SAS directory.

Blank lines are the beginning and end of this file are not included here.

4.1.4 - RERNTOL.DAT FILE

RERNTOL.DAT is a data file that contains four execution control parameters for the Side-Diversion Analysis System. For most problems, these parameters need not be adjusted. A sample file is listed below:

MERNTOL=	0.075	Fixed field, right justified in column 18, floating point
INCHORD=	2	Fixed field, right justified in column 18, integer
WEIGHT =	0.25	Fixed field, right justified in column 18, floating point
HOLD =	10	Fixed field, right justified in column 18, integer

The first parameter (MERNTOL) gives the convergence criterion for the major execution loop in SAS. As currently set, when the largest normalized difference between the assumed and computed weir discharges is less than 0.075 (i.e., 7.5%), the program will produce final solution graphs to the screen and stop. Values between 0 and 1 are valid. Higher values of this parameter within the range of 0 to 1 reduce the number of iterations required but also decrease the accuracy of the final solution. The value 0.075 is recommended if the same value is to be used for both one-diversion and two-diversion cases. One-weir cases normally converged 10 to 15 iterations with MERNTOL = 0.05. The one-weir example in Section 3.6.1 converged in 13 iterations with MERNTOL = 0.05 (Fig. 4.3). The two-weir example in Section 3.6.2 converged in 29 iterations with MERNTOL = 0.05 (Fig. 4.4).

The second parameter (INCHORD) controls the number of the discharges calculated by HEC-1 that are used in the subsequent HEC-2 analysis. A value of 1 would use every discharge calculated by HEC-1. A value of 2 uses alternate values, and so on. Integer values ≥ 1 are valid. Resolution of the continuous variation in flow and stage decreases with higher values of this parameter as does also the number of executions of HEC-2 and consequently the time of execution required for each iteration of the major loop.

As mentioned in Section 2.1.1, the calculation process in SAS is iterative starting with an assumed diversion hydrograph and then calculating a new diversion hydrograph. The next iteration starts with an assumed hydrograph that is an average of the previously assumed and previously calculated hydrographs. The third parameter is a weighting factor that controls this averaging. A value of 0.25 means that the new assumed diversion hydrograph is 0.25 times the last calculated hydrograph plus 0.75 times the previously assumed hydrograph. The valid range for this parameter is from 0 to 0.5. Higher values within this range increase the speed of convergence. Lower values increase the solution stability and the calculation time.

The influence of the WEIGHT parameter is illustrated in Fig. 4.3 for a one-weir problem. For this case, WEIGHT = 0.50 causes MERN to initially decrease more rapidly than WEIGHT = 0.25, so that convergence is achieved with a tolerance of 0.075 in 6 iterations with WEIGHT = 0.5 whereas 11 iterations are required with WEIGHT = 0.25. If the tolerance is 0.05, the two value of WEIGHT give convergence in the same number of iterations (13) because WEIGHT = 0.5 causes large oscillations in the values of MERN after MERN first drops below 0.075.

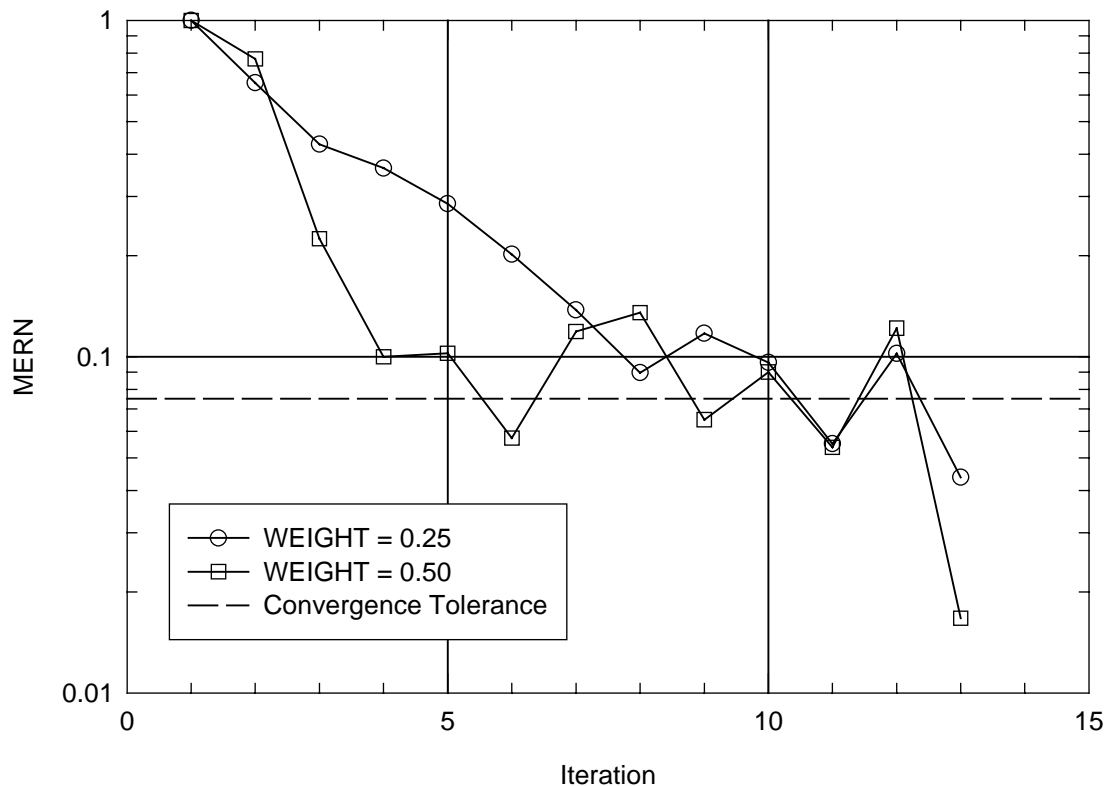


Fig. 4.3 - Effect of WEIGHT on one-weir calculation

Fig. 4.4 gives similar results for a two-weir problem. In this case, WEIGHT = 0.25 gives faster initial and ultimate decreases in MERN because the oscillations at one weir caused by

using $\text{WEIGHT} = 0.5$ propagate along the stream and create oscillations at the other weir. For this case, the oscillations caused by using $\text{WEIGHT} = 0.5$ are clearly larger at both weirs than those when $\text{WEIGHT} = 0.25$. Thus, smaller values of WEIGHT give a damping effect on the calculations. For this reason, $\text{WEIGHT} = 0.25$ is used for the calculations. The additional time required for the one-weir calculations is not very large when 0.25 is used rather than 0.50. The two-weir calculations are faster with $\text{WEIGHT} = 0.25$. One test case with two weirs and $\text{WEIGHT} = 0.50$ did not converge after 100 iterations.

It should also be noticed that MERN does not have a smooth decrease during the iterations. Thus, there is no cause for concern if this value is seen to oscillate during the iterations. The results of the calculations for both Fig. 4.3 and Fig. 4.4 are shown after the convergence tolerance has been met to illustrate that the oscillations in the values of MERN continue throughout the calculations.

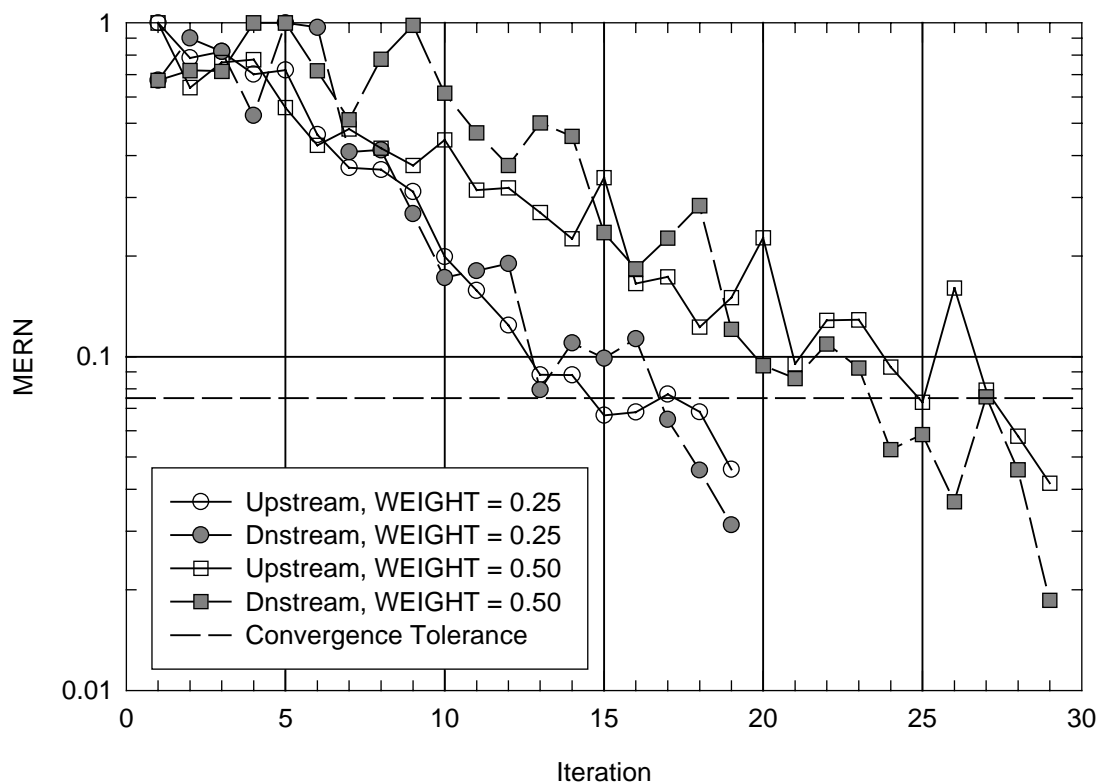


Fig. 4.4 - Effect of WEIGHT on two-weir calculation

HOLD is the time in seconds that the graphs produced by GP2.EXE remain on the screen. See Section 3.5.1. If HOLD is set to zero in the input file, SAS will run in the background when run in a DOS window under the Windows operating system; that is the graphs showing the results at the end of each iteration are not shown on the monitor.

4.2 - FUNCTIONAL DESCRIPTION OF PROGRAMS

This section gives a summary of the various programs used in the Side-Diversion Analysis System.

4.2.1 - SAS.FRM

SAS.EXE is the Visual Basic User Interface for the Side-Diversion Analysis System. The source file is SAS.FRM. The purpose of this program is to acquire base input data file-names, UPWEIR, ATWEIR and DNWEIR station numbers, and hydrograph threshold discharge.

Major steps:

Check for existing CNTRL.DAT file.

If CNTRL.DAT file present, read file and fill default values into text boxes.

Respond to point-and-click or select-and-enter to accept new information into text boxes.

On CALC: Collect the data in the text boxes.

Create a new CNTRL.DAT file.

Create the SCRIPT1.BAT file.

Close the files and end

On EXIT: Create the SCRIPT0.BAT file.

Close the files and end

4.2.2 - HEC1.FOR

HEC1.FOR is a Fortran program from the Hydrologic Engineering Center of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. It simulates surface runoff from a watershed due to precipitation and does hydrologic modeling of channel routing. The program gives discharge hydrographs at desired locations. It is assumed that the users of SAS are already familiar with HEC-1, so the program and its input and output are not described here. In March 2002, complete information could be obtained from

Hydrologic Engineering Center
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
609 Second Street
Davis, CA 95616-4687
(916) 756-1104
<http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/index.html>

An example input file, A1.H1D, is included in Appendix 6.2.1. The excerpt below illustrates how weir diversion must be specified in the base data file. The DNWEIR station is 85042. The ATWEIR Station is 85167. This example diverts all flow above 12000 cfs away from the main channel. This situation represents a first estimate of the performance of the weir diversion.

```

KK 85042DIVERT FLOW TO POND 25
DT 85167
DI 0      5000   12000   18000   25000
DQ 0      0      0      6000   13000
KO 2

```

Subsequent iterations of the Side-Diversion Analysis System gradually refine this estimate of the diversion and automatically revise these input records until a hydrologically and hydraulically consistent solution is found.

For diversion culverts, the format of the estimate of the initial diversion is the same as for weirs. However, the width of the culverts is less than the length of the weir crest and the diversion capacity is smaller. Thus, some of the numbers change, as illustrated below.

```

KK 85042DIVERT FLOW TO POND 25
DT 85066
DI 0      5000   12000   20000   25000
DQ 0      0      0      0      3000
KO 2

```

4.2.3 - RETRHYD.FOR

RETRHYD.FOR is a Fortran program for retrieving and manipulating hydrographs from the HEC-1 output files.

Major steps:

- 100 Read the HEC-1 output file searching for hydrograph table.
 On end of file go to 500.
- 200 Read the time and flow data from the 8x75 HEC-1 table.
- 300 Write the time and flow data to 2x300 format.
- 400 Return to 100.
- 500 Close files and end.

4.2.4 - MOH2DF0.FOR

MOH2DF0.FOR is a Fortran program to insert a cross section in the HEC-2 data file at the UPWEIR station for problems with one weir.

Major steps:

- Read CNTRL.DAT.
- Get the name of the HEC-2 base data file.
- Read the station numbers UPWEIR, ATWEIR, AND DNWEIR.
- Open the HEC-2 base data file.
- Open the output file for this program.
- 200 Read lines in the HEC-2 base data file.
- Process X1 records at 300 below.

	Process all other records at 500 below.
300	Read the station number from the base data file. If it is greater than the DNWEIR station, process at 600 otherwise...
500	Write the record to output. Return to 200.
600	Open the SIDEHYD base data file to get the weir length or culvert width. Recalculate reach lengths. Write the modified X1 record that follows the UPWEIR station.
900	Close files and exit.

4.2.5 - MOH2DFK.FOR

MOH2DFK.FOR for two weirs is similar to MOH2DF0.FOR for one weir. It inserts a cross section in the HEC-2 data file at the UPWEIR station for both diversion structures.

4.2.6 - MOH2DF1.FOR

MOH2DF1.FOR is a Fortran program for finding ITIME and JTIME for beginning and end, respectively, of flow above threshold at the UPWEIR station (for the upstream diversion structure, if there are two diversions), for making J3 and QT modifications to HEC-2 input data, and for adding time information to the CNTRL.DAT file.

Major steps:

	Read the control file.
	Get the Hydrograph Threshold discharge.
	Get the HEC-1 ITIME.
	Get the UPWEIR station number.
	Open the MOH2DF0.OUT file and the RETRHYD.OUT, which contains the list of HEC-1 hydrographs.
	Open the output file for this program. (MOH2DF1.OUT)
120	Search for the UPWEIR station number. When found go to 150. When not found, skip 300 lines of hydrograph discharges. Go back to 120 and try again.
150	Print to screen the success in finding the UPWEIR station. Read the data pertaining to the UPWEIR station. Find the first time the flow is greater than the threshold. Find the last time the flow is greater than the threshold. Rewind the list of hydrographs.
200	Read lines in the HEC-2 base data file. Ignore all QT records in the base data file. Process J3 records at 250. Process X1 records at 300. Process all other records at 500.
250	Rewrite the J3 record to produce summaries in HEC-2 output.
300	Rewind the list of hydrographs.

Read the station number from the base data file.
 Compose and write an X5 record.
 Read the station number in the list of hydrographs.
 If the stations numbers agree, process at 400.
 Otherwise, skip 300 lines of hydrograph discharges and try again.
 Process at 500 since this station is not in the hydrograph list
 400 Retrieve hydrograph from the list.
 Display QT station message to screen.
 Compose a new set of QT records and write them to output.
 Process the X1 record itself at 500.
 500 Write the record to output.
 Return to 200.
 At end of input file, close all files.
 Rewrite control file with new time, date, ITIME and JTIME.
 Close control file and end.

4.2.7 - MOH2DF2.FOR

MOH2DF2.FOR is a third Fortran program for manipulation of the HEC-2 input files.

Major steps:

Read the control file.
 Add 1 to the iteration count.
 Open the intermediate input file MOH2DF1.OUT.
 100 Read the title and job records.
 Find the first QT record and go to 200.
 200 Count number of QT records that occur in sequence.
 Go through the main loop that many times.
 Create a new output file and name it appropriately.
 Rewind the input file.
 310 Read a line from input.
 If it is a QT or an X5 record, go to 400 to process it.
 If it is an EJ record, go to 500 to process it.
 Otherwise copy it and go to 310.
 400 Skip if necessary to the appropriate QT or X5 record
 Read the number of flows field.
 Write the line to output.
 If this is not the last QT record, skip the rest.
 Go to 310 and read the next line.
 500 Set up the multiple profile job control stack.
 Close the output file.
 Close the input file.
 Write the CNTRL.DAT file.
 Close the control file and end.

4.2.8 - CNTRL.FOR

CNTRL.FOR is a Fortran control program to create the SCRIPT2.BAT file.

Major steps:

- Open and read the CNTRL.DAT file.
- Get the number of HEC2.Dn files.
- Open and write variable part of the SCRIPT2.BAT file.
- Write the static part of the SCRIPT2.BAT file.
- Close the files and end.

4.2.9 - KCNTRL.FOR

KCNTRL.FOR is a Fortran control program to create the SCRIPT2.BAT file for a two-diversion analysis.

Major steps:

- Open and read the CNTRL1.DAT file.
- Open and read the CNTRL2.DAT file
- Get the number of HEC2.D0n files.
- Open and write variable part of the SCRIPT2.BAT file.
- Write the static part of the SCRIPT2.BAT file.
- Close the files and end.

4.2.10 - HEC2.FOR

HEC2.FOR is a Fortran program from the Hydrologic Engineering Center of the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. HEC-2 calculates water surface profiles for steady gradually varied flow in natural or man-made channels. The program uses the Standard Step Method to solve the one-dimensional energy equation with energy loss due to friction evaluated by Manning's equation (or other resistance relationships) and with additional losses for channel expansions and contractions. It is assumed that the users of SAS are already familiar with HEC-2, so the program and its input and output are not described here. In March 2002, complete information could be obtained from

Hydrologic Engineering Center
U. S. Army Corps of Engineers
609 Second Street
Davis, CA 95616-4687
(916) 756-1104
<http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/index.html>

An example input data file, A1.H2D, appears in Appendix 6.2.5. The records below are excerpts from that appendix and illustrate how the DNWEIR station (85042) appears.

QT	1	13400								
XL	85042	18	20300	20469	1300	800	1109			
CI	-1	66.78	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-45			
GR	100	18000	95	19050	90.7	20000	90.8	20100	90.9	20200
GR	89.5	20300	77.6	20327	75.1	20330	74.4	20337	74.8	20345
GR	77.6	20347	81	20430	94.7	20469	93.5	20500	93.3	20600
GR	93.7	20700	94	22600	95	22610				

4.2.11 - MOH2OF.FOR

MOH2OF.FOR is a Fortran program for extracting HEC-2 output for the downstream end of the diversion structure, or structures for the two-diversion case.

Major steps:

	Open and read the CNTRL.DAT file.
	Read the number of Dn files.
	Read the DNWEIR station number.
	Open the output file.
	Loop for as many times as there are HEC-2 output Dn files (where n is I2.2 format).
	Open the next HEC-2 output file as input.
120	Read a record. If end of file, go to 190.
	Read the station number; on any error go to 120.
	If the line refers to the DNWEIR station, write it to output.
	Go to 120 and try again.
190	Close the current HEC-2 output file.
200	End of loop.
	Close the output file.
900	Close the files and exit.

4.2.12 - MOSWDF.FOR

MOSWDF.FOR is a Fortran program for modifying the SIDEHYD input file using HEC-2 flow.

Major steps:

Read the CNTRL.DAT file.
Get the name of the SIDEHYD base data file.
Get the time step and start time of the HEC-1 flow.
Get the time for flow above threshold.
Open the SIDEHYD base data file and the output files.
Read the first line from the base data file.

Compose a new first line and write it to output.
 Read and write the title records.
 Read and write the next four lines of the base data file to output.
 Read and write the basin geometry data.
 Open the HEC-2 output summary and count the number of lines.
 Rewind the HEC-2 output summary.
 Write the HEC-2 output summary to output.
 Compute the zero time for flow above threshold.
 Loop to add the HEC-2-generated hydrograph to MOSWDF.OUT.
 Compute the time associated with the event.
 Close the MOH2OF.OUT file.
 Skip the hydrograph ordinates provided in the base data file.
 Read and write the drainage culvert information (if any).
 Close the base data file and output files and end.

4.2.13 - SIDEHYD.FOR

SIDEHYD.FOR is a Fortran program for calculating diversion hydraulics and for tracking the filling and emptying of the detention basin. It also models the channel flow beside a side diversion structure. This program is a modified version of the program previously called SIDEHYDR and reported in Davis and Holley (1988). Major improvements to the program include:

- (1) Capability to model detention basin drainage culverts.
- (2) Automatic decrease of the computational time step to aid convergence.
- (3) Increased dimensions for time-subscripted variables.
- (4) Automatic increase of the computational time step during culvert drainage.
- (5) Expanded warning and error messages for troubleshooting.
- (6) Optional weir or culvert diversion.
- (7) An improved method to calculate forward flow over the weir to account for different channel slopes, roughnesses, and side slopes.

THYSYS (TxDOT, 1977) and its subroutines are subroutines of SIDEHYD. Only a small part of THYSYS is actually used by SIDEHYD, but almost all of it and its subroutines are included as subroutines of SIDEHYD for fear that deleted some parts might adversely affect other parts. Some of the subroutines of THYSYS have been modified to include the effects of flap gates and Tideflex valves. Specifically, the subroutines RC40 and RC47 now have equivalents called RC40FLP and RC40FLX to account for flap gate and Tideflex valves on circular pipe culverts and RC47 has an equivalent RC47FLP to account for flap gates on box culverts.

The flow in each drainage culvert or for reverse flow in diversion culverts is determined by iterated calling of a subroutine named THYSYS, which was derived from a much larger,

batch input program named THYSYS.F provided by the Texas Department of Transportation (TxDOT, 1977). THYSYS.F has numerous hydrologic and hydraulic calculation capabilities including the ability to determine the headwater elevation for a culvert given a design flow, resistance coefficient, culvert geometry, and tailwater elevation. Calculations follow a method developed by The Federal Highway Administration. A complete description of this method can be found in Chapter 4 of The Bridge Division Hydraulics Manual (Texas State Department of Highways and Public Transportation, 1985). For the purposes of this application, the stand-alone program, THYSYS.F, was converted to a subroutine, and a few of its capabilities not related to the present application were discarded. A capability to determine head losses due to flap gates and Tideflex gates (Lee and Holley, 2002) was added for this project.

The output from SIDEHYD.FOR is substantially similar to the output from the predecessor program SIDEHYDR. The ASCII output file SIDEHYD.OUT contains an additional column to indicate whether the flow is over the weir (W), through diversion culverts (D), through basin drainage culverts (C), or mixed (B).

4.2.14 - GP2.BAS

GP2.BAS is a Basic language graphics program. This program produces a graphical comparison of the assumed and computed diversion hydrographs. The program is called at the end of each iteration and allows the user to observe the progress of the iterative solution procedure. This Basic program is compiled Basic with GraphPack Professional (Crescent Software, undated) library and subroutine calls. The program terminates and SAS computations continue after a ten-second display unless a key is depressed by the user. Example output screens are presented in Fig. 3.12 and Fig. 3.14. On the monitor, the different curves have different colors. In the printed plots, different line formats are used.

4.2.15 - MOH1DF.FOR

MOH1DF.FOR is a Fortran program for modifying the HEC-1 input file by incorporating the results of the previous SIDEHYD run. It also checks the stopping criteria and writes the SCRIPT3.BAT file accordingly.

Major steps:

- Open and read the CNTRL.DAT file.
- Initialize the Q (discharge) arrays.
- Get the filename of the HEC-1 base data file.
- Read the HEC-1 time data.
- Read ITIME (first hydrograph ordinate above threshold flow).
- Read JTIME (last hydrograph ordinate above threshold flow).
- Read the station numbers UPWEIR, ATWEIR, and DNWEIR.
- Open the hydrograph list file and SIDEHYD output files for input.

Search for the upstream station in the hydrograph list.
 Copy the hydrograph data into Q1 array.
 Rewind the hydrograph list file.
 Search for the ATWEIR station in the hydrograph list.
 Copy the hydrograph data into Q2 array.
 Find the table of calculated results in the SIDEHYD.OUT file.
 Loop through all ordinates of interest.
 Calculate interpolated SIDEHYD flow and store in Q3 array.
 Compute the RMSE and the relative error statistics.
 Write the error statistics to the SIDEHYD.HST file.
 Close all files.
 Open the error tolerance file to read RERNTOL.
 If the relative error is greater than RERNTOL
 then write SCRIPT3.BAT to reiterate
 otherwise write SCRIPT3.BAT to produce final graph and stop.
 Combine the HEC-1 base data file and the Q array data to produce the new
 HEC-1 data file.
 Compute the flow at DNWEIR station.
 Search for KK data set.
 Having found a KK record check to see if it is the DNWEIR station.
 Having found the DNWEIR KK record, first insert a new KK record
 group for the ATWEIR station.
 Then insert the KK record group for the DNWEIR station.
 Then search the base data file for the next KK record group.
 Close the HEC1.DAT base data file and the MOH1DF.OUT file and end.

4.2.16 - MO2H1DF.FOR

MO2H1DF.FOR is a Fortran pre-processing program to merge the two HEC-1 base data files for the two-diversion case.

Major steps:

Open and read the CNTRL2.DAT file (the downstream weir).
 Read the station numbers of the DNWEIR and ATWEIR stations.
 Open the error tolerance file to read RERNTOL.
 Open the SIDEHYD.HS1 and SIDEHYD.HS2 files to obtain the actual
 error.
 If the maximum relative error is less than error tolerances, write
 SCRIPT3.BAT to plot final graphs and stop.
 Otherwise write SCRIPT3.BAT to reiterate.
 Open the two MOH1DF.OUT files for input and MOH1DF.OUT for
 output.
 Read and copy the first file searching for the second weir DNWEIR
 station.
 Read and skip in the second file until the ATWEIR station.
 Read and copy until end of file.
 Close all files and exit.

4.2.17 - GP3.BAS

GP3.BAS is a Basic language graphics program. This program produces a graphics display of the complete operation of the weir. The program is called as the final step in the procedure. The program is a compiled Basic program using GraphPack Professional library and subroutine calls (Crescent Software, undated). The graphs produced by GP3.BAS remain on the screen until a key is depressed by the user. For a one-weir problem or for the downstream diversion of a two-diversion problem, pressing a key returns to DOS. For the upstream diversion of a two-diversion problem, pressing a key causes GP3.BAS to generate the graph for the downstream diversion. Example output screens are presented in Fig. 3.13 and Fig. 3.15. On the monitor, the different curves have different colors. In the printed plots, different line formats are used.

4.3 - FUTURE MODIFICATIONS

The project work on developing the computational system and the reviews of this report identified some beneficial additions and changes that could not be pursued as part of the present project. Possible future modifications to the computational scheme are as follows:

- Modify the SAS control programs so that a specified keystroke would save the appropriate files at the end of an iteration for a “hot start” from the point at which the calculations were terminated and also modify the User Interface for allow for the hot start.
- Allow the user to specify a maximum number of iterations and save all input and output files for analysis.
- Develop a preprocessor program to check the input files for consistency, completeness, and accuracy.
- Provide the option of sending the graphics at the end of each iteration and at the end of the computations to an output file rather than to the screen so that the graphics will be available but will not take control of the screen at the end of each iteration.
- Include the parameter HOLD (Section 4.1.4) in the user interface to allow easier control of the time for which the graphics at the end of each iteration stay on the screen.

5 - REFERENCES

- Crescent Software (undated) *GraphPak Professional* (User's Manual), Crescent Software, Inc., 11 Bailey Ave., Ridgefield, Conn., 06877
- Davis, J. E. and Holley, E. R. (1988) "Modeling side-weir diversions for flood control," *Hydraulic Engineering, Proc., National Conf. ASCE*, pp. 979-984.
- Lee, K.-L. and Holley, E. R. (2002) *Physical Modeling for Side-Channel Weirs*, Center for Research in Water Resources, Univ. of Texas, Austin, TX
- TxDOT (1977) *THYSYS, User Manual for Texas Hydraulic System*, Texas Department of Transportation, Austin
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers (1990) HEC-1 User's Manual or <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/index.html>
- U. S. Army Corps of Engineers, (1994) HEC-2 User's Manual or <http://www.hec.usace.army.mil/software/index.html>

6 - APPENDICES

6.1 - SOURCE CODE LISTINGS

6.1.1 - SAS.FRM

SAS.FRM is the Visual Basic program for the User Interface for SAS. The purpose of this program is to acquire base input data filenames, UPWEIR, ATWEIR and DNWEIR station numbers, and hydrograph threshold discharge.

```
Version 1.00
BEGIN Form Khcd1
    AutoRedraw    = 0
    BackColor     = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle   = 2
    Caption       = " SIDE-DIVERSION ANALYSIS SYSTEM  (v. 2.0)"
    ControlBox    = -1
    Enabled       = -1
    ForeColor     = QBColor(0)
    Height        = Char(23)
    Left          = Char(0)
    MaxButton     = -1
    MinButton     = -1
    MousePointer  = 6
    Tag           = ""
    Top           = Char(1)
    Visible       = -1
    Width         = Char(80)
    WindowState   = 0
    BEGIN DriveListBox Drive1
        BackColor     = QBColor(15)
        DragMode      = 0
        Enabled       = -1
        ForeColor     = QBColor(0)
        Height        = Char(1)
        Left          = Char(48)
        MousePointer  = 0
        TabIndex      = 11
        TabStop       = -1
        Tag           = ""
        Top           = Char(0)
        Visible       = -1
        Width         = Char(27)
    END
    BEGIN DirListBox Dir1
        BackColor     = QBColor(15)
        DragMode      = 0
        Enabled       = -1
        ForeColor     = QBColor(0)
        Height        = Char(6)
        Left          = Char(48)
        MousePointer  = 0
        TabIndex      = 12
    END
END
```

```

        TabStop      = -1
        Tag          = ""
        Top          = Char(1)
        Visible      = -1
        Width        = Char(26)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text1
    BackColor      = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle    = 1
    DragMode       = 0
    Enabled        = -1
    ForeColor      = QBColor(0)
    Height         = Char(1)
    Left           = Char(1)
    MousePointer   = 0
    MultiLine      = 0
    ScrollBars     = 0
    TabIndex       = 0
    TabStop        = -1
    Tag            = ""
    Text           = ""
    Top            = Char(1)
    Visible        = -1
    Width          = Char(35)
END
BEGIN Label Label2
    Alignment      = 0
    AutoSize       = 0
    BackColor      = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle    = 0
    Caption        = "HEC-2 INPUT FILENAME"
    DragMode       = 0
    Enabled        = -1
    ForeColor      = QBColor(0)
    Height         = Char(1)
    Left           = Char(1)
    MousePointer   = 0
    TabIndex       = 16
    Tag            = ""
    Top            = Char(2)
    Visible        = -1
    Width          = Char(25)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text2
    BackColor      = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle    = 1
    DragMode       = 0
    Enabled        = -1
    ForeColor      = QBColor(0)
    Height         = Char(1)
    Left           = Char(1)
    MousePointer   = 0
    MultiLine      = 0
    ScrollBars     = 0
    TabIndex       = 1
    TabStop        = -1
    Tag            = ""

```

```

        Text          = ""
        Top           = Char(3)
        Visible       = -1
        Width         = Char(35)
END
BEGIN CommandButton Command4
    BackColor        = QBColor(15)
    Cancel           = 0
    Caption          = "CALC"
    Default          = 0
    DragMode         = 0
    Enabled          = -1
    Height           = Char(3)
    Left             = Char(49)
    MousePointer     = 0
    TabIndex         = 14
    TabStop          = -1
    Tag              = ""
    Top              = Char(18)
    Visible          = -1
    Width            = Char(10)
END
BEGIN CommandButton Command1
    BackColor        = QBColor(15)
    Cancel           = 0
    Caption          = "EXIT"
    Default          = 0
    DragMode         = 0
    Enabled          = -1
    Height           = Char(3)
    Left             = Char(63)
    MousePointer     = 0
    TabIndex         = 15
    TabStop          = -1
    Tag              = ""
    Top              = Char(18)
    Visible          = -1
    Width            = Char(10)
END
BEGIN FileListBox File1
    Archive          = -1
    BackColor        = QBColor(15)
    DragMode         = 0
    Enabled          = -1
    ForeColor        = QBColor(0)
    Height           = Char(11)
    Hidden           = 0
    Left             = Char(48)
    MousePointer     = 0
    Normal           = -1
    Pattern          = "*.*)"
    ReadOnly         = -1
    System           = 0
    TabIndex         = 13
    TabStop          = -1
    Tag              = ""
    Top              = Char(7)

```

```

        Visible      = -1
        Width        = Char(26)
END
BEGIN Label Label6
    Alignment      = 0
    AutoSize       = 0
    BackColor      = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle    = 0
    Caption        = "SIDEHYD INPUT FILENAME"
    DragMode       = 0
    Enabled        = -1
    ForeColor      = QBColor(0)
    Height         = Char(1)
    Left           = Char(1)
    MousePointer   = 0
    TabIndex       = 20
    Tag            = ""
    Top            = Char(4)
    Visible        = -1
    Width          = Char(35)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text6
    BackColor      = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle    = 1
    DragMode       = 0
    Enabled        = -1
    ForeColor      = QBColor(0)
    Height         = Char(1)
    Left           = Char(1)
    MousePointer   = 0
    MultiLine      = 0
    ScrollBars     = 0
    TabIndex       = 2
    TabStop        = -1
    Tag            = ""
    Text           = ""
    Top            = Char(5)
    Visible        = -1
    Width          = Char(35)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text8
    BackColor      = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle    = 1
    DragMode       = 0
    Enabled        = -1
    ForeColor      = QBColor(0)
    Height         = Char(1)
    Left           = Char(1)
    MousePointer   = 0
    MultiLine      = 0
    ScrollBars     = 0
    TabIndex       = 3
    TabStop        = -1
    Tag            = ""
    Text           = ""
    Top            = Char(6)
    Visible        = -1

```

```

        Width          = Char(35)
END
BEGIN Label Label9
    Alignment          = 0
    AutoSize            = 0
    BackColor           = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle         = 0
    Caption             = "1 or U/S D/S"
    DragMode            = 0
    Enabled             = -1
    ForeColor           = QBColor(0)
    Height              = Char(2)
    Left                = Char(37)
    MousePointer        = 0
    TabIndex            = 23
    Tag                 = ""
    Top                 = Char(5)
    Visible             = -1
    Width               = Char(8)
END
BEGIN Label Label8
    Alignment          = 0
    AutoSize            = 0
    BackColor           = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle         = 0
    Caption             = "HEC-1 INPUT FILENAME"
    DragMode            = 0
    Enabled             = -1
    ForeColor           = QBColor(0)
    Height              = Char(1)
    Left                = Char(1)
    MousePointer        = 0
    TabIndex            = 22
    Tag                 = ""
    Top                 = Char(0)
    Visible             = -1
    Width               = Char(25)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text4
    BackColor           = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle         = 1
    DragMode            = 0
    Enabled             = -1
    ForeColor           = QBColor(0)
    Height              = Char(1)
    Left                = Char(1)
    MousePointer        = 0
    MultiLine           = 0
    ScrollBars           = 0
    TabIndex            = 7
    TabStop             = -1
    Tag                 = ""
    Text                = ""
    Top                 = Char(19)
    Visible             = -1
    Width               = Char(18)
END

```

```

BEGIN Label Label4
    Alignment    = 0
    AutoSize     = 0
    BackColor    = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle  = 0
    Caption      = "HYDROGRAPH THRESHOLD (CFS)"
    DragMode     = 0
    Enabled      = -1
    ForeColor    = QBColor(0)
    Height       = Char(1)
    Left         = Char(1)
    MousePointer = 0
    TabIndex     = 17
    Tag          = ""
    Top          = Char(18)
    Visible      = -1
    Width        = Char(30)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text5
    BackColor    = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle  = 1
    DragMode     = 0
    Enabled      = -1
    ForeColor    = QBColor(0)
    Height       = Char(1)
    Left         = Char(1)
    MousePointer = 0
    MultiLine    = 0
    ScrollBars   = 0
    TabIndex     = 6
    TabStop      = -1
    Tag          = ""
    Text         = ""
    Top          = Char(15)
    Visible      = -1
    Width        = Char(18)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text11
    BackColor    = QBColor(15)
    BorderStyle  = 1
    DragMode     = 0
    Enabled      = -1
    ForeColor    = QBColor(0)
    Height       = Char(1)
    Left         = Char(22)
    MousePointer = 0
    MultiLine    = 0
    ScrollBars   = 0
    TabIndex     = 10
    TabStop      = -1
    Tag          = ""
    Text         = ""
    Top          = Char(15)
    Visible      = -1
    Width        = Char(18)
END
BEGIN Label Label15

```

```

Alignment      = 0
AutoSize       = 0
BackColor      = QBColor(15)
BorderStyle    = 0
Caption        = "DNWEIR STATION NUMBER"
DragMode       = 0
Enabled        = -1
ForeColor      = QBColor(0)
Height         = Char(1)
Left           = Char(1)
MousePointer   = 0
TabIndex       = 18
Tag            = ""
Top            = Char(14)
Visible        = -1
Width          = Char(25)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text7
  BackColor      = QBColor(15)
  BorderStyle    = 1
  DragMode       = 0
  Enabled        = -1
  ForeColor      = QBColor(0)
  Height         = Char(1)
  Left           = Char(1)
  MousePointer   = 0
  MultiLine      = 0
  ScrollBars     = 0
  TabIndex       = 5
  TabStop        = -1
  Tag            = ""
  Text           = ""
  Top            = Char(13)
  Visible        = -1
  Width          = Char(18)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text10
  BackColor      = QBColor(15)
  BorderStyle    = 1
  DragMode       = 0
  Enabled        = -1
  ForeColor      = QBColor(0)
  Height         = Char(1)
  Left           = Char(22)
  MousePointer   = 0
  MultiLine      = 0
  ScrollBars     = 0
  TabIndex       = 9
  TabStop        = -1
  Tag            = ""
  Text           = ""
  Top            = Char(13)
  Visible        = -1
  Width          = Char(18)
END
BEGIN Label Label7
  Alignment      = 0

```



```

AutoSize      = 0
BackColor     = QBColor(15)
BorderStyle   = 0
Caption       = "ATWEIR STATION NUMBER"
DragMode      = 0
Enabled       = -1
ForeColor     = QBColor(0)
Height        = Char(1)
Left          = Char(1)
MousePointer  = 0
TabIndex      = 21
Tag           = ""
Top           = Char(12)
Visible       = -1
Width         = Char(25)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text3
  BackColor     = QBColor(15)
  BorderStyle   = 1
  DragMode      = 0
  Enabled       = -1
  ForeColor     = QBColor(0)
  Height        = Char(1)
  Left          = Char(1)
  MousePointer  = 0
  MultiLine     = 0
  ScrollBars    = 0
  TabIndex      = 4
  TabStop       = -1
  Tag           = ""
  Text          = ""
  Top           = Char(11)
  Visible       = -1
  Width         = Char(18)
END
BEGIN TextBox Text9
  BackColor     = QBColor(15)
  BorderStyle   = 1
  DragMode      = 0
  Enabled       = -1
  ForeColor     = QBColor(0)
  Height        = Char(1)
  Left          = Char(22)
  MousePointer  = 0
  MultiLine     = 0
  ScrollBars    = 0
  TabIndex      = 8
  TabStop       = -1
  Tag           = ""
  Text          = ""
  Top           = Char(11)
  Visible       = -1
  Width         = Char(18)
END
BEGIN Label Label3
  Alignment     = 0
  AutoSize      = 0

```

```

        BackColor      = QBColor(15)
        BorderStyle    = 0
        Caption        = "1 or U/S DIVERSION    D/S DIVERSION    UPWEIR STATION NUMBER"
        DragMode        = 0
        Enabled         = -1
        ForeColor       = QBColor(0)
        Height          = Char(2)
        Left            = Char(1)
        MousePointer    = 0
        TabIndex        = 19
        Tag             = ""
        Top             = Char(9)
        Visible         = -1
        Width           = Char(35)
    END
END
COMMON SHARED LF

SUB Command1_Click ()
IF LEN(TEXT8.TEXT) > 0 GOTO 200
100 REM CONTINUE
IF LEN(TEXT1.TEXT) = 0 GOTO 800
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "CNIRL.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
PRINT #1, "PROCESSED BY :HCFCD"
PRINT #1, "TIME          :"; TIME$
PRINT #1, "DATE           :"; DATE$
PRINT #1, "HEC1.DAT         :"; TEXT1.TEXT
OPEN TEXT1.TEXT FOR INPUT AS #2
110 REM CONTINUE
LINE INPUT #2, A$
IF MID$(A$, 1, 2) = "IT" THEN GOTO 120
GOTO 110
120 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (2)
IF INSTR(A$, ",") > 0 THEN A$ = MID$(A$, 3, 15)
IF INSTR(A$, ",") = 0 THEN A$ = LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 3, 6)) + "," + LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 9, 8)) + "," +
    LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 17, 8))
PRINT #1, "H1TIME          :"; A$
PRINT #1, "HEC2.DAT         :"; TEXT2.TEXT
PRINT #1, "SIDEHYD.DAT      :"; TEXT6.TEXT
PRINT #1, "UPWEIRSTA        :"; TEXT3.TEXT
PRINT #1, "HYDTHRESH        :"; TEXT4.TEXT
PRINT #1, "ITIME           :0"
PRINT #1, "JTIME           :0"
PRINT #1, "NH2FILES         :0"
PRINT #1, "DNWEIRSTA        :"; TEXT5.TEXT
PRINT #1, "WEIRSTA          :"; TEXT7.TEXT
PRINT #1, "ITERATION        :000"
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "SCRIPT0.BAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
REM PRINT #1, "@DEL HEC1.OUT"
REM PRINT #1, "@DEL RETRHYD.OUT"
PRINT #1, "HEC1.EXE INPUT="; TEXT1.TEXT; " OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE23"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE24"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE25"

```

```

PRINT #1, "C:\HLH2SH\RETRHYD.EXE"
PRINT #1, "COPY "; TEXT2.TEXT; " MOH2DF0.OUT"
PRINT #1, "C:\HLH2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE"
PRINT #1, "C:\HLH2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE"
PRINT #1, "C:\HLH2SH\CNTRL.EXE"
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "CNTRL1.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
CLOSE (1)
KILL "CNTRL1.DAT"
OPEN "CNTRL2.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
CLOSE (1)
KILL "CNTRL2.DAT"

OPEN "SCRIPT1.BAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
PRINT #1, "CLS"
CLOSE (1)
GOTO 900

200 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "CNTRL1.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
OPEN "CNTRL2.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2
PRINT #1, "PROCESSED BY :KHCD1"
PRINT #2, "PROCESSED BY :KHCD1"
PRINT #1, "TIME          :"; TIME$
PRINT #2, "TIME          :"; TIME$
PRINT #1, "DATE           :"; DATE$
PRINT #2, "DATE           :"; DATE$
PRINT #1, "HEC1.DAT         :"; TEXT1.TEXT
PRINT #2, "HEC1.DAT         :"; TEXT1.TEXT
OPEN TEXT1.TEXT FOR INPUT AS #3
210 REM CONTINUE
LINE INPUT #3, A$
IF MID$(A$, 1, 2) = "IT" THEN GOTO 220
GOTO 210
220 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (3)
IF INSTR(A$, ",") > 0 THEN A$ = MID$(A$, 3, 15)
IF INSTR(A$, ",") = 0 THEN A$ = LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 3, 6)) + "," + LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 9, 8)) + "," +
    LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 17, 8))
PRINT #1, "H1TIME          :"; A$
PRINT #2, "H1TIME          :"; A$
PRINT #1, "HEC2.DAT         :"; TEXT2.TEXT
PRINT #2, "HEC2.DAT         :"; TEXT2.TEXT
PRINT #1, "SIDEHYD.DAT        :"; TEXT6.TEXT
PRINT #2, "SIDEHYD.DAT        :"; TEXT8.TEXT
PRINT #1, "UPWEIRSTA          :"; TEXT3.TEXT
PRINT #2, "UPWEIRSTA          :"; TEXT9.TEXT
PRINT #1, "HYDTHRESH          :"; TEXT4.TEXT
PRINT #2, "HYDTHRESH          :"; TEXT4.TEXT
PRINT #1, "ITIME              :0"
PRINT #2, "ITIME              :0"
PRINT #1, "JTIME              :0"
PRINT #2, "JTIME              :0"
PRINT #1, "NH2FILES            :0"
PRINT #2, "NH2FILES            :0"
PRINT #1, "DNWEIRSTA          :"; TEXT5.TEXT

```

```

PRINT #2, "DNWEIRSTA      :"; TEXT11.TEXT
PRINT #1, "WEIRSTA       :"; TEXT7.TEXT
PRINT #2, "WEIRSTA       :"; TEXT10.TEXT
PRINT #1, "ITERATION      :000"
PRINT #2, "ITERATION      :000"
CLOSE (1)
CLOSE (2)
OPEN "SCRIPT0.BAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
PRINT #1, "HEC1.EXE INPUT="; TEXT1.TEXT; " OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE23"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE24"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE25"
PRINT #1, "@COPY CNIRL1.DAT CNIRL.DAT"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE"
PRINT #1, "COPY "; TEXT2.TEXT; " MOH2DF0.OUT"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE"
PRINT #1, "@COPY CNIRL.DAT CNIRL1.DAT"
PRINT #1, "@DEL CNIRL.DAT"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\KCNIRL.EXE"
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "CNIRL.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
CLOSE (1)
KILL "CNIRL.DAT"

800 REM CONTINUE
OPEN "SCRIPT1.BAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
PRINT #1, "CLS"
CLOSE (1)

900 REM CONTINUE
END
END SUB

SUB Command4_Click ()
IF LEN(TEXT8.TEXT) > 0 GOTO 1200
1100 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "CNIRL.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
PRINT #1, "PROCESSED BY :HCFCD"
PRINT #1, "TIME          :"; TIME$
PRINT #1, "DATE            :"; DATE$
PRINT #1, "HEC1.DAT        :"; TEXT1.TEXT
OPEN TEXT1.TEXT FOR INPUT AS #2
1110 REM CONTINUE
LINE INPUT #2, A$
IF MID$(A$, 1, 2) = "IT" THEN GOTO 1120
GOTO 1110
1120 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (2)
IF INSTR(A$, ",") > 0 THEN A$ = MID$(A$, 3, 15)
IF INSTR(A$, ",") = 0 THEN A$ = LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 3, 6)) + "," + LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 9, 8)) + "," +
    LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 17, 8))
PRINT #1, "H1TIME          :"; A$
PRINT #1, "HEC2.DAT          :"; TEXT2.TEXT
PRINT #1, "SIDEHYD.DAT       :"; TEXT6.TEXT
PRINT #1, "UPWEIRSTA        :"; TEXT3.TEXT

```

```

PRINT #1, "HYDTHRESH      :"; TEXT4.TEXT
PRINT #1, "ITIME          :0"
PRINT #1, "JTIME          :0"
PRINT #1, "NH2FILES       :0"
PRINT #1, "DNWEIRSTA      :"; TEXT5.TEXT
PRINT #1, "WEIRSTA        :"; TEXT7.TEXT
PRINT #1, "ITERATION       :000"
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "SCRIPT1.BAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
REM PRINT #1, "@DEL HEC1.OUT"
REM PRINT #1, "@DEL RETRHYD.OUT"
PRINT #1, "HEC1.EXE INPUT="; TEXT1.TEXT; " OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE23"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE24"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE25"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE"
PRINT #1, "COPY "; TEXT2.TEXT; " MOH2DF0.OUT"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\CNTRL.EXE"
PRINT #1, "SCRIPT2.BAT"
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "CNTRL1.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
CLOSE (1)
KILL "CNTRL1.DAT"
OPEN "CNTRL2.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
CLOSE (1)
KILL "CNTRL2.DAT"
GOTO 1900

1200 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "CNTRL1.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
OPEN "CNTRL2.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #2
PRINT #1, "PROCESSED BY :KHCD1"
PRINT #2, "PROCESSED BY :KHCD1"
PRINT #1, "TIME          :"; TIME$
PRINT #2, "TIME          :"; TIME$
PRINT #1, "DATE           :"; DATE$
PRINT #2, "DATE           :"; DATE$
PRINT #1, "HEC1.DAT        :"; TEXT1.TEXT
PRINT #2, "HEC1.DAT        :"; TEXT1.TEXT
OPEN TEXT1.TEXT FOR INPUT AS #3
10 REM CONTINUE
LINE INPUT #3, A$
IF MID$(A$, 1, 2) = "IT" THEN GOTO 20
GOTO 10
20 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (3)
IF INSTR(A$, ",") > 0 THEN A$ = MID$(A$, 3, 15)
IF INSTR(A$, ",") = 0 THEN A$ = LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 3, 6)) + "," + LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 9, 8)) + "," +
    LTRIM$(MID$(A$, 17, 8))
PRINT #1, "H1TIME          :"; A$
PRINT #2, "H1TIME          :"; A$
PRINT #1, "HEC2.DAT         :"; TEXT2.TEXT
PRINT #2, "HEC2.DAT         :"; TEXT2.TEXT
PRINT #1, "SIDEHYD.DAT      :"; TEXT6.TEXT

```

```

PRINT #2, "SIDEHYD.DAT      "; TEXT8.TEXT
PRINT #1, "UPWEIRSTA       "; TEXT3.TEXT
PRINT #2, "UPWEIRSTA       "; TEXT9.TEXT
PRINT #1, "HYDTHRESH       "; TEXT4.TEXT
PRINT #2, "HYDTHRESH       "; TEXT4.TEXT
PRINT #1, "ITIME           :0"
PRINT #2, "ITIME           :0"
PRINT #1, "JTIME           :0"
PRINT #2, "JTIME           :0"
PRINT #1, "NH2FILES        :0"
PRINT #2, "NH2FILES        :0"
PRINT #1, "DNWEIRSTA       "; TEXT5.TEXT
PRINT #2, "DNWEIRSTA       "; TEXT11.TEXT
PRINT #1, "WEIRSTA         "; TEXT7.TEXT
PRINT #2, "WEIRSTA         "; TEXT10.TEXT
PRINT #1, "ITERATION        :000"
PRINT #2, "ITERATION        :000"
CLOSE (1)
CLOSE (2)
OPEN "SCRIPT1.BAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
REM PRINT #1, "@DEL HEC1.OUT"
REM PRINT #1, "@DEL RETRHYD.OUT"
PRINT #1, "HEC1.EXE INPUT="; TEXT1.TEXT; " OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE23"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE24"
PRINT #1, "@DEL TAPE25"
PRINT #1, "@COPY CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL.DAT"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE"
PRINT #1, "COPY "; TEXT2.TEXT; " MOH2DF0.OUT"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE"
PRINT #1, "@COPY CNTRL.DAT CNTRL1.DAT"
PRINT #1, "@DEL CNTRL.DAT"
PRINT #1, "C:\H1H2SH\KCNTRL.EXE"
PRINT #1, "SCRIPT2.BAT"
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "CNTRL.DAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #1
CLOSE (1)
KILL "CNTRL.DAT"

1900 REM CONTINUE
END
END SUB

SUB Dir1_Change ()
File1.Path = Dir1.Path
END SUB

SUB Dir1_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
Dir1.Path = Dir1.List(Dir1.Listindex)
END SUB

SUB Drive1_Change ()
ON LOCAL ERROR GOTO 4800
CHDRIVE Drive1.drive
Dir1.Path = Drive1.drive
GOTO 4890

```

```

4800 REM CONTINUE
Drive1.drive = "C"
CHDRIVE "C"
RESUME
4890 REM CONTINUE
END SUB

SUB File1_Click ()
IF LF <= 0 THEN LF = 1
IF LF = 1 THEN
    TEXT1.TEXT = Dir1.Path + "\" + File1.FILENAME
END IF
IF LF = 2 THEN
    TEXT2.TEXT = Dir1.Path + "\" + File1.FILENAME
END IF
IF LF = 6 THEN
    TEXT6.TEXT = Dir1.Path + "\" + File1.FILENAME
END IF
IF LF = 8 THEN
    TEXT8.TEXT = Dir1.Path + "\" + File1.FILENAME
END IF
END SUB

SUB File1_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF LF <= 0 THEN LF = 1
IF LF = 3 THEN LF = 1
IF LF = 4 THEN LF = 1
IF LF = 5 THEN LF = 1

IF LF = 1 THEN
    IF File1.FILENAME <> "" THEN TEXT1.TEXT = Dir1.Path + "\" + File1.FILENAME
    TEXT2.SETFOCUS
END IF
IF LF = 2 THEN
    IF File1.FILENAME <> "" THEN TEXT2.TEXT = Dir1.Path + "\" + File1.FILENAME
    TEXT6.SETFOCUS
END IF
IF LF = 6 THEN
    IF File1.FILENAME <> "" THEN TEXT6.TEXT = Dir1.Path + "\" + File1.FILENAME
    TEXT8.SETFOCUS
END IF
IF LF = 8 THEN
    IF File1.FILENAME <> "" THEN TEXT8.TEXT = Dir1.Path + "\" + File1.FILENAME
    TEXT3.SETFOCUS
END IF

END SUB

SUB Form_Click ()

END SUB

SUB Label1_Change ()

END SUB

```

```

SUB Label6_Change ()

END SUB

SUB Text10_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF KeyAscii = 13 THEN TEXT11.SETFOCUS
END SUB

SUB Text11_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF KeyAscii = 13 THEN COMMAND4.SETFOCUS
END SUB

SUB Text1_GotFocus ()
IF LF <> 0 GOTO 8
ON LOCAL ERROR GOTO 2
OPEN "CNTRL1.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT1.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT2.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT6.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT3.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT4.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT5.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT7.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
CLOSE (1)
OPEN "CNTRL2.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT8.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT9.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT11.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT10.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)

```



```

CLOSE (1)
GOTO 8

2 REM CONTINUE
RESUME 3
3 REM CONTINUE
ON LOCAL ERROR GOTO 7
OPEN "CNTRL.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT1.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT2.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT6.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT3.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT4.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT5.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
LINE INPUT #1, A$
TEXT7.TEXT = MID$(RTRIM$(A$), 16, LEN(RTRIM$(A$)) - 15)
CLOSE (1)
GOTO 8
7 REM CONTINUE
RESUME 8
8 REM CONTINUE
LF = 1
9 REM CONTINUE
END SUB

SUB Text1_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF KeyAscii = 13 AND TEXT1.TEXT = "" THEN File1.SETFOCUS
IF KeyAscii = 13 AND TEXT1.TEXT <> "" THEN TEXT2.SETFOCUS
END SUB

SUB Text2_GotFocus ()
LF = 2
END SUB

SUB Text2_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF KeyAscii = 13 AND TEXT2.TEXT = "" THEN File1.SETFOCUS
IF KeyAscii = 13 AND TEXT2.TEXT <> "" THEN TEXT6.SETFOCUS
END SUB

SUB Text3_GotFocus ()
LF = 3
END SUB

SUB Text3_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)

```

```

IF KeyAscii = 13 THEN TEXT7.SETFOCUS
END SUB

SUB Text4_GotFocus ()
LF = 4
END SUB

SUB Text4_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF KeyAscii = 13 THEN TEXT9.SETFOCUS
END SUB

SUB Text5_GotFocus ()
LF = 5
END SUB

SUB Text5_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF KeyAscii = 13 THEN TEXT4.SETFOCUS
END SUB

SUB Text6_Change ()

END SUB

SUB Text6_GotFocus ()
LF = 6
END SUB

SUB Text6_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF KeyAscii = 13 AND TEXT6.TEXT = "" THEN File1.SETFOCUS
IF KeyAscii = 13 AND TEXT6.TEXT <> "" THEN TEXT8.SETFOCUS

END SUB

SUB Text7_GotFocus ()
LF = 7
END SUB

SUB Text7_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF KeyAscii = 13 THEN TEXT5.SETFOCUS
END SUB

SUB Text8_Change ()

END SUB

SUB Text8_GotFocus ()
LF = 8

END SUB

SUB Text8_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)
IF KeyAscii = 13 AND TEXT8.TEXT = "" THEN File1.SETFOCUS
IF KeyAscii = 13 AND TEXT8.TEXT <> "" THEN TEXT3.SETFOCUS

END SUB

SUB Text9_KeyPress (KeyAscii AS INTEGER)

```

```
IF KeyAscii = 13 THEN TEXT10.SETFOCUS  
END SUB
```

6.1.2 - RETRHYD.FOR

RETRHYD.FOR is a Fortran program for retrieving and manipulating hydrographs from the HEC-1 output files and reformatting them to be consistent with SAS.

```
C      PROGRAM RETRHYD.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO RETRIEVE COMPUTED HYDROGRAPHS
C                        FROM THE HEC1 OUTPUT AND REFORMAT
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT1.BAT THE FIRST TIME
C                        AND SCRIPT3.BAT THEREAFTER
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : HEC1.OUT
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : RETRHYD.OUT
C
C      CHARACTER*132 ALINE
C      CHARACTER*1  BLINE
C      CHARACTER*19 ADLR
C      DIMENSION BLINE(132)
C      DIMENSION Q(300)
C      DIMENSION ADLR(300)
C
C      OPEN(1,FILE='HEC1.OUT')
C      OPEN(2,FILE='RETRHYD.OUT')
C
C      CJFB WRITE(*,10)
10  FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.      1X, ' * PROGRAM RETRHYD.FOR      *',/,
.      1X, ' * RETRIEVE HYDROGRAPHS    *',/,
.      1X, ' * VERSION 12/26/95         *',/,
.      1X, '*****',/)
C
C      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMON,IDAY)
C      IYR=IYR-1900
C      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMIN,ISEC,I100TH)
C      WRITE(*,11)IMON,IDAY,IYR,IHR,IMIN,ISEC
C      WRITE(2,11)IMON,IDAY,IYR,IHR,IMIN,ISEC
11  FORMAT(1X,'RETRHYD.FOR      ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I2.2,
.      2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2,')
C
C
C      READ THE HEC1 OUTPUT FILE AND SKIP LINES UNTIL "INTERPOLATED"
C      THEN GO TO 200
C
100  CONTINUE
C      READ(1,110,END=500)ALINE
110  FORMAT(A132)
C
C      I=INDEX(ALINE,'INTERPOLATED')
C
C      IF(I.EQ.0)GO TO 100
C
200  CONTINUE
C      DO 205 I=1,132
C      BLINE(I)=' '
205  CONTINUE
```

```

C
C   LOCATE THE CHARACTER POSITION OF THE WORD "HYDROGRAPH"
C
      J=INDEX(ALINE,'HYDROGRAPH')
      READ(ALINE,210)(BLINE(I),I=1,132)
210  FORMAT(132A1)
C
C   WRITE THE HYDROGRAPH STATION ID TO RETRHYD.OUT
C
      WRITE(2,220)(BLINE(I),I=J,132)
220  FORMAT(1X,132A1)
C
C   SKIP THE NEXT FIVE LINES IN THE HEC1 OUTPUT
C
      DO 230 I=1,5
      READ(1,110)ALINE
230  CONTINUE
C
C   READ THE DATA SET (TIME AND FLOW) FROM THE 8X75 HEC1 OUTPUT TABLE
C
      DO 250 I=1,75
      J=I+75
      K=J+75
      L=K+75
      READ(1,240)ADLR(I),Q(I),ADLR(J),Q(J),ADLR(K),Q(K),ADLR(L),Q(L)
240  FORMAT(1X,A19,F10.0,4X,A19,F10.0,4X,A19,F10.0,4X,A19,F10.0)
250  CONTINUE
C
C
300  CONTINUE
C
C   WRITE THE DATA SET TO OUTPUT IN 2X300 FORMAT
C
      DO 320 I=1,300
      WRITE(2,310)ADLR(I),Q(I)
310  FORMAT(1X,A19,F15.2)
320  CONTINUE
C
C
400  CONTINUE
C
C   RETURN TO THE BEGINNING
C
      GO TO 100
C
C
500  CONTINUE
C
C   CLOSE FILES AND EXIT
C
      CLOSE(1)
      CLOSE(2)
      END

```

6.1.3 - MOH2DF0.FOR

MOH2DF0.FOR is a Fortran program to insert a cross section in the HEC-2 data file at the UPWEIR station for problems with one weir.

```
C      PROGRAM MOH2DF0.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO INSERT A CROSS SECTION AT THE UPWEIR STATION
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT1.BAT THE FIRST TIME AND SCRIPT3.BAT AFTER
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : CNTRL.DAT <HEC2.DAT> <SIDEHYD.DAT>
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : MOH2DF0.OUT
C
C
C      CHARACTER*70 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C      CHARACTER*35 JFILE
C      CHARACTER*132 ILINE,JLINE
C      CHARACTER*1 KLINE
C      CHARACTER*80 ADLR
C      CHARACTER*20 CDLR
C      DIMENSION KLINE(132)
C
C      READ THE CONTROL FILE
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL.DAT')
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
10    FORMAT(A50)
12    FORMAT(19A1)
C
C      CLOSE(4)
C
C      GET THE NAME OF THE HEC2 BASE DATA FILE
C
C      READ(L6,20)JFILE
20    FORMAT(15X,A35)
C
C      READ THE STATION NUMBERS UPSTREAM DOWNSTREAM AND AT WEIR
C
C      READ(L8,40)IUSTA
C      READ(L13,40)IDSTA
C      READ(L14,40)IWSTA
40    FORMAT(15X,I15)
```

```

C
C   OPEN THE HEC2 BASE DATA FILE
C
C   OPEN(1,FILE=JFILE)
C
C   OPEN THE OUTPUT FILE FOR THIS PROGRAM
C
C   OPEN(2,FILE='MOH2DF0.OUT')
C
CJFB WRITE(*,50)
50  FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.    1X, '* PROGRAM MOH2DF0.FOR      *',/,
.    1X, '* ADD UPWEIR STA TO HEC2.DAT *',/,
.    1X, '* VERSION 07/10/96        *',/,
.    1X, '*****',/)
C
C   CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
C   CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
C   WRITE(*,51)IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE
51  FORMAT(2H* , 'MOH2DF0.FOR      ',I2.2, '/',I2.2, '/',I4.4,
.          2X,I2.2, ': ',I2.2, ': ',I2.2)
C
C   READ LINES IN THE HEC2 BASE DATA FILE
C
C   CONTINUE
C   READ(1,210,END=900)ILINE
210  FORMAT(A132)
C
C   PROCESS X1 CARDS AT 300
C
C   IF(INDEX(ILINE,'X1').EQ.1)GO TO 300
C
C   PROCESS ALL OTHER CARDS AT 500
C
C   GO TO 500
C
C
C
C   CONTINUE
C
C   READ THE STATION NUMBER FROM THE BASE DATA FILE
C
C   READ(ILINE,305)ISTA
305  FORMAT(2X,I6)
C
C   IF IT IS GT THE DNWEIR STATION   PROCESS AT 600
C
C   IF(ISTA.GT.IDSTA)GO TO 600
C
C   OTHERWISE... FALL THROUGH
C
500  CONTINUE
C
C   WRITE THE CARD TO OUTPUT
C
C   WRITE(2,510)ILINE
510  FORMAT(A132)

```

```

C
C   RETURN TO TOP
C
C   GO TO 200
C
600  CONTINUE
C
C   OPEN THE SIDEHYD BASE DATA FILE. GET THE CROSS SECTION CHARACTERISTICS.
C
C   READ(L7,620)JFILE
620  FORMAT(15X,A35)
C   OPEN(3,FILE=JFILE)
C
C   READ(3,621)KLINE(1)
621  FORMAT(A1)
C   READ(3,*)N
C   DO 630 I=1,N
C   READ(3,621)KLINE(1)
630  CONTINUE
C   READ(3,*) IMON
C   READ(3,*) CWIDTH, SS, SZ, ZD, AMANN
CJFB READ(3,*) WRP, WRLEN, WRW, WRES
C
C   READ(3,631)ADLR
631  FORMAT(A80)
C   IF(INDEX(ADLR,"CULV").GT.0)THEN
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRP
632  FORMAT(F20.0)
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRLEN
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRW
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRES
C   GO TO 635
C   ENDIF
C   IF(INDEX(ADLR,"WEIR").GT.0)THEN
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRP
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRLEN
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRW
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRES
C   GO TO 635
C   ENDIF
C
C   PROCESS ORIGINAL FORMAT
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRP
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRLEN
C   CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
C   READ(CDLR,632)WRW

```



```

        CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
        READ(CDLR,632)WRES
C
635  CONTINUE
      CLOSE(3)
C
      ELDELTA=WRLN*SZ
      IWRLN=INT(WRLN+0.5)
      WRITE(2,640)IUSTA,IWRLN,IWRLN,IWRLN,ELDELTA
640  FORMAT('X1',I6,'          0          ',3I8,8X,F8.2)
      WRITE(2,650)
650  FORMAT('CI')
C
C    RECALCULATE DISTANCES ON THE REACH
C
      READ(ILINE,660)IF1,IF2,IF3,IF4,IF5,IF6,IF7,IF8,IF9,IF10
660  FORMAT(2X,10I8)
      IF5=IF5-IWRLN
      IF6=IF6-IWRLN
      IF7=IF7-IWRLN
      IF(IF5.LT.0)IF5=0
      IF(IF6.LT.0)IF6=0
      IF(IF7.LT.0)IF7=0
C
C    PRINT OUT THE MODIFIED X1 CARD THAT FOLLOWS THE UPWEIR STATION
C
      WRITE(2,670)IF1,IF2,IF3,IF4,IF5,IF6,IF7,IF8,IF9,IF10
670  FORMAT('X1',I6,9I8)
C
800  CONTINUE
      READ(1,810,END=900)ILINE
      WRITE(2,810)ILINE
810  FORMAT(A132)
      GO TO 800
900  CONTINUE
C
C    CLOSE ALL FILES
C
      CLOSE(1)
      CLOSE(2)
1000 CONTINUE
      END
C
      SUBROUTINE JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      CHARACTER*80 ADLR
      CHARACTER*20 CDLR
      CHARACTER*1  BDLR
      DIMENSION BDLR(80)
C
      CDLR=" "
      READ(ADLR,10)(BDLR(I),I=1,80)
10   FORMAT(80A1)
C
      DO 20 I=1,80
      IF(BDLR(I).EQ.",")BDLR(I)=" "
      IF(BDLR(I).EQ."'"')BDLR(I)=" "
20   CONTINUE

```

```

C
DO 30 I=1,80
ICF=I
IF(BDLR(I).NE." ")GO TO 35
30 CONTINUE
GO TO 90
35 CONTINUE
DO 40 I=ICF,80
ICL=I
IF(BDLR(I).EQ." ")GO TO 45
40 CONTINUE
ICL=ICL+1
45 CONTINUE
ICL=ICL-1
C
WRITE(ADLR,50)(BDLR(I),I=ICL+1,80)
50 FORMAT(80A1)
WRITE(CDLR,60)(BDLR(I),I=ICF,ICL)
60 FORMAT(20A1)
90 CONTINUE
RETURN
END

```


6.1.4 - MOH2DFK.FOR

MOH2DFK.FOR for two weirs is similar to MOH2DF0.FOR for one weir. It inserts a cross section in the HEC-2 data file at the UPWEIR station for both weirs.

```
C      PROGRAM MOH2DFK.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO INSERT A CROSS SECTION AT THE 2 UPWEIR STATIONS
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT1.BAT THE FIRST TIME AND SCRIPT3.BAT THEREAFTER
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : <HEC2.DAT> <SIDEHYD.DAT> CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL2.DAT
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : MOH2DF0.OUT
C
C      CHARACTER*70 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C      CHARACTER*35 JFILE
C      CHARACTER*132 ILINE
C      CHARACTER*1 KLINE
C      CHARACTER*80 ADLR
C      CHARACTER*20 CDLR
C      DIMENSION KLINE(132)
C
C      READ THE CONTROL FILE
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL2.DAT')
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
10    FORMAT(A50)
12    FORMAT(19A1)
C
C      CLOSE(4)
C
C      GET THE NAME OF THE HEC2 BASE DATA FILE
C
C      READ(L6,20)JFILE
20    FORMAT(15X,A35)
C
C      READ THE STATION NUMBERS UPSTREAM DOWNSTREAM AND AT WEIR
C
C      READ(L8,40)IUSTA
C      READ(L13,40)IDSTA
C      READ(L14,40)IWSTA
40    FORMAT(15X,I15)
C
```

```

C      OPEN THE HEC2 BASE DATA FILE
C
      OPEN(1,FILE=JFILE)
      OPEN(2,FILE='MOH2DF0.OUT')
C
CJFB  WRITE(*,50)
50    FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.      1X, '* PROGRAM MOH2DFK.FOR      *',/,
.      1X, '* ADD UPWEIR STA TO HEC2.DAT *',/,
.      1X, '* VERSION 07/10/96        *',/,
.      1X, '*****',/)
C
      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
      WRITE(*,51)IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE
51    FORMAT(2H* , 'MOH2DFK.FOR      ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4.4,
.           2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2)
C
C      READ LINES IN THE HEC2 BASE DATA FILE
C
200   CONTINUE
      READ(1,210,END=9000)ILINE
210   FORMAT(A132)
C
C      PROCESS X1 CARDS AT 300
C
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'X1').EQ.1)GO TO 300
C
C      PROCESS ALL OTHER CARDS AT 500
C
      GO TO 500
C
C
C
300   CONTINUE
C
C      READ THE STATION NUMBER FROM THE BASE DATA FILE
C
      READ(ILINE,305)ISTA
305   FORMAT(2X,I6)
C
C      IF IT IS EQ TO THE UPWEIR STATION  PROCESS AT 600
C          GT   THE UPWEIR STATION  PROCESS AT 700
C
      IF(ISTA.EQ.IUSTA)GO TO 600
      IF(ISTA.GT.IUSTA)GO TO 700
C
C      OTHERWISE...
C
500   CONTINUE
C
C      WRITE THE CARD TO OUTPUT
C
      WRITE(2,210)ILINE
C
C      RETURN TO TOP
C

```

```

        GO TO 200
C
600    CONTINUE
C
C        WRITE THE LINE TO OUTPUT
C
        WRITE(2,210)ILINE
        GO TO 1000
C
700    CONTINUE
C
C        OPEN THE SIDEHYD BASE DATA FILE. GET THE CROSS SECTION CHARACTERISTICS.
C
        READ(L7,720)JFILE
720    FORMAT(15X,A35)
        OPEN(3,FILE=JFILE)
C
        READ(3,721)KLINE(1)
721    FORMAT(A1)
        READ(3,*)N
        DO 730 I=1,N
            READ(3,721)KLINE(1)
730    CONTINUE
        READ(3,*) IMON
        READ(3,*) CWIDTH, SS, SZ, ZD, AMANN
CJFB    READ(3,*) WRP, WRLen, WRW, WRES
        READ(3,731)ADLR
731    FORMAT(A80)
        IF(INDEX(ADLR,"CULV").GT.0)THEN
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,732)WRP
732    FORMAT(F20.0)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,732)WRLen
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,732)WRW
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,732)WRES
            GO TO 735
        ENDIF
        IF(INDEX(ADLR,"WEIR").GT.0)THEN
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,732)WRP
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,732)WRLen
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,732)WRW
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,732)WRES
            GO TO 735
        ENDIF
C        PROCESS ORIGINAL FORMAT
        CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
        READ(CDLR,732)WRP
        CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)

```

```

      READ(CDLR,732)WRLN
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRW
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRES
C
735  CONTINUE
      CLOSE(3)
C
      ELDELTA=WRLN*SZ
      IWRLN=INT(WRLN+0.5)
      WRITE(2,740)IUSTA,IWRLN,IWRLN,IWRLN,ELDELTA
740  FORMAT('X1',I6,'          0          ',3I8,8X,F8.2)
      WRITE(2,750)
750  FORMAT('CI')
C
C      RECALCULATE DISTANCES ON THE REACH
C
      READ(ILINE,760)IF1,IF2,IF3,IF4,IF5,IF6,IF7,IF8,IF9,IF10
760  FORMAT(2X,10I8)
      IF5=IF5-IWRLN
      IF6=IF6-IWRLN
      IF7=IF7-IWRLN
      IF(IF5.LT.0)IF5=0
      IF(IF6.LT.0)IF6=0
      IF(IF7.LT.0)IF7=0
C
C      PRINT OUT THE MODIFIED X1 CARD THAT FOLLOWS THE UPWEIR STATION
C
      WRITE(2,770)IF1,IF2,IF3,IF4,IF5,IF6,IF7,IF8,IF9,IF10
770  FORMAT('X1',I6,9I8)
C
      GO TO 1000

1000 CONTINUE
C
C      READ THE OTHER CONTROL FILE
C
      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL1.DAT')
      READ(4,10)L1
      READ(4,10)L2
      READ(4,10)L3
      READ(4,10)L4
      READ(4,10)L5
      READ(4,10)L6
      READ(4,10)L7
      READ(4,10)L8
      READ(4,10)L9
      READ(4,10)L10
      READ(4,10)L11
      READ(4,10)L12
      READ(4,10)L13
      READ(4,10)L14
      READ(4,10)L15
      CLOSE(4)
C
C      GET THE NAME OF THE HEC2 BASE DATA FILE

```

```

C
  READ(L6,20)JFILE
C
C  READ THE STATION NUMBERS UPSTREAM DOWNSTREAM AND AT WEIR
C
  READ(L8,40)IUSTA
  READ(L13,40)IDSTA
  READ(L14,40)IWSA
C
C  CONTINUE TO READ LINES IN THE HEC2 BASE DATA FILE
C
1200  CONTINUE
      READ(1,210,END=9000)ILINE
C
C  PROCESS X1 CARDS AT 1300
C
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'X1').EQ.1)GO TO 1300
C
C  PROCESS ALL OTHER CARDS AT 1500
C
      GO TO 1500
C
C
C
1300  CONTINUE
C
C  READ THE STATION NUMBER FROM THE BASE DATA FILE
C
      READ(ILINE,305)ISTA
C
C  IF IT IS EQ TO THE UPWEIR STATION  PROCESS AT 1600
C      GT   THE UPWEIR STATION  PROCESS AT 1700
C
      IF(ISTA.EQ.IUSTA)GO TO 1600
      IF(ISTA.GT.IUSTA)GO TO 1700
C
C  OTHERWISE...
C
1500  CONTINUE
C
C  WRITE THE CARD TO OUTPUT
C
      WRITE(2,210)ILINE
C
C  RETURN TO TOP
C
      GO TO 1200
C
1600  CONTINUE
C
C  WRITE THE LINE TO OUTPUT
C
      WRITE(2,210)ILINE
      GO TO 2000
C
1700  CONTINUE
C

```



```

C      OPEN THE SIDEHYD BASE DATA FILE. GET THE CROSS SECTION CHARACTERISTICS.
C
      READ(L7,720)JFILE
      OPEN(3,FILE=JFILE)
C
      READ(3,721)KLINE(1)
      READ(3,*)N
      DO 1730 I=1,N
      READ(3,721)KLINE(1)
1730  CONTINUE
      READ(3,*) IMON
      READ(3,*) CWIDTH, SS, SZ, ZD, AMANN
CJFB  READ(3,*) WRP, WRLen, WRW, WRES
      READ(3,731)ADLR
C
      IF(INDEX(ADLR,"CULV").GT.0)THEN
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRP
C
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRLen
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRW
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRES
      GO TO 1735
      ENDIF
      IF(INDEX(ADLR,"WEIR").GT.0)THEN
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRP
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRLen
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRW
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRES
      GO TO 1735
      ENDIF
C      PROCESS ORIGINAL FORMAT
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRP
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRLen
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRW
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,732)WRES
C
1735  CONTINUE

      CLOSE(3)
C
      ELDELTA=WRLen*SZ
      IWRLen=INT(WRLen+0.5)
      WRITE(2,740)IUSTA,IWRLen,IWRLen,IWRLen,ELDELTA

```

```

WRITE(2,750)
C
C RECALCULATE DISTANCES ON THE REACH
C
READ(ILINE,760)IF1,IF2,IF3,IF4,IF5,IF6,IF7,IF8,IF9,IF10
IF5=IF5-IWRLN
IF6=IF6-IWRLN
IF7=IF7-IWRLN
IF(IF5.LT.0)IF5=0
IF(IF6.LT.0)IF6=0
IF(IF7.LT.0)IF7=0
C
C PRINT OUT THE MODIFIED X1 CARD THAT FOLLOWS THE UPWEIR STATION
C
WRITE(2,770)IF1,IF2,IF3,IF4,IF5,IF6,IF7,IF8,IF9,IF10
C
GO TO 2000
C
2000 CONTINUE
READ(1,210,END=9000)ILINE
WRITE(2,210)ILINE
GO TO 2000
C
9000 CONTINUE
CLOSE(1)
CLOSE(2)
C
END
SUBROUTINE JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
CHARACTER*80 ADLR
CHARACTER*20 CDLR
CHARACTER*1 BDLR
DIMENSION BDLR(80)
C
CDLR=" "
READ(ADLR,10)(BDLR(I),I=1,80)
10 FORMAT(80A1)
C
DO 20 I=1,80
IF(BDLR(I).EQ.",")BDLR(I)=" "
IF(BDLR(I).EQ."'")BDLR(I)=" "
20 CONTINUE
C
DO 30 I=1,80
ICF=I
IF(BDLR(I).NE." ")GO TO 35
30 CONTINUE
GO TO 90
35 CONTINUE
DO 40 I=ICF,80
ICL=I
IF(BDLR(I).EQ." ")GO TO 45
40 CONTINUE
ICL=ICL+1
45 CONTINUE
ICL=ICL-1
C

```

```
      WRITE(ADLR,50)(BDLR(I),I=ICL+1,80)
50    FORMAT(80A1)
      WRITE(CDLR,60)(BDLR(I),I=ICF,ICL)
60    FORMAT(20A1)
90    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
```

6.1.5 - MOH2DF1.FOR

MOH2DF1.FOR is a Fortran program for finding ITIME and JTIME for beginning and end, respectively, of flow above threshold at the UPWEIR station (for the upstream weir, if there are two weirs), for making J3 and QT modifications to HEC-2 input data, and for adding time information to the CNTRL.DAT file.

```
C      PROGRAM MOH2DF1.FOR
C
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO FIND ITIME AND JTIME FLOW ABOVE THRESHOLD
C                        AT UPWEIR
C                        TO MAKE J3 & QT MODIFICATIONS TO HEC2 INPUT DATA
C                        TO ADD TIME INFORMATION TO THE CNTRL.DAT FILE
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT1.BAT THE FIRST TIME AND SCRIPT3.BAT AFTER
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : CNTRL.DAT (FOR 2 WEIRS CNTRL1.DAT & CNTRL2.DAT)
C                        MOH2DF0.OUT RETRHYD.OUT RERNTOL.DAT
C                        SIDEHYD.PLT (FOR TWO WEIRS SIDEHYD.PL1 & SIDEHYD.PL2)
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : MOH2DF1.OUT CNTRL.DAT
C
C      CHARACTER*70 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C      CHARACTER*35 JFILE
C      CHARACTER*132 ILINE,JLINE
C      CHARACTER*1 KLINE
C      CHARACTER*19 ADLR
C      DIMENSION KLINE(132)
C      DIMENSION Q(300),S(300)
C      DIMENSION ADLR(300)
C
C      NWEIR=1
C      OPEN(1,FILE='SIDEHYD.OU1',ERR=5,STATUS='OLD')
C      NWEIR=2
C      CLOSE(1)
5     CONTINUE
C      IF(NWEIR.EQ.1)GO TO 20
C
C      READ THE CNTRL1 CONTROL FILE
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL1.DAT')
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
```

```

10  FORMAT(A50)
12  FORMAT(19A1)
C
    CLOSE(4)
    READ(L8,40)IUPSTA1
C
C  READ THE CNTRL2.DAT CONTROL FILE
C
    OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL2.DAT')
    READ(4,10)L1
    READ(4,10)L2
    READ(4,10)L3
    READ(4,10)L4
    READ(4,10)L5
    READ(4,10)L6
    READ(4,10)L7
    READ(4,10)L8
    READ(4,10)L9
    READ(4,10)L10
    READ(4,10)L11
    READ(4,10)L12
    READ(4,10)L13
    READ(4,10)L14
    READ(4,10)L15
C
    CLOSE(4)
    READ(L8,40)IUPSTA2
C
20  CONTINUE
C
C  READ THE CONTROL FILE
C
    OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL.DAT')
    READ(4,10)L1
    READ(4,10)L2
    READ(4,10)L3
    READ(4,10)L4
    READ(4,10)L5
    READ(4,10)L6
    READ(4,10)L7
    READ(4,10)L8
    READ(4,10)L9
    READ(4,10)L10
    READ(4,10)L11
    READ(4,10)L12
    READ(4,10)L13
    READ(4,10)L14
    READ(4,10)L15
C
    CLOSE(4)
C
C  GET THE FLOW THRESHOLD
C
    READ(L9,30)QTHR
30  FORMAT(15X,F15.0)
C
C  GET THE ITIME

```

```

C      READ(L10,31)ITIME0
31     FORMAT(15X,I3)
C
C      GET THE NUMBER OF THE UPWEIR GAGE
C
C      READ(L8,40)IUPSTA
40     FORMAT(15X,I15)
      ITIME=-9999
C
C      OPEN THE MOH2DF0.OUT FILE AND THE FILE OF HEC1 HYDROGRAPHS
C
      OPEN(1,FILE='MOH2DF0.OUT')
      OPEN(2,FILE='RETRHYD.OUT')
C
C      OPEN THE OUTPUT FILE FOR THIS PROGRAM
C
      OPEN(3,FILE='MOH2DF1.OUT')
C
CJFB  WRITE(*,50)
50     FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.       1X, ' * PROGRAM MOH2DF1.FOR      *',/,
.       1X, ' * MODIFY HEC2 QT CARDS     *',/,
.       1X, ' * VERSION 12/26/95         *',/,
.       1X, '*****',/)
C
      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
      WRITE(*,51)IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE,NWEIR
51     FORMAT(2H* , 'MOH2DF1.FOR      ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4.4,
.            2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2,5X,I2)
C
100    CONTINUE
C
101    CONTINUE
C
C      SKIP A LINE IN THE LIST OF HYDROGRAPHS
C
      READ(2,110)KLINE(1)
110    FORMAT(A1)
C
120    CONTINUE
C
C      SEARCH FOR THE UPWEIR STATION NUMBER (HYDROGRAPH)
C
      READ(2,130,END=190)NSTA
130    FORMAT(17X,I6)
      IF(NSTA.EQ.IUPSTA)GO TO 150
C
C      DONT FIND IT SKIP 300 LINES
C
      DO 140 I=1,300
      READ(2,110)KLINE(1)
140    CONTINUE
C
C      GO BACK AND TRY AGAIN
C

```

```

        GO TO 120
C
150  CONTINUE
C
C    PRINT TO SCREEN THE SUCCESS IN FINDING THE UPWEIR STATION
C
        WRITE(*,151)IUPSTA
151  FORMAT('  UPWEIR STA: ',I10)
C
C    READ IN THE DATA PERTAINING TO THE UPWEIR STATION
C
        DO 164 I=1,300
        READ(2,163) ADLR(I),Q(I)
163  FORMAT(1X,A19,F15.2)
164  CONTINUE
C
C    FIND THE 1ST TIME THE FLOW IS GT THE THRESHHOLD
C
        DO 165 I=1,300
        ITIME=I
        IF(Q(I).GT.QTHR)GO TO 170
165  CONTINUE
170  CONTINUE
C
C    FIND THE LAST TIME THE FLOW IS GT THE THRESHHOLD
C
        DO 175 I=1,300
        K=301-I
        JTIME=K
        IF(Q(K).GT.QTHR)GO TO 180
175  CONTINUE
180  CONTINUE
190  CONTINUE
        IF(ITIME.EQ.-9999)WRITE(*,191)
        IF(JTIME.EQ.-9999)WRITE(*,191)
191  FORMAT(1X,'ERROR 191: NO HYDROGRAPH AT UPWEIR')
        IF(ITIME.EQ.-9999)GO TO 900
        IF(JTIME.EQ.-9999)GO TO 900
C
C
        OPEN(4,FILE='C:\H1H2SH\RERNTOL.DAT')
        READ(4,194)RERNTOL
194  FORMAT(8X,F10.0)
        READ(4,195)INCHORD
195  FORMAT(8X,I10)
        CLOSE(4)
196  CONTINUE
        IF(MOD(ITIME,INCHORD).NE.MOD(JTIME,INCHORD))THEN
            JTIME=JTIME+1
            GO TO 196
        ENDIF
C
        IF(ITIME.LE.0)GO TO 197
        IF(ITIME.GT.300)GO TO 197
        IF(JTIME.LE.0)GO TO 197
        IF(JTIME.GT.300)GO TO 197
        GO TO 199

```

```

C
197  CONTINUE
      WRITE(*,198)ITIME,JTIME
198  FORMAT(1X,'ERROR 198  ITIME JTIME ',2I10)
      GO TO 900
C
199  CONTINUE
C
C      REWIND THE LIST OF HYDROGRAPHS
C
      REWIND(2)
C
C      READ LINES IN THE HEC2 BASE DATA FILE
C
200  CONTINUE
      READ(1,210,END=900)ILINE
210  FORMAT(A132)
C
C      IGNORE ALL QT CARDS IN THE BASE DATA FILE
C
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'QT').EQ.1)GO TO 200
C
C      PROCESS J3 CARDS AT 250
C
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'J3').EQ.1)GO TO 250
C
C      PROCESS X1 CARDS AT 300
C
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'X1').EQ.1)GO TO 300
C
C      PROCESS ALL OTHER CARDS AT 500
C
      GO TO 500
C
C      REWRITE THE J3 CARD TO PRODUCE THE DESIRED SUMMARIES IN HEC2 OUTPUT
C
250  CONTINUE
      WRITE(3,260)
260  FORMAT('J3      38      43      1      8')
      GO TO 200
C
300  CONTINUE
C
C      REWIND THE LIST OF HYDROGRAPHS
C
      REWIND(2)
C
C      READ THE STATION NUMBER FROM THE BASE DATA FILE
C
      READ(ILINE,301)ISTA
301  FORMAT(2X,I6)
C
      WRITE(*,301)ISTA
C
      IF(NWEIR.EQ.2)GO TO 310
C
      IF(ISTA.EQ.IUPSTA) THEN
          WRITE(3,303)ILINE

```



```

303      FORMAT(A132)
        READ(1,210,END=900) ILINE
        IF( INDEX( ILINE, 'CI' ) .EQ.1) WRITE(3,303) ILINE
        IF( ITIME0.EQ.0) GO TO 309
        OPEN(4,FILE='SIDEHYD.PLT')
        N=0
304      CONTINUE
        N=N+1
        READ(4,305,END=306) S(N)
305      FORMAT(26X,F9.0)
        GO TO 304
306      CONTINUE
        CLOSE(4)
        N=N-1
C
        J1=1
307      CONTINUE
        J2=J1+(9-1)
        IF( J2.GT.N) J2=N
        NJ=(J2-J1)+1
        WRITE(3,308) NJ, (S(I), I=J1,J2)
308      FORMAT( 'X5      ', I1, 9F8.2)
C
        J1=J2+1
        IF( J1.LT.N) GO TO 307
C
309      CONTINUE
        IF( INDEX( ILINE, 'CI' ) .NE.1) WRITE(3,303) ILINE
        GO TO 200
ENDIF
GO TO 370
C
310      CONTINUE
C
        IF( ISTA.EQ. IUPSTA1) THEN
313      FORMAT(A132)
        READ(1,210,END=900) ILINE
        IF( INDEX( ILINE, 'CI' ) .EQ.1) WRITE(3,313) ILINE
        IF( ITIME0.EQ.0) GO TO 319
        OPEN(4,FILE='SIDEHYD.PL1')
        N=0
314      CONTINUE
        N=N+1
        READ(4,315,END=316) S(N)
315      FORMAT(26X,F9.0)
        GO TO 314
316      CONTINUE
        CLOSE(4)
        N=N-1
C
        J1=1
317      CONTINUE
        J2=J1+(9-1)
        IF( J2.GT.N) J2=N
        NJ=(J2-J1)+1
        WRITE(3,318) NJ, (S(I), I=J1,J2)

```

```

318      FORMAT('X5      ',I1,9F8.2)
C
      J1=J2+1
      IF(J1.LT.N)GO TO 317
C
319      CONTINUE
      IF( INDEX( ILINE, 'CI' ) .NE.1)WRITE(3,303)ILINE
      GO TO 200
ENDIF
C
      IF(ISTA.EQ.IUPSTA2) THEN
      WRITE(3,323)ILINE
323      FORMAT(A132)
      READ(1,210,END=900)ILINE
      IF( INDEX( ILINE, 'CI' ) .EQ.1)WRITE(3,303)ILINE
      IF( ITIME0.EQ.0)GO TO 329
      OPEN(4,FILE='SIDEHYD.PL2')
      N=0
324      CONTINUE
      N=N+1
      READ(4,325,END=326)S(N)
325      FORMAT(26X,F9.0)
      GO TO 324
326      CONTINUE
      CLOSE(4)
      N=N-1
C
      J1=1
327      CONTINUE
      J2=J1+(9-1)
      IF(J2.GT.N)J2=N
      NJ=(J2-J1)+1
      WRITE(3,328)NJ, (S(I),I=J1,J2)
328      FORMAT('X5      ',I1,9F8.2)
C
      J1=J2+1
      IF(J1.LT.N)GO TO 327
C
329      CONTINUE
      IF( INDEX( ILINE, 'CI' ) .NE.1)WRITE(3,303)ILINE
      GO TO 200
ENDIF
C
C
370      CONTINUE
C
      SKIP A LINE IN THE LIST OF HYDROGRAPHS
C
      READ(2,375)KLINE(1)
375      FORMAT(A1)
380      CONTINUE
C
      READ THE STATION NUMBER IN THE LIST OF HYDROGRAPHS
C
      READ(2,382,END=390)NSTA
382      FORMAT(17X,I6)
C      WRITE(*,383)ISTA,NSTA

```

```

383  FORMAT(1X, 'COMPARING : ', 2I8)
C
C    IF THE STATIONS NUMBERS AGREE    PROCESS AT 400
C
C    IF(NSTA.EQ.ISTA)GO TO 400
C
C    OTHERWISE  SKIP 300 LINES IN THE HYDROGRAPH FILE AND TRY AGAIN
C
C    DO 389 I=1,300
C      READ(2,388)KLINE(1)
388  FORMAT(A1)
389  CONTINUE
C    GO TO 380
C
C 390  CONTINUE
C
C    THIS STATION IS NOT IN THE HYDROGRAPH LIST.  PROCESS AT 500
C
C    GO TO 500
C
C 400  CONTINUE
C
C    RETRIEVE HYDROGRAPH FROM THE LIST
C
C    DO 435 I=1,300
C      READ(2,430)          Q(I)
430  FORMAT(1X,19X,F15.0)
435  CONTINUE
C
C
C    DISPLAY MESSAGE TO SCREEN
C
C    WRITE(*,480)ISTA,ITIME,JTIME
480  FORMAT('  QT STATION: ',3I10)
C
C    COMPOSE A NEW SET OF QT CARDS AND WRITE THEM TO OUTPUT
C
C    J1=ITIME
481  CONTINUE
C    J2=J1+(9-1)*INCHORD
C    IF(J2.GE.JTIME)J2=JTIME
C    NJ=((J2-J1)/INCHORD)+1
C    WRITE(3,485)NJ,(Q(I),I=J1,J2,INCHORD)
485  FORMAT('QT      ',I1,9F8.0)
C
C    J1=J2+INCHORD
C    IF(J1.LE.JTIME)GO TO 481
C
C    PROCESS THE X1 CARD ITSELF AT 500
C
C    GO TO 500
C
C 500  CONTINUE
C
C    WRITE THE CARD TO OUTPUT
C
C    WRITE(3,510)ILINE

```

```

510  FORMAT(A132)
C
C    RETURN TO TOP
C
      GO TO 200
C
900  CONTINUE
C
C    CLOSE ALL FILES
C
      CLOSE(1)
      CLOSE(2)
      CLOSE(3)
C
C    REWRITE CONTROL FILE WITH NEW TIME DATE ITIME & JTIME INFORMATION
C
      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL.DAT')
      WRITE(4,901)
901  FORMAT('PROCESSED BY :MOH2DF1.FOR')
      WRITE(4,902)IHR,IMI,ISE
902  FORMAT('TIME          :',I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2)
      WRITE(4,903)IMO,IDA,IYR
903  FORMAT('DATE          :',I2.2,'-',I2.2,'-',I4.4)
      WRITE(4,904)L4
904  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,905)L5
905  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,906)L6
906  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,907)L7
907  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,908)L8
908  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,909)L9
909  FORMAT(A50)
      READ(ADLR(ITIME),12)(KLINE(I),I=1,19)
      WRITE(4,910)ITIME,(KLINE(I),I=4,14)
910  FORMAT('ITIME          :',I3.3,1X,14A1)
      READ(ADLR(JTIME),12)(KLINE(I),I=1,19)
      WRITE(4,911)JTIME,(KLINE(I),I=4,14)
911  FORMAT('JTIME          :',I3.3,1X,14A1)
      WRITE(4,912)L12
912  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,913)L13
913  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,914)L14
914  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,915)L15
915  FORMAT(A50)
      CLOSE(4)
C
1000 CONTINUE
      END

```


6.1.6 - MOH2DF2.FOR

MOH2DF2.FOR is a third Fortran program for manipulation of the HEC-2 input files.

```
C      PROGRAM MOH2DF2.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO CREATE THE SET OF HEC2 INPUT FILES
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT1.BAT (THE FIRST TIME) AND SCRIPT3.BAT
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : CNTRL.DAT MOH2DF1.OUT
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : CNTRL.DAT MOH2DF2.D01...MOH2DF2.Dnn
C
C
C
C      CHARACTER*70 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C      CHARACTER*35 JFILE
C      CHARACTER*80 ILINE,T1,T2,T3,J1,J2
C      CHARACTER*1 KLINE
C      DIMENSION KLINE(80)
C      DIMENSION Q(300)
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL.DAT')
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
10    FORMAT(A50)
C
C      ADD 1 TO THE ITERATION COUNT
C
C      READ(L15,12)IL15
12    FORMAT(15X,I3)
      IL15=IL15+1
C
C      CLOSE(4)
C
C
C      OPEN(1,FILE='MOH2DF1.OUT')
C      IFREE=0
C
C      CJFB WRITE(*,20)
20    FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.      1X, ' * PROGRAM MOH2DF2.FOR      *',/,
.      1X, ' * MODIFY HEC2 QT CARDS     *',/,
.      1X, ' * VERSION 12/06/95         *',/)
```

```

.      1X,  '*****',/)
C
      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
C      IYR=IYR-1900
      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
      WRITE(*,30)IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE
30     FORMAT(2H*  , 'MOH2DF2.FOR      ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4.4,
.           2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2,)
C
C
100    CONTINUE
C
C      READ THE TITLE AND JOB CARDS
C
      READ(1,109)T1
      IF(INDEX(T1,'FR').EQ.1)IFREE=1
      IF(INDEX(T1,'T1').EQ.1)GO TO 101
      GO TO 100
101    CONTINUE
      READ(1,109)T2
      IF(INDEX(T2,'T2').EQ.1)GO TO 102
      GO TO 101
102    CONTINUE
      READ(1,109)T3
      IF(INDEX(T3,'T3').EQ.1)GO TO 103
      GO TO 102
103    CONTINUE
      READ(1,109)J1
      IF(INDEX(J1,'J1').EQ.1)GO TO 104
      GO TO 103
104    CONTINUE
      READ(1,109)J2
      IF(INDEX(J2,'J2').EQ.1)GO TO 105
      GO TO 104
105    CONTINUE
109    FORMAT(A80)
C
C
C      FIND THE FIRST QT CARD AND GO TO 200
C
110    CONTINUE
      READ(1,120,END=900)ILINE
120    FORMAT(A80)
C
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'QT').EQ.1)GO TO 200
      GO TO 110
C
C      MAKE A COUNT OF HOW MANY QT CARDS OCCUR IN SEQUENCE
C
200    CONTINUE
      NQT=1
210    CONTINUE
      READ(1,120,END=900)ILINE
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'QT').NE.1)GO TO 300
      NQT=NQT+1
      GO TO 210

```

```

C
C   GO THROUGH THE MAIN LOOP THAT MANY TIMES
C
300  CONTINUE
    DO 600 ITH=1,NQT
C
C   CREATE A NEW OUTPUT FILE AND NAME IT APPROPRIATELY
C
    WRITE(JFILE,305)ITH
305  FORMAT('MOH2DF2.D',I2.2)
    OPEN(2,FILE=JFILE)
    WRITE(*,306)JFILE
306  FORMAT(2X,'CREATED FILE: ',A11)
C
C   REWIND THE INPUT FILE
C
    REWIND(1)

310  CONTINUE
C
C   READ A LINE FROM INPUT
C
    READ(1,120)ILINE
C
C   IF IT IS A QT OR AN X5 CARD GO TO 400 TO PROCESS IT
C
    IF(INDEX(ILINE,'QT').EQ.1)GO TO 400
    IF(INDEX(ILINE,'X5').EQ.1)GO TO 400
C
C   IF IT IS AN EJ CARD GO TO 500 TO PROCESS IT
C
    IF(INDEX(ILINE,'EJ').EQ.1)GO TO 500
C
C   OTHERWISE COPY IT AND GO TO 310
C
    WRITE(2,120)ILINE
    GO TO 310
C
400  CONTINUE
C
C   SKIP IF NECESSARY TO THE APPROPRIATE QT OR X5 CARD IN THE SET
C
    IF(ITH.EQ.1)GO TO 450
    DO 410 J=1,ITH-1
    READ(1,120)ILINE
410  CONTINUE
450  CONTINUE
C
C   READ THE NUMBER OF FLOWS FIELD
C
    READ(ILINE,452)NQ
452  FORMAT(2X,I6)
C
C   WRITE THE LINE TO OUTPUT
C
    WRITE(2,120)ILINE
C

```



```

C      IF THIS IS NOT THE LAST QT CARD  SKIP THE REST
C
      IF(ITH.EQ.NQT)GO TO 490
      DO 480 J=ITH+1,NQT
      READ(1,120)ILINE
480    CONTINUE
490    CONTINUE
C
C      GO TO 310 AND READ THE NEXT LINE
C
      GO TO 310
C
C      SET UP THE MULTIPLE PROFILE JOB CONTROL STACK
C
500    CONTINUE
      WRITE(2,120)ILINE
      IF(IFREE.EQ.1)WRITE(2,501)
501    FORMAT( '*FIXED' )
C
      DO 595 II=1,NQ-1
      IIP1=II+1
      IIP2=II+2
      WRITE(2,120)T1
      WRITE(2,120)T2
      WRITE(2,120)T3
C
      IF(INDEX(J1,',').EQ.0)GO TO 540
      J=3
      L=1
520    CONTINUE
      L=L+8
      IF(L.GT.81)GO TO 540
      K=INDEX(J1,',')
      IF(K.EQ.0)K=LEN_TRIM(J1)+1
      READ(J1,521)(KLINE(I),I=1,80)
521    FORMAT(80A1)
      DO 530 I=1,80-J
      M=81-I
      N=M-(L-K)
      IF(N.LT.J)N=3
      KLINE(M)=KLINE(N)
530    CONTINUE
      KLINE(L)=" "
      WRITE(J1,521)(KLINE(I),I=1,80)
      J=L
      GO TO 520
C
540    CONTINUE
      READ(J1,541)(KLINE(K),K=1,80)
541    FORMAT(80A1)
      WRITE(J1,542)(KLINE(K1),K1=1,8),IIP2,(KLINE(K2),K2=17,80)
542    FORMAT(8A1,I8,64A1)
      WRITE(2,120)J1
C
550    CONTINUE
      IF(INDEX(J2,',').EQ.0)GO TO 590
      J=3

```

```

      L=1
570  CONTINUE
      L=L+8
      IF(L.GT.81)GO TO 590
      K=INDEX(J2,' ')
      IF(K.EQ.0)K=LEN_TRIM(J2)+1
      READ(J2,571)(KLINE(I),I=1,80)
571  FORMAT(80A1)
      DO 580 I=1,80-J
      M=81-I
      N=M-(L-K)
      IF(N.LT.J)N=3
      KLINE(M)=KLINE(N)
580  CONTINUE
      KLINE(L)=" "
      WRITE(J2,521)(KLINE(I),I=1,80)
      J=L
      GO TO 570
C
590  CONTINUE
      READ(J2,591)(KLINE(K),K=1,80)
591  FORMAT(80A1)
      WRITE(J2,593)(KLINE(K1),K1=1,2),IIP1,(KLINE(K2),K2=9,80)
593  FORMAT(2A1,I6,72A1)
      WRITE(2,120)J2
C
595  CONTINUE
      WRITE(2,596)
596  FORMAT(' ','/',' ','/',' ')
      WRITE(2,597)
597  FORMAT('ER')
C
C      CLOSE THE OUTPUT FILE
C
      CLOSE(2)
C
C      END OF THE MAJOR LOOP
C
600  CONTINUE
C
C      CLOSE THE INPUT FILE
C
900  CONTINUE
      CLOSE(1)
C
C      REWRITE THE CNTRL.DAT FILE WITH # OF HEC2 INPUT FILES & ITERATION COUNT
C
      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL.DAT')
      WRITE(4,901)
901  FORMAT('PROCESSED BY :MOH2DF2.FOR')
      WRITE(4,902)IHR,IMI,ISE
902  FORMAT('TIME      :',I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2)
      WRITE(4,903)IMO,IDA,IYR
903  FORMAT('DATE      :',I2.2,'-',I2.2,'-',I4.4)
      WRITE(4,904)L4
904  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,905)L5

```

```

905  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,906)L6
906  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,907)L7
907  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,908)L8
908  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,909)L9
909  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,910)L10
910  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,911)L11
911  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,912)NQT
912  FORMAT('NH2FILES      : ',I5.5)
      WRITE(4,913)L13
913  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,914)L14
914  FORMAT(A50)
      WRITE(4,915)IL15
915  FORMAT('ITERATION    : ',I3.3)
      CLOSE(4)
C
      END

```

6.1.7 - CNTRL.FOR

CNTRL.FOR is a Fortran control program to create the SCRIPT2.BAT file.

```
C      PROGRAM CNTRL.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO CREATE THE SCRIPT2.BAT FILE
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT1.BAT (THE FIRST TIME) AND SCRIPT3.BAT
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : CNTRL.DAT
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : SCRIPT2.BAT
C
C
C      CHARACTER*70 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C
C      OPEN AND READ THE CNTRL.DAT FILE
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL.DAT' )
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
10     FORMAT(A50)
C
C      CLOSE(4)
C
C      GET THE NUMBER OF QT CARDS (NUMBER OF HEC2.Dnn) FILES
C
C      READ(L12,20)NQT
20     FORMAT(15X,I5)
C
CJFB  WRITE(*,50)
50     FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.      1X,  '* PROGRAM CNTRL.FOR          *',/,
.      1X,  '* CREATE SCRIPT2.BAT         *',/,
.      1X,  '* VERSION 12/15/95           *',/,
.      1X,  '*****',/ )
C
C      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
C      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
C      WRITE(*,51) IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE
51     FORMAT(2H* , 'CNTRL.FOR          ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4.4,
.      2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2,)
C
C      CONTINUE
100
C
```

```

C      OPEN AND WRITE THE SCRIPT2.BAT FILE
C
      OPEN(1,FILE='SCRIPT2.BAT')
C
      DO 190 I=1,NQT
      WRITE(1,110)I,I,I
110    FORMAT('HEC2 INPUT=MOH2DF2.D',I2.2,' OUTPUT=D',I2.2,
.        ' TAPE95=TAPE95 >H2CON.D',I2.2)

      WRITE(1,120)
120    FORMAT('@DEL TAPE*.*')
190    CONTINUE
C
C      WRITE THE SCRIPT2.BAT FILE
C
      WRITE(1,210)
210    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\MOH2OF.EXE')
      WRITE(1,220)
220    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\MOSWDF.EXE')
      WRITE(1,230)
230    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\SIDEHYD.EXE INPUT=MOSWDF.OUT')
      WRITE(1,235)
235    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\MOH1DF.EXE')
      WRITE(1,240)
240    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\GP2.EXE')
      WRITE(1,250)
250    FORMAT('SCRIPT3.BAT')
      CLOSE(1)
      END

```

6.1.8 - KCNTRL.FOR

KCNTRL.FOR is a Fortran control program to create the SCRIPT2.BAT file for a two-weir analysis.

```
C      PROGRAM KCNTRL.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO CREATE THE SCRIPT2.BAT FILE
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT1.BAT THE FIRST TIME AND SCRIPT3.BAT THEREAFTER
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : CNTRL1.DAT  CNTRL2.DAT
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : SCRIPT2.BAT
C
C      CHARACTER*70 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C
C      OPEN AND READ THE CNTRL1.DAT FILE
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL1.DAT')
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
10    FORMAT(A50)
C
C      CLOSE(4)
C
C      OPEN AND READ THE CNTRL2.DAT FILE
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL2.DAT')
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C
C      REWIND(4)
```

```

C
C      REWRITE THE CNTRL2.BAT FILE WITH ITIME JTIME  INFORMATION

      WRITE(4,10)L1
      WRITE(4,10)L2
      WRITE(4,10)L3
      WRITE(4,10)L4
      WRITE(4,10)L5
      WRITE(4,10)L6
      WRITE(4,10)L7
      WRITE(4,10)L8
      WRITE(4,10)L9
      WRITE(4,10)L10
      WRITE(4,10)L11
      WRITE(4,10)L12
      WRITE(4,10)L13
      WRITE(4,10)L14
      WRITE(4,10)L15

C
      CLOSE(4)

C
C      GET THE NUMBER OF QT CARDS (NUMBER OF HEC2.Dmn) FILES
C
      READ(L12,20)NQT
20      FORMAT(15X,I5)
C
CJFB  WRITE(*,50)
50      FORMAT(1X,  '*****',/,
.         1X,  '* PROGRAM KCNTRL.FOR      *',/,
.         1X,  '* CREATE SCRIPT2.BAT      *',/,
.         1X,  '* VERSION 12/15/95        *',/,
.         1X,  '*****',/ )

C
      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
      WRITE(*,51)IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE
51      FORMAT(2H*  , 'KCNTRL.FOR      ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4.4,
.              2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2,)

C
100      CONTINUE

C
C      OPEN AND WRITE THE SCRIPT2.BAT FILE
C
      OPEN(1,FILE='SCRIPT2.BAT')

C
      DO 190 I=1,NQT
      WRITE(1,110)I,I,I
110      FORMAT('HEC2 INPUT=MOH2DF2.D',I2.2,' OUTPUT=D',I2.2,
.              ' TAPE95=TAPE95 >H2CON.D',I2.2)
      WRITE(1,120)
120      FORMAT('@DEL TAPE*.*')
C
190      CONTINUE

C
C      WRITE THE SCRIPT2.BAT FILE
C
      WRITE(1,200)

```

```

200  FORMAT( '@COPY CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL.DAT' )
C
    WRITE(1,300)
300  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\MOH2OF.EXE' )
    WRITE(1,310)
310  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\MOSWDF.EXE' )
    WRITE(1,320)
320  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\SIDEHYD.EXE INPUT=MOSWDF.OUT' )
    WRITE(1,330)
330  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\MOH1DF.EXE' )
    WRITE(1,345)
345  FORMAT( '@COPY CNTRL.DAT CNTRL1.DAT' )
    WRITE(1,350)
350  FORMAT( '@COPY MOH1DF.OUT MOH1DF.OU1' )
    WRITE(1,355)
355  FORMAT( '@DEL MOH1DF.OUT' )
    WRITE(1,360)
360  FORMAT( '@COPY SIDEHYD.OUT SIDEHYD.OU1' )
    WRITE(1,365)
365  FORMAT( '@DEL SIDEHYD.OUT' )
    WRITE(1,370)
370  FORMAT( '@COPY SIDEHYD.PLT SIDEHYD.PL1' )
    WRITE(1,375)
375  FORMAT( '@DEL SIDEHYD.PLT' )
    WRITE(1,380)
380  FORMAT( '@COPY SIDEHYD.HST SIDEHYD.HS1' )
    WRITE(1,385)
385  FORMAT( '@DEL SIDEHYD.HST' )
C
    WRITE(1,400)
400  FORMAT( '@COPY CNTRL2.DAT CNTRL.DAT' )
C
    WRITE(1,500)
500  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\MOH2OF.EXE' )
    WRITE(1,510)
510  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\MOSWDF.EXE' )
    WRITE(1,520)
520  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\SIDEHYD.EXE INPUT=MOSWDF.OUT' )
    WRITE(1,530)
530  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\MOH1DF.EXE' )
    WRITE(1,545)
545  FORMAT( '@COPY CNTRL.DAT CNTRL2.DAT' )
    WRITE(1,550)
550  FORMAT( '@COPY MOH1DF.OUT MOH1DF.OU2' )
    WRITE(1,555)
555  FORMAT( '@DEL MOH1DF.OUT' )
    WRITE(1,560)
560  FORMAT( '@COPY SIDEHYD.OUT SIDEHYD.OU2' )
    WRITE(1,565)
565  FORMAT( '@DEL SIDEHYD.OUT' )
    WRITE(1,570)
570  FORMAT( '@COPY SIDEHYD.PLT SIDEHYD.PL2' )
    WRITE(1,575)
575  FORMAT( '@DEL SIDEHYD.PLT' )
    WRITE(1,580)
580  FORMAT( '@COPY SIDEHYD.HST SIDEHYD.HS2' )
    WRITE(1,585)

```



```
585  FORMAT( '@DEL SIDEHYD.HST' )  
C  
    WRITE(1,600)  
600  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\MO2H1DF.EXE' )  
    WRITE(1,610)  
610  FORMAT( '@COPY CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL.DAT' )  
    WRITE(1,620)  
620  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\GP2.EXE' )  
C  
    WRITE(1,810)  
810  FORMAT( 'SCRIPT3.BAT' )  
C  
    CLOSE(1)  
END
```

6.1.9 - MOH2OF.FOR

MOH2OF.FOR is a Fortran program for extracting HEC-2 output for the downstream end of the weir or weirs, for the two-weir case.

```
C      PROGRAM MOH2OF.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO COLLECT THE FLOWS AT THE DNWEIR STA
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT2.BAT
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : CNTRL.DAT D01...Dnn
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : MOH2OF.OUT
C
C
C      CHARACTER*50 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C      CHARACTER*35 JFILE
C      CHARACTER*132 ILINE
C
C      OPEN AND READ THE CNTRL.DAT FILE
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL.DAT' )
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
10    FORMAT(A50)
C
C      CLOSE(4)
C
C      READ THE NUMBER OF Dnn FILES
C
C      READ(L12,20)NQT
20    FORMAT(15X,I5)
C
C      READ THE DNWEIR STATION NUMBER
C
C      READ(L13,21)IDNSTA
21    FORMAT(15X,I15)
C
CJFB  WRITE(*,50)
50    FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.      1X, ' * PROGRAM MOH2OF.FOR      *',/,
.      1X, ' * CREATE MOH2OF.OUT       *',/,
.      1X, ' * VERSION 12/15/95         *',/,
.      1X, '*****',/)
```

```

C      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
C      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
C
C      OPEN THE OUTPUT FILE
C
C      OPEN(2,FILE='MOH2OF.OUT')
C
C      WRITE(*,51)IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE
51     FORMAT(2H* , 'MOH2OF.FOR      ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4.4,
.         2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2,)
C
100    CONTINUE
C
C      SET UP THE MAJOR LOOP
C
C      DO 200 I=1,NQT
C
C      OPEN THE APPROPRIATE HEC2 OUTPUT FILE
C
C      WRITE(JFILE,110)I
110    FORMAT('D',I2.2)
C      OPEN(1,FILE=JFILE)
C
120    CONTINUE
C
C      READ A LINE...(IF END OF FILE GO TO 190)
C
C      READ(1,130,END=190)ILINE
130    FORMAT(A132)
C
C      READ THE STATION NUMBER...(ON ANY ERROR GO TO 120)
C
C      READ(ILINE,140,ERR=120)JSTA
140    FORMAT(1X,I8)
C
C      IF THE LINE REFERS TO THE DNWEIR STATION... WRITE IT TO OUTPUT
C
C      IF(IDNSTA.EQ.JSTA)WRITE(2,130)ILINE
C
C      GO TO 120 AND TRY AGAIN
C
C      GO TO 120
190    CONTINUE
C
C      CLOSE THE CURRENT INPUT FILE
C
C      CLOSE(1)
C
C      END OF THE MAJOR LOOP
C
200    CONTINUE
C
900    CONTINUE
C
C      CLOSE THE OUTPUT FILE
C

```

```
CLOSE(2)  
END
```


6.1.10 - MOSWDF.FOR

MOSWDF.FOR is a Fortran program for modifying the SIDEHYD input file using HEC-2 flow.

```
C      PROGRAM MOSWDF.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO MODIFY SIDEWEIR INPUT FILE USING THE HEC2 FLOWS
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT2.BAT
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : CNTRL.DAT MOH2OF.OUT <SIDEHYD BASE DATA FILE>
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : MOSWDF.OUT
C
C
C      CHARACTER*50 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C      CHARACTER*35 JFILE
C      CHARACTER*132 ILINE
C      CHARACTER*3 MDLR
C
C      READ THE CNTRL.DAT FILE
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL.DAT' )
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
10    FORMAT(A50)
C
C      CLOSE(4)
C
C      GET THE FILENAME OF THE SIDEWEIR BASE DATA FILE
C
C      READ(L7,20)JFILE
20    FORMAT(15X,A35)
C
C      GET THE TIME STEP AND START TIME OF THE HEC1 FLOOD
C
C      READ(L5,30)ITSTEP,ID0,MDLR,IY0,IH0,IM0
30    FORMAT(15X,I2,1X,I2,A3,I2,1X,I2,I2)
C
C      GET THE ITIME FOR FLOW ABOVE THRESHOLD
C
C      READ(L10,40)ITIME
40    FORMAT(15X,I3)
C
```

```

CJFB  WRITE(*,50)
50    FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.      1X, '* PROGRAM MOSWDF.FOR      *',/,
.      1X, '* CREATE MOSWDF.OUT       *',/,
.      1X, '* VERSION 05/07/96        *',/,
.      1X, '*****',/)

C
      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
      WRITE(*,51)IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE
51    FORMAT(2H* , 'MOSWDF.FOR      ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4.4,
.           2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2,)

C
      OPEN(4,FILE='C:\H1H2SH\RERNTOL.DAT')
      READ(4,52)RERNTOL
52    FORMAT(8X,F10.0)
      READ(4,55)INCHORD
55    FORMAT(8X,I10)
      CLOSE(4)
100   CONTINUE

C
C     OPEN THE BASE DATA FILE AND THE OUTPUT FILES
C
      OPEN(1,FILE=JFILE)
      OPEN(2,FILE='MOSWDF.OUT')

C
C     READ THE FIRST LINE FROM THE BASE DATA FILE
C
      READ(1,110)ILINE
110   FORMAT(A132)
C
C     COMPOSE A NEW FIRST LINE AND WRITE IT TO OUTPUT
C
      WRITE(2,105)
105   FORMAT(1H' , 'SIDEHYD.OUT' ,1H' ,5X,1H' , 'SIDEHYD.PLT' ,1H' )
C
C     READ AND WRITE THE TITLE CARDS
C
      READ(1,*)NTITL
      WRITE(2,115)NTITL
115   FORMAT(I8)
      IF(NTITL.EQ.0)GO TO 130

C
      DO 120 I=1,NTITL
      READ(1,110)ILINE
      WRITE(2,110)ILINE
120   CONTINUE

C
C     READ AND WRITE THE NEXT THREE LINES OF THE BASE DATA FILE TO OUTPUT
C
130   CONTINUE
      DO 140 I=1,3
      READ(1,110)ILINE
      WRITE(2,110)ILINE
140   CONTINUE

C
C     READ TIME STEP DATA LINE. RECOMPUTE TPLT. WRITE TO OUTPUT.

```

```

C      READ(1,*) NSTEP, NDSTEP, TCOMP, TPLT
      TPLT = FLOAT(INCHORD*ITSTEP)/60.
      WRITE(2,141) NSTEP, NDSTEP, TCOMP, TPLT
141    FORMAT(2I10,2F10.4)
C
C      READ AND WRITE THE POND GEOMETRY DATA
C
      READ(1,*)NPD
      WRITE(2,145)NPD
145    FORMAT(I8)
C
      DO 150 I=1,NPD
      READ(1,110)ILINE
      WRITE(2,110)ILINE
150    CONTINUE
C
C      OPEN THE HEC2 OUTPUT SUMMARY AND COUNT THE NUMBER OF LINES
C
      OPEN(3,FILE='MOH2OF.OUT')
      N=0
300    CONTINUE
      N=N+1
      READ(3,110,END=390)
      GO TO 300
390    CONTINUE
      N=N-1
400    CONTINUE
C
C      REWIND THE HEC2 OUTPUT SUMMARY
C
      REWIND(3)
500    CONTINUE
C
C      WRITE THE HEC2 OUTPUT SUMMARY TO OUTPUT
C
      WRITE(2,510)N
510    FORMAT(I8)
520    CONTINUE
C
C      COMPUTE THE ZERO TIME (DECIMAL) FOR FLOOD ABOVE THRESHOLD
C
      RTIM0=FLOAT(IH0)+FLOAT(IM0)/60.+FLOAT(ITYME-1)/(60./FLOAT(ITSTEP))
C
C      LOOP TO ADD THE HEC2 GENERATED HYDROGRAPH TO THE MOSWDF.OUT FILE
C
      DO 590 I=1,N
C
C      READ FLOW AND STAGE FROM MOH2OF.OUT
C
      READ(3,110)ILINE
      READ(ILINE,530)COL2,COL3
530    FORMAT(13X,F10.0,F10.0)
CJFB  RTIME=RTIM0+0.5*(I-1)
C
C      COMPUTE THE TIME ASSOCIATED WITH THE EVENT
C

```



```

        RTIME=RTIM0+(FLOAT(INCHORD*ITSTEP)/60.)*(I-1)
C
C   WRITE THE TIME STAGE AND FLOW TO MOSWDF.OUT
C
        WRITE(2,540)RTIME,COL3,COL2
540   FORMAT(3F10.2)
590   CONTINUE
C
C   CLOSE THE MOH2OF.OUT FILE
C
        CLOSE(3)
600   CONTINUE
C
C   READ AND SKIP THE HYDROGRAPH ORDINATES PROVIDED IN THE BASE DATA FILE
C
        READ(1,*)NHO
C
        DO 610 I=1,NHO
            READ(1,110)ILINE
610     CONTINUE
C
700   CONTINUE
C
C   READ AND WRITE THE LOW LEVEL OUTLET INFORMATION (IF ANY)
C
        READ(1,110,END=900)ILINE
        WRITE(2,110)ILINE
        GO TO 700
C
900   CONTINUE
C
C   CLOSE THE BASE DATA FILE AND OUTPUT FILES
C
        CLOSE(1)
        CLOSE(2)
        END

```

6.1.11 - SIDEHYD.FOR

SIDEHYD.FOR is a Fortran program for calculating side weir hydraulics and for tracking the filling and emptying of the detention basin. It also models the channel flow beside a side weir. This program is a modified version of the program previously called SIDEHYDR and reported in Davis and Holley (1988). It includes THYSYS and its subroutines as subroutines. Some of the subroutines of THYSYS have been modified to include the effects of flap gates and Tideflex valves. Specifically, the subroutines RC40 and RC47 not have equivalents RC40FLP and RC40FLX to account for flap gate and Tideflex valves on circular pipe culverts and RC47 has an equivalent RC47FLP to account for flap gates on box culverts.

```
C      PROGRAM SIDEHYD.FOR
C      06/07/98 VERSION
C
C      THIS PROGRAM USES A SPECIFIED WEIR LENGTH WITH D/S DISCHARGE AND
C      WATER SURFACE ELEVATION HYDROGRAPHS TO COMPUTE WEIR DISCHARGES, WATER
C      SURFACE ELEVATIONS IN THE BASIN, U/S DISCHARGES, AND U/S WATER
C      SURFACE ELEVATIONS. WEIR SUBMERGENCE AND REVERSE FLOW OVER THE WEIR
C      ARE INCLUDED. DIVERSION CULVERTS AND DRAINAGE CULVERTS ARE ALSO INCLUDED.
C
      CHARACTER*80 ADLR
      CHARACTER*20 CDLR
      REAL      MANN,MANN2
      INTEGER*2 ISTAT,IHR,IMIN,ISEC,I100S,IYR,IMONTH,IDAY
      LOGICAL QCRIT
      CHARACTER*1 BDLR
      CHARACTER*4 AGATE
      CHARACTER*78 TITLE
      CHARACTER*40 INFIL,OUTFIL,PLTFIL

      DIMENSION Q(0:102), Y(0:102), XLEN(0:102), QLL(0:9502),
&QUR(0:9502),YUR(0:9502),QDR(0:9502),QDSTR(0:102),YDR(0:9502),
&YDSTR(0:102),TSTR(0:102),TR(0:9502),QWR(0:9502),VPD(0:102),
&APD(0:102),YPD(0:102),PDVOL(0:9502),PDY(0:9502),
&KGATE(10),RWSTA(10),CDIA(10),CHFA(10),CWFA(10),CLFA(10),CIFA(10),
&COFA(10),QSOA(10),HSOA(10),TSOA(10),VSOA(10),TWVMA(10),TWXPA(10),
&TWVPA(10)
C
      EQUIVALENCE (PONDY,YBAS1), (B,CWIDTH)
C
      COMMON /BB/ QCRIT
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH,SS,SZ,WRP,P,PONDY,BETA,MANN,WRES,WRW,G,WRLN
      COMMON /LEEDATA/ WIDBBL,S,WIDTOT,CLMANN,ANBBL
      COMMON /CULVERT/ CLYUMAX,CLYUMIN,CLQMAX,CLQMIN,CLHWX,CLHWC
C
      G=32.17
C
```

```

C-----
C
C READ AND SET UP FILE NAMES, TITLES, DATE, TIME
C
      OPEN(0, FILE='CON', STATUS='UNKNOWN', BLANK = 'NULL')
C
C
      CALL GETARG(1, INFIL, ISTAT)
      IF( ISTAT.LE.6) INFIL= ' INPUT=SIDEHYD.DAT'
      WRITE(OUTFIL,1) INFIL
1      FORMAT(A40)
      READ(OUTFIL,2) INFIL
2      FORMAT(6X,A40)
C
      OPEN(5, FILE=INFIL, STATUS='OLD', BLANK='NULL')
6      CONTINUE
C
      READ(5,*)OUTFIL,PLTFIL
C
15     CONTINUE
C
      OPEN(6, FILE=OUTFIL)
C
      CALL GETTIM(IHR, IMIN, ISEC, I100S)
      CALL GETDAT(IYR, IMONTH, IDAY)
      WRITE(0,16) IMONTH, IDAY, IYR, IHR, IMIN, ISEC
16     FORMAT(1X, 'SIDEHYD.FOR', I2.2, '/', I2.2, '/', I4.4,
      .      2X, I2.2, ':', I2.2, ':', I2.2)
      WRITE(6,19) IMONTH, IDAY, IYR, IHR, IMIN
C
      WRITE(6,100)
C
      READ(5,*)NTITL
      IF(NTITL .EQ. 0) GOTO 18
      DO 17 ITITL = 1, NTITL
        READ(5,*)TITLE
        WRITE(6,3)TITLE
17     CONTINUE
C
18     CONTINUE
C
C-----
C
C READ INPUTS AND ECHO THEM TO OUTPUT FILE.
C
      READ(5,*) IMON
      READ(5,*) CWIDTH, SS, SZ, ZD, MANN
      READ(5,21)ADLR
21     FORMAT(A80)
      IF( INDEX(ADLR, "CULV").GT.0)THEN
        IWEIR=0
        CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
        CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
        READ(CDLR,22)CLP
        WRP=CLP
        CLENDEL=ZD+CLP

```

```

22      FORMAT(F20.0)
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)ANBBL
      NBBL=INT(ANBBL+0.5)
      IF(NBBL.GT.3)THEN
        WRITE(*,155)
      ENDIF
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)CLH
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)CLW
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)CLWT
      WIDTOT=ANBBL*CLW+(ANBBL-1.)*CLWT
      WIDBBL=ANBBL*CLW
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)CLLEN
      CLXDS=0.
      CLXUS=CLXDS-CLLEN
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)CLMANN
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)CLAK
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)CLSLOPE
      GO TO 24
    ENDIF
    IF( INDEX(ADLR,"WEIR").GT.0)THEN
      IWEIR=1
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)WRP
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)WRLEN
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)WRW
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)WRES
      GO TO 24
    ENDIF
C      PROCESS ORIGINAL (UNSPECIFIED) FORMAT
      IWEIR=1
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)WRP
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)WRLEN
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)WRW
      CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      READ(CDLR,22)WRES
24     CONTINUE
      READ(5,*) NSTEP, NDSTEP, TCOMP, TPLT
C
      IF(TPLT .LE. 0.0001)PLTFIL=' '
      WRITE(6,20)INFIL,OUTFIL,PLTFIL
C
      MANN2=(MANN/1.49)**2

```

```

DZW=SZ*WRLN
ZU=ZD+DZW
WRELD=WRP+ZD
WRELU=WRP+ZU
C
WRITE(6,115)CWIDTH,SS,SZ,ZD,MANN
IF(SS .LT. 2.5)WRITE(6,114)
IF(SS .GT. 4.0)WRITE(6,114)
IF(IWEIR.EQ.1)WRITE(6,116)WRP,WRELD,WRELU,WRLN,WRW,WRES
IF(IWEIR.EQ.0)WRITE(6,117)CLP
IF(IWEIR.EQ.0)WRITE(6,118)CLH,CLW
IF(IWEIR.EQ.0)WRITE(6,119)CLWT
IF(IWEIR.EQ.0)WRITE(6,120)CLLEN,NBBL,CLMANN,CLAK,CLSLOPE
IF(IWEIR.EQ.0)THEN
  IF(NBBL.GT.3)THEN
    WRITE(6,155)
  ELSE
    WRITE(6,263)
  ENDIF
ENDIF
C
IF(IWEIR.EQ.0)WRP=CLP
C
READ(5,*) NPD
VPD(1)=0.
DO 25 I=1,NPD
  READ(5,*) YPD(I), APD(I)
  IF (I .GT. 1)VPD(I)=VPD(I-1)+(YPD(I)-YPD(I-1))*
& (APD(I)+APD(I-1)+SQRT(APD(I)*APD(I-1)))/3.
25 CONTINUE
C
READ(5,*)ND
C
WRITE(6,121)
IF(IWEIR.EQ.1)WRITE(6,122)NSTEP,NDSTEP
WRITE(6,123)ND,TCOMP,TPLT
WRITE(6,132)
C
C CONVERT FROM INPUT BASIN ELEVATION TO BASIN ELEVATION RELATIVE TO
C CHANNEL INVERT AT D/S END OF WEIR.
C
YPD1=YPD(1)
DO 26 I=1,NPD
  WRITE(6,133) YPD(I), APD(I), VPD(I)
  YPD(I)=YPD(I)-ZD
26 CONTINUE
C
WRITE(6,136)
DO 27 I = 1,ND
  READ(5,*) TSTR(I),WSELD,QDSTR(I)
C
C CONVERT FROM D/S CHANNEL WATER SURFACE ELEVATION TO DEPTH RELATIVE TO
C D/S INVERT ELEVATION.
C
YDSTR(I)=WSELD-ZD
CALL AREA(YDSTR(I),A,T,R)
CFN=QDSTR(I)*QDSTR(I)*T/((A**3)*G)

```

```

        WRITE(6,137) TSTR(I),WSELD,YDSTR(I),QDSTR(I)
27    CONTINUE
C
C
        READ(5,*,END=39)NDRAIN
C
        IF(NDRAIN.EQ.0)GO TO 39
        IF(NDRAIN.GT.10)THEN
            WRITE(*,151)
            WRITE(6,151)
            GOTO 9998
        ENDIF
        WRITE(6,140)
        DO 31 I=1,NDRAIN
            READ(5,21)ADLR
            IF(INDEX(ADLR,"NONE").GT.0)KGATE(I)=0
            IF(INDEX(ADLR,"FLAP").GT.0)KGATE(I)=1
            IF(INDEX(ADLR,"FLEX").GT.0)KGATE(I)=2
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,29)AGATE
29        FORMAT(A4)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,22)RWSTA(I)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,22)CDIA(I)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,22)CHFA(I)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,22)CWFA(I)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,22)CLFA(I)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,22)CIFA(I)
            CALL JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
            READ(CDLR,22)COFA(I)
            WRITE(6,141)
            & AGATE,RWSTA(I),CDIA(I),CHFA(I),CWFA(I),CLFA(I),CIFA(I),COFA(I)
            RWSTA(I)=-1.*RWSTA(I)
            IF(AGATE.EQ.'NONE')KGATE(I)=0
            IF(AGATE.EQ.'FLAP')KGATE(I)=1
            IF(AGATE.EQ.'FLEX')KGATE(I)=2
            IF(KGATE(I).EQ.2.AND.CDIA(I).EQ.0.)THEN
                WRITE(*,154)
                WRITE(6,154)
                GO TO 9998
            ENDIF
31    CONTINUE
39    CONTINUE
C
C-----
C
C-----
C
C INITIALIZE VARIABLES.
C
        IMAX=NSTEP+2*NDSTEP+1
        IF(IMAX.GT.102)THEN

```

```

        WRITE(*,152)
        WRITE(6,152)
        GO TO 9998
    ENDIF
C
    DO 35 I= 1,IMAX
        Q(I) = 0.0
        Y(I) = 0.0
35    CONTINUE
C
    TCOMPMPN=TCOMP/1024.
    IQL=0
    IQW=0
    IEXT      = 0
    PDVOL(0)  = 0.0
    PDY(0)    = YPD(1)
    TR(0)     = TSTR(1) - TCOMP
    PONDY      = 0.
    QWR(0)    = 0.
C
C -----
C -----
C
C THE DO 980 LOOP COMPUTES THE DESIRED INFORMATION (I.E. QU, QW,
C YU, AND BASIN DATA) FOR EACH GIVEN D/S DISCHARGE AND DEPTH PAIR FOR
C VARIOUS TIMES ALONG THE HYDROGRAPH. THIS DO LOOP IS STEPPING THROUGH
C TIME.
C
    WRITE(6,90)
    WRITE(6,91)
C
C          THIS DO LOOP STRUCTURE                      980
C          DO 980 I = 1, NCOMP  REPLACED BY A 'GO TO 50' AFTER 980
C                               TO ALLOW VARIABLE TIME STEP SIZE
C
    ISTOP=0
    I=0
    TCOMPJ=TCOMP
C
    IF(IWEIR .EQ. 0) WRITE(*,52)
50    CONTINUE
    DO 51 IL=1,NDRAIN
        QSOA(IL)= -99.
        HSOA(IL)= -99.
        TSOA(IL)= -99.
        VSOA(IL)= -99.
        TWXPA(IL)= -99.
        TWVPA(IL)= -99.
        TWVMA(IL)= -99.
51    CONTINUE
C
    TCOMPJ=TCOMP
    IF(IQL.GT.0.AND.IQW.EQ.0.AND.TCOMPJ.EQ.TCOMP)TCOMPJ=TCOMP*10.
    IF(ISTOP.EQ.1)GO TO 982
    I=I+1
    IF(I.GT.9502)THEN
        WRITE(*,153)
        WRITE(6,153)

```



```

      RHS=A**3/T
      IF(ABS(FLHS/RHS-1) .LT. .001)GOTO 774
      IF(RHS .GT. FLHS)YCMAX=YC
      IF(RHS .LT. FLHS)YCMIN=YC
772  CONTINUE
C
774  CONTINUE
C
C  ITERATIONS ARE NEEDED TO DETERMINE THE DEPTH AT THE DOWNSTREAM END OF
C  THE WEIR (ACCOUNTING FOR THE FLOW EXPANSION) FROM THE DEPTH AT THE
C  DOWNSTREAM END OF THE EXPANSION ZONE, WHICH IS THE DEPTH OBTAINED
C  FROM THE HEC-2 CALCULATIONS. THE ITERATIONS ARE DONE IN THE DO QD
C  LOOP. THE MOMENTUM EQUATION IS USED FOR EACH TRIAL WEIR DISCHARGE TO
C  DETERMINE THE DEPTH AT DOWNSTREAM END OF THE WEIR FOR FLOW EXPANSION
C  DOWNSTREAM OF THE END OF THE WEIR.
C
      IF (IWEIR .EQ. 1) THEN
        HEAD=YDB-WRP
        QWMIN=- (WRLEN+HEAD*WRES)*SQRT(G*HEAD**3)
      ENDIF
      IF (IWEIR .EQ. 0) THEN
        QWMIN=-WIDTOT*SQRT(G*(YDB-CLP)**3)
      ENDIF
      QWTOL=0.001
      IF(IWEIR .EQ. 0) QWTOL=0.005*(-QWMIN)/QD
      QWMAX=0.
      TQWMIN=999999.
      TQWMAX=-999999.
      BETADB=1.08 + 0.04*(SS-2.5)/(4.0-2.5)
C
C                                     DO 860
      DO 860 IQW=1,25
C
      QW1=0.5*(QWMAX+QWMIN)
      QU1=QD+ABS(QW1)
C
C  CALCULATE DEPTH AT CROSS SECTION DA FROM MOMENTUM EQUATION.
C
      BETA25=1.08
      BETA40=1.12
      IF(1.25.LE.QU1/QD)BETA25=0.991-0.301*(QU1/QD)+0.298*
$      (QU1/QD)**2.
      IF(1.2.LE.QU1/QD)BETA40=-0.073+0.987*(QU1/QD)
      BETA=BETA25 + (BETA40-BETA25)*(SS-2.5)/(4.0-2.5)
C
      YDAMAX=2*YDB
      YDAMIN=YC
      CALL AREA(YDB,ADB,T,R)
      RHS=YBAR(YDB,CWIDTH,SS,ADB)*ADB+BETADB*QD*QD/(G*ADB)
      DO 776 IYDA=1,50
        YDA=.5*(YDAMAX+YDAMIN)
        CALL AREA(YDA,ADA,T,R)
        FLHS=YBAR(YDA,CWIDTH,SS,ADA)*ADA+BETA*QD*QD/(G*ADA)
        IF((YDAMAX-YDAMIN) .LT. .00001)GOTO 778
        IF(FLHS .GT. RHS)THEN
          YDAMAX=YDA
        ELSE
          YDAMIN=YDA
        ENDIF
      END DO
      GOTO 778

```

```

      ENDIF
776      CONTINUE
C
778      CONTINUE
      HD=YDA-WRP
      IF(HD.LE.0.) THEN
          QWMIN=QW1
          GOTO 859
      ENDIF

C
C DURING EARLY STAGES OF RISING WATER LEVELS IN THE CHANNEL, THE FLOW
C MAY BE OVER ONLY THE DOWNSTREAM (LOWER) PART OF THE SLOPING WEIR
C CREST. FOR THIS SITUATION, THE EFFECTIVE WEIR LENGTH FOR FORWARD
C IS ESTIMATED BY PROJECTING THE DOWNSTREAM HEAD (HD) HORIZONTALLY IN
C UPSTREAM DIRECTION UNTIL THE PROJECTION INTERSECTS THE SLOPING WEIR
C CREST.
C
      EFFLEN=WRLEN
      IF(HD .LT. DZW)THEN
          EFFLEN=HD/SZ
          IF(EFFLEN .GT. WRLEN)EFFLEN=WRLEN
      ENDIF

C
C CALCULATE BULK DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT FOR FLOW INTO BASIN.
C
      CALL AREA(YDA,ADA,T,R)
      VDA=QD/ADA
      FWD=VDA/(SQRT(G*HD))

C
C CHECK FOR SUBMERGENCE EFFECTS ON DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT. IF
C SUBMERGENCE EXISTS, ITERATION IS NEEDED TO DETERMINE THE BASIN DEPTH
C AT THE END OF THE TIME STEP.
C
      YBAS1=PDY(I-1)

C
C DO 855 IYB=1,25 DO 855
      CS=1.

C
      HT=YBAS1 - WRP
      SR=HT/HD
      IF (SR.GT.0.5) CS=1.-(2.*SR-1.)**4.85
      IF (CS.LT.0.) CS=0.

C
C CALCULATE THE WEIR OR CULVERT DISCHARGE.
C
      XL1=WRLEN+DZW*WRES
      XL2=XL1+2.*(HD-DZW)*WRES
      AW=0.5*DZW*XL1+0.5*(HD-DZW)*(XL1+XL2)
      IF(EFFLEN .LT. WRLEN)AW=0.5*HD*(EFFLEN+HD*WRES)

C
      IF(IWEIR.EQ.1)THEN
          TOL=0.001
          CALL CALCQW(QU,HT,HU,HD,QD,NSTEP,NDSTEP,IND)
          QW=-(QU-QD)
          YU=HU+P
      ENDIF
C

```

```

C
      IF(IWEIR.EQ.0)THEN
C
C CALCULATE UPSTREAM DEPTH FROM MOMENTUM EQUATION BASED ON ASSUMED QW.
C CROSS SECTION A IS IN THE CHANNEL AT THE DOWNSTREAM END OF THE
C DIVERSION CULVERTS. CROSS SECTION U IS AT THE UPSTREAM END.
C
      QA=QD
      YA=YDA
      ISUBM=0
      IF((YDA-CLP) .GT. 1.2*CLH) ISUBM=1
      BETAA=BETA
      BETAU=BETADB
      CALL AREA(YA,AA,T,R)
      SFA = FNSF(QA,AA,R)
      YBARA = YBAR(YA,CWIDTH,SS,AA)
      YUMAX=2.*YA
      CALL YCRIT(YUMAX,QD,YCR)
      YUMIN=YCR
C
      LFLG=0
      YUTOL=0.002
C
      DO 810 JYU=1,25
        YU = 0.5*(YUMAX+YUMIN)
        QU=QD-QW
        CALL AREA(YU,AU,T,R)
        SFU = FNSF(QU,AU,R)
        VBAR = 0.5*(QA/AA + QU/AU)
        YBARU = YBAR(YU,CWIDTH,SS,AU)
        FLHS = YBARU*AU+(BETAU*QU*QU)/(G*AU)
        FRHS = YBARA*AA+(BETAA*QA*QA)/(G*AA)+VBAR*ABS(QW1)/G
        &          + WIDTOT*(SFA*AA+SFU*AU)/2.
        &          - WIDTOT*SZ*(AA+AU)/2.
C
        IF((YUMAX-YUMIN) .LT. YUTOL .AND.
        &      ABS((FLHS-FRHS)/FLHS) .LT. 10.*YUTOL)GOTO 820
        IF(FLHS .GT. FRHS)THEN
          YUMAX=YU
        ELSE
          YUMIN=YU
        ENDIF
810      CONTINUE
      LFLG=1
      YU=YCR
C
820      CONTINUE
C
C CALCULATE FORWARD FLOW THROUGH DIVERSION CULVERTS FOR TRIAL YU.
C
      CALL DIVCULV(CLAK,CLXUS,CLXDS,CLSLOPE,
      .           CLENDEL,HT,FWD,YDA,ZU,YUC,QW,IERR)
C
      ENDIF
C
      QU=QD-QW
C

```

```

C DETERMINE BASIN DEPTH FROM VOLUME OF WATER IN THE BASIN.
C
      DT      = (TR(I) - TR(I-1)) * 3600.
      PDVOL(I) = PDVOL(I-1) - 0.5*(QW+QWR(I-1))*DT/43560.
C
      DO 850 IP=2,NPD
        IF (PDVOL(I) .GT. VPD(IP)) GOTO 850
        YBAS2=(PDVOL(I)-VPD(IP-1))*(YPD(IP)-YPD(IP-1))/
&          (VPD(IP)-VPD(IP-1)) + YPD(IP-1)
        GOTO 851
850      CONTINUE
C
C IF ACCUMULATED VOLUME IN BASIN EXCEEDS THE INPUT MAXIMUM
C BASIN VOLUME, THEN EXTEND BASIN VERTICALLY UPWARD.
C
      YBAS2 = YPD(NPD) + (PDVOL(I)-VPD(NPD))/APD(NPD)
      IF(IEXT .EQ. 0) THEN
        WRITE(6,138)
        IEXT=1
      ENDIF
C
851      CONTINUE
      TOL = 0.005
      CTOL=ABS(YBAS2-YBAS1)
      IF(CTOL .LT. TOL) GOTO 857
      YBAS1=YBAS2
C
855      CONTINUE
      TCOMPJ=TCOMPJ/2.
      IF(TCOMPJ.LT.TCOMPJN)GO TO 856
      WRITE(6,259)TCOMPJ
      GO TO 53
856      CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,257)CTOL,TOL
857      CONTINUE
C
      PDY(I)=YBAS1
C
C CHECK FOR CONVERGENCE OF ASSUMED AND CALCULATED WEIR FLOW.
C
      IF(QW1 .GT. QW) QWMAX=QW1
      IF(QW1 .LT. QW) QWMIN=QW1
      IF(ABS(QW1-QW)/QD .LT. QWTOL) GOTO 862
859      CONTINUE
C
      IF(QW.LT.QWMIN)QWMIN=QW
      IF(QW.GT.QWMAX)QWMAX=QW
C
860      CONTINUE
C
      IF(ABS(QW1-QW)/QD.LT. 0.01.AND.SR.GT.0.998.AND.SR.LT.1.000)
&      GOTO 861
C
      IF(HD.LT.0.)GOTO 861
C
      WRITE(6,201)ABS(QW1-QW)/QD,TOL
C

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```

861      CONTINUE
      QW=(TQWMAX+TQWMIN)/2.
C
862      CONTINUE
      IF(IND.EQ.-4)THEN
        WRITE(6,255)
      ENDIF
C
      IF(LFLG.EQ.1)THEN
        WRITE(6,256)CLYUMAX-CLYUMIN
        LFLG=0
      ENDIF
C
      IF(IERR.EQ.2) WRITE(6,264)CLQMAX-CLQMIN,HWX-HWC
C
      LFLG=0
C
      IF(ISUBM .EQ. 1) WRITE(6,270)YDA-P, 1.2*CLH
C
      GOTO 990
C
C  END OF SECTION FOR REVERSE FLOW FROM THE CHANNEL INTO THE BASIN.
C
C -----
C
C
C
73      CONTINUE
C
C  THIS SECTION IS FOR REVERSE FLOW FROM THE BASIN INTO THE CHANNEL.
C
C  COMPUTE DISCHARGE AND WATER SURFACE ELEVATION ALONG WEIR.  THE HEAD
C  ON THE WEIR COMES FROM THE BASIN DEPTH.  FOR EACH END SLOPE, NEGLECT
C  CHANGE IN INVERT ELEVATION ALONG END SLOPE.
C
C  ITERATE TO DETERMINE BASIN WATER SURFACE ELEVATION AT PRESENT TIME
C  (DO 870 LOOP).
C
      YBMAX=PDY(I-1)
      YBMIN=Y(1)
      IF(Y(1) .LT. WRP) YBMIN=WRP
C
C  DEFINE TRIAL QW FOR FIRST HC CALCULATION BY USING LINEAR
C  EXTRAPOLATION.
C
      QWRI1=QWR(I-1)
      QWRI2=QWR(I-2)
      IF(QWRI1 .LT. 0.)QWRI1=0.
      IF(QWRI2 .LT. 0.)QWRI2=0.
      DQWR=QWRI1-QWRI2
      QWHC=QWRI1+DQWR
      IF(QWHC .LT. 0.) QWHC=0.
      HCOLD=0.
      IF(IWEIR.EQ.1)FLOLEN=WRLLEN
      IF(IWEIR.EQ.0)THEN
        FLOLEN=WIDTOT
        CLAK=0.3
        CLSLOPE2=-CLSLOPE

```



```

        HWX=ZD+YBAS1
        TWX=ZD+WSELJ
        CHF=CLH
        CWF=CLW
        CLF=CLLEN
        CIF=ZD+CLP
        COF=ZD+CLP+CLSLOPE*CLLEN
        QSO= -99.
        HSO= -99.
        TSO= -99.
        VSO= -99.
        TWXP= -99.
        TWVP= -99.
        TWVM= -99.
        CALL E2(IG,CLKE,QSO,HSO,TSO,VSO,HWX,TWX,CDI,CHF,CWF,
C      &          CLF,CIF,COF,QC,TWVM)

        QW=QW+QC
        Q(J+1)=Q(J)-QC
        ENDIF
C
        XLEN(J+1) = XLEN(J) + DX
        QU=Q(J+1)
C
        CALL AREA(Y(J),A,T,R)
        VJ=Q(J)/A
        VHJ=VJ*VJ/(2*G)
        SFJ=FNSF(Q(J),A,R)
        Y(J+1)=FNYU(Q(J),Q(J+1),Y(J),DHC,VHJ,SFJ,MANN2,DXLEN)
        YU=Y(J+1)
        DELZ=SZ*(-(XLEN(J+1)-XLEN(NSECT)))
        ZU=ZD+DELZ
C
C DETERMINE IF WATER LEVEL IN CHANNEL HAS REACHED BASIN WATER LEVEL.
C IF SO, THE FLOW REGION IS SHORTER THAN THE WEIR LENGTH, AND THE
C REVERSE FLOW COMPUTATION FOR THIS TRIAL IS STOPPED.
C
        WSJ1=Y(J+1)+DELZ
        IF(WSJ1 .GE. YBAS1)THEN
            FLOLEN=-XLEN(J+1)
            GOTO 69
        ENDIF
C
65    CONTINUE
C
C - - - - -
C
C REVERSE FLOW COMPUTATIONS FOR UPSTREAM END SLOPE OF WEIR.
C
C INITIALIZE VARIABLES FOR COMPUTATIONS ALONG U/S END SLOPE OF WEIR.
C
        IF(IWEIR.EQ.1)THEN
C
            NSECT = NSECT + NSTEP
            WRPU  = WRP + WRLEN*SZ
            WRNDU  = WRES*(YBAS1 - WRPU)
C
GOTO 69

```



```

C
876  CONTINUE
      HCCONV=HC-HCOLD
C
C  CHECK FOR CONVERGENCE OF ITERATIONS ON BASIN WATER LEVEL AND
C  ADDITIONAL HEAD CHANGE.
C
      IF(ABS(YBAS2-YBAS1) .LT. 0.01 .AND.
&  ABS(HCCONV) .LT. 0.01) GOTO 878
      IF(YBAS2 .GT. YBAS1) YBMIN=YBAS1
      IF(YBAS2 .LT. YBAS1) YBMAX=YBAS1
      QWHC=0.5*(QW+QWHC)
      HCOLD=HC
C
870  CONTINUE
      TCOMPJ=TCOMPJ/2.
      IF(TCOMPJ.LT.TCOMPJN)GO TO 871
      WRITE(6,260)TCOMPJ
      GO TO 53
871  CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,258)ABS(YBAS2-YBAS1),ABS(HCCONV)
C
878  CONTINUE
      PDY(I)=YBAS2
C
976  CONTINUE
      QLSUM=0.
      QLL(I)=0.
      VQL=0.
      YPQL=0.
      IF(NDRAIN.C.EQ.0)GO TO 989
      IF(ZD+PDY(I)-YPD1.LT.0.01)GO TO 989
C
C  ASSUME ENTRANCE LOSS COEFFICIENT FOR DRAINAGE CULVERTS
C
      CLKE=0.40
C
      DO 977 IL=1,NDRAIN
        IG=KGATE(IL)
        HWX=ZD+PDY(I)
        TWX2=YU+ZU
        TWX1=YDR(I)+ZD
        IF(RWSTA(IL).GE.WRLN)TWX=TWX2+(RWSTA(IL)-WRLN)*SZ
        IF(RWSTA(IL).LE.0.)TWX=TWX1+RWSTA(IL)*SZ
        IF(RWSTA(IL).LT.WRLN.AND.RWSTA(IL).GT.0.)
&      TWX=RWSTA(IL)/WRLN*(TWX2-TWX1)+(TWX1)
        CDI=CDIA(IL)
        CHF=CHFA(IL)
        CWF=CWFA(IL)
        CLF=CLFA(IL)
        CIF=CIFA(IL)
        COF=COFA(IL)
        QSO=QSOA(IL)
        HSO=HSOA(IL)
        TSO=TSOA(IL)
        VSO=VSOA(IL)
        TWXP=TWXPA(IL)

```

876

976

```

        TWVP=TWVPA( IL)
        TWVM=TWVMA( IL)
        CALL E2( IG,CLKE,QSO,HSO,TSO,VSO,HWX,TWX,CDI,CHF,CWF,
C      &          CLF,CIF,COF,QC,TWVM)

        IF( CDI.GT.0. )SOF=COFA( IL)+CDIA( IL)/12.
        IF( CDI.LE.0. )SOF=COFA( IL)+CHFA( IL)

C      IF( TWX.LT.SOF.AND.TSO.EQ.-99. )THEN
            TSOA( IL)=TWXPA( IL)-COFA( IL)
            VSOA( IL)=TWVPA( IL)
        ENDIF
        IF( TWX.GE.SOF.AND.TSO.NE.-99. )THEN
            TSOA( IL)= -99.
            VSOA( IL)= -99.
        ENDIF

C      IF( TWX.LT.SOF.AND.QSO.EQ.-99. )THEN
            QSOA( IL)=QC
            HSOA( IL)=HWX
        ENDIF

C      IF( TWX.GE.SOF.AND.QSO.NE.-99. )THEN
            QSOA( IL)= -99.
            HSOA( IL)= -99.
        ENDIF

C      TWXPA( IL)=TWX
        TWVPA( IL)=TWVM

C      QLSUM=QLSUM+QC
977  CONTINUE
C
        IQL=INT( QLSUM+0.5 )
        QLL( I)=FLOAT( IQL)
        VQL=QLL( I)*DT/43560.
        IF( IQL.EQ.0 )GO TO 989

C      DO 978 IP=1,NPD
            IPF=IP
            IF( PDY( I ).GT.YPD( IP ) )GO TO 978
            IPF=IPF-1
            GO TO 983
978  CONTINUE
C
983  CONTINUE
        IF( IPF.EQ.NPD )APX=APD( IPF)
        IF( IPF.LT.1 )  APX=APD( 1)
        IF( IPF.GE.1.AND.IPF.LT.NPD)
&      APX=( PDY( I )-YPD( IPF ) ) / ( YPD( IPF+1 )-YPD( IPF ) )
&      * ( APD( IPF+1 )-APD( IPF ) )
&      +APD( IPF)
        YPQL=VQL/APX

C
989  CONTINUE
C
        QDR( I)  = QDR( I) + QLL( I)

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        PDY(I)    = PDY(I) - YPQL
        PDVOL(I) = PDVOL(I) - VQL
C
C - - - - -
C
C END OF REVERSE FLOW COMPUTATIONS.
C
C -----
C -----
C
990  CONTINUE
        PONDY    = PDY(I)
C
C UPDATE VARIABLES.
C
        YUR(I)= YU
        QUR(I)= QU
        QWR(I)= QW
        IQU    = INT(QUR(I)+0.5)
        IQD    = INT(QDR(I)+0.5)
        IQW    = INT(QWR(I)+SIGN(0.5,QWR(I)))
        IPDV   = INT(PDVOL(I)+0.5)
C
C CONVERT FROM DEPTH TO WATER SURFACE ELEVATION
C
        WSELD=YDR(I)+ZD
        WSELU=YUR(I)+ZU
        WSELB=PDY(I)+ZD
        DEPTHB=WSELB-YPD1
C
C RESET ZU FOR FULL WEIR LENGTH.
C
        ZU=ZD+WLENN*SZ
C
C OUTPUT TO SCREEN (MONITOR), IF DESIRED, AND TO OUTPUT FILE.
C
        IQP=IQW+IQL
        IF(IQP.EQ.0)          BDLR=' '
        IF(IWEIR.EQ.1.AND.IQW.NE.0.AND.IQL.EQ.0)BDLR='W'
        IF(IWEIR.EQ.0.AND.IQW.NE.0.AND.IQL.EQ.0)BDLR='D'
        IF(IQW.NE.0.AND.IQL.NE.0)BDLR='B'
        IF(IQW.EQ.0.AND.IQL.GT.0)BDLR='C'
C
        IF(IQW .GE. 0) GOTO 981
C
        WRITE(6,95)TR(I),WSELD,YDR(I),YDA,IQD,WSELU,
&          YUR(I),IQU,IQP,BDLR,WSELB,DEPTHB,IPDV
C
        GOTO 979
C
981  CONTINUE
C
        WRITE(6,94)TR(I),WSELD,YDR(I),      IQD,WSELU,
&          YUR(I),IQU,IQP,BDLR,WSELB,DEPTHB,IPDV
C
C - - - - -

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C
979  CONTINUE
980  CONTINUE
    GO TO 50
982  CONTINUE
    NCOMP=I-1
    WRITE(*,984)
C
C THIS IS THE END OF THE MAJOR DO LOOP FOR THE VARIOUS DEPTH AND
C DISCHARGE PAIRS FROM THE HYDROGRAPH (I.E. THE END OF STEPPING THROUGH
C TIME ON THE HYDROGRAPHS).
C
C-----
C-----
C-----
C
C INTERPOLATE TO OBTAIN OUTPUT AT THE DESIRED TIME INTERVALS FOR
C PLOT FILE.  TPLT MUST BE .GE. TCOMP.
C
    IF(TPLT .LE. 0.0001) GOTO 9998
    OPEN(7,FILE=PLTFIL,STATUS='UNKNOWN')
C
    IC=2
    NPLT=(TR(NCOMP)-TR(1))/TPLT+1.0001
C
    DO 84 IPLT=1,NPLT+1
        TRPLT=(IPLT-1)*TPLT+TSTR(1)
C
        IF(TRPLT .GT. (TR(IC)+0.0001)) THEN
            DO 80 II=1,NCOMP
                IC=II
                IF(TRPLT .LE. TR(IC)) GOTO 82
80          CONTINUE
82          CONTINUE
C
        ENDIF
C
        RATIO=(TRPLT-TR(IC-1))/(TR(IC)-TR(IC-1))
        WSDPLT=YDR(IC-1)+RATIO*(YDR(IC)-YDR(IC-1))+ZD
        QDRPLT=QDR(IC-1)+RATIO*(QDR(IC)-QDR(IC-1))
        WSBPLT=PDY(IC-1)+RATIO*(PDY(IC)-PDY(IC-1))+ZD
        QURPLT=QUR(IC-1)+RATIO*(QUR(IC)-QUR(IC-1))
        QWRPLT=QWR(IC-1)+RATIO*(QWR(IC)-QWR(IC-1))
        &    +    QLL(IC-1)+RATIO*(QLL(IC)-QLL(IC-1))
        WSUPLT=YUR(IC-1)+RATIO*(YUR(IC)-YUR(IC-1))+ZU
C
        WRITE(7,92)TRPLT,WSDPLT,QDRPLT,WSUPLT,QURPLT,QWRPLT,WSBPLT,WRELD
C
84    CONTINUE
C
    CLOSE(7)
C
C
C
9998 CONTINUE
C
    CLOSE(5)
    CLOSE(6)

```

9998

```

        GO TO 9999
C
C -----
C -----
C
C FORMAT STATEMENTS.
C
3   FORMAT(1X,A)
4   FORMAT(A1)
5   FORMAT(/1X,'ENTER NAME OF INPUT FILE.'/1X,'INCLUDE DRIVE AND ',
&'SUBDIRECTORY IF THESE ARE NOT THE DEFAULT DESIGNATIONS.'/1X,
&'REMEMBER TO INCLUDE THE ENTIRE FILE DESIGNATION IN SINGLE ',
&'QUOTE MARKS('')'.'/1X,'EXAMPLE - ''D:\PROJECT\RUN1.IN'' ')
8   FORMAT(/1X,'ENTER LOCATION OF OUTPUT AND PLOT FILE NAMES.'
&      /1X,'1 = KEYBOARD, 2 = INPUT DATA FILE.')
11  FORMAT(/
& /1X,'ENTER NAMES OF OUTPUT AND PLOT FILES ON THE SAME LINE.'
& /1X,'USE A SPACE OR A COMMA AS A DELIMITER.'
& /1X,'INCLUDE DRIVE AND SUBDIRECTORY IF THESE ARE NOT THE DEFAULT'
&      , 'DESIGNATIONS.'
& /1X,'REMEMBER TO INCLUDE EACH FILE DESIGNATION IN SINGLE QUOTE'
&      , 'MARKS('')'
& /1X,'EXAMPLE - ''D:\PROJECT\RUN1.OUT'' ' ' ' ' ')
19  FORMAT(1X,'SIDEHYD.FOR',/,
&1X,'DATE = ',I2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4,/,
&1X,'TIME = ',I2,':',I2.2)
20  FORMAT(/1X,'INPUT FILE IS ',A/1X,'OUTPUT FILE IS ',A/
&      1X,'PLOT FILE IS ',A/)
52  FORMAT(' TIME (HR) = '\)
54  FORMAT(F8.3\)
90  FORMAT(/
& 1X,'CALCULATED RESULTS'/
& 1X,'=====')
91  FORMAT(/
&2X,' TIME -----DOWNSTREAM----- -----UPSTREAM----- ',
& '-----BASIN-----'/
&2X,' WS EL DPTHB DPTH A DISCH WS EL DEPTH DISCH ',
& ' DISCH WS EL DEPTH VOL'/
&2X,' HR FT FT FT CFS FT FT CFS ',
& ' CFS FT FT AF'/
&2X,' -----'
& '-----')
92  FORMAT(1X,F8.3,F9.2,F8.0,F9.2,F8.0,F9.0,F9.2,F9.2)
93  FORMAT(1X,'93 WARNING: CRITICAL FLOW.',I8,I8,3F8.3,F8.0)
94  FORMAT(1X,F7.3,F7.2,F6.2, 6X,I6,F7.2,F6.2,I6,
&      I7,A1,F6.1,F6.2,I6)
95  FORMAT(1X,F7.3,F7.2,F6.2,F6.2,I6,F7.2,F6.2,I6,
&      I7,A1,F6.1,F6.2,I6)
100 FORMAT(/1X,'PROGRAM SIDEHYDR - MAY 26, 1998 VERSION'/
&      1X,'SIDE WEIR PROGRAM'/)
114 FORMAT(1X,'114 WARNING: EMPIRICAL EQUATIONS USED IN PROGRAM '
& 'ARE VALID ONLY FOR SIDE SLOPES FROM 2.5 TO 4.0 '/')
115 FORMAT(
& 1X,'CHANNEL PARAMETERS'/
& 1X,'====='/
& 1X,' BASE WIDTH =',F9.2,' FT'/
& 1X,' SIDE SLOPE =',F9.3/

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& 1X, ' BED SLOPE                =',F9.4/
& 1X, ' ELEV. OF D/S INVERT =',F9.2,' FT'/
& 1X, ' MANNINGS COEF.           =',F9.3,/)
116  FORMAT(
& 1X, 'WEIR PARAMETERS' /
& 1X, '===== '/
& 1X, ' HEIGHT                    =',F9.2,' FT' /
& 1X, ' D/S CREST ELEV.          =',F9.2,' FT' /
& 1X, ' U/S CREST ELEV.          =',F9.2,' FT' /
& 1X, ' LENGTH                   =',F9.1,' FT' /
& 1X, ' CREST WIDTH              =',F9.1,' FT' /
& 1X, ' END SLOPES               =',F9.3/)
117  FORMAT(
& 1X, 'CULVERT PARAMETERS' /
& 1X, '===== '/
& 1X, ' INVERT HEIGHT            =',F9.2,' FT' )
118  FORMAT(
& 1X, ' HEIGHT                   =',F9.2,' FT' /
& 1X, ' WIDTH                    =',F9.2,' FT' )
119  FORMAT(
& 1X, ' WALL THICKNESS           =',F9.2,' FT' )
120  FORMAT(
& 1X, ' LENGTH                   =',F9.1,' FT' /
& 1X, ' NUMBER OF BARRELS        =',I9,/,
& 1X, ' MANNINGS COEF.           =',F9.4,/,
& 1X, ' ENTR. LOSS COEF.         =',F9.3,/,
7 1X, ' SLOPE                    =',F9.4)

121  FORMAT(
& 1X, 'CALCULATION PARAMETERS' /
& 1X, '=====')
122  FORMAT(
& 1X, ' NO. OF DX INCREMENTS ALONG CREST      =',I7/
& 1X, ' NO. OF DX INCREMENTS ALONG END SLOPES =',I7)
123  FORMAT(
& 1X, ' NO. OF POINTS ON INPUT D/S HYDROGRAPH =',I7/
& 1X, ' COMPUTATIONAL TIME INCREMENT          =',F7.3,' HR' /
& 1X, ' TIME INCREMENT FOR PLOT FILE           =',F7.3,' HR' /)
132  FORMAT(
& 1X, 'DETENTION BASIN' /
& 1X, '===== '/
& 1X, '      ELEV      BASIN      BASIN' /
& 1X, '      AREA      VOL' /
& 1X, '      FT      AC      AC-FT ' /
& 1X, '      -----      -----      -----')
133  FORMAT(1X,F8.2,F9.1,F11.1)
136  FORMAT(/,
& 1X, 'INPUT UPSTREAM HYDROGRAPH',/,
& 1X, '===== ',/,
& 1X, ' TIME D/S WS D/S D/S',/,
& 1X, '      ELEV DEPTH DISCH',/,
& 1X, ' HR FT FT CFS ',/,
& 1X, ' ---- - - - - - - - - - -')
137  FORMAT(1X,F6.2,2F9.2,F10.0)
138  FORMAT(1X, 'WARNING 138:',2X,
& 'BASIN WATER SURFACE ELEVATION ABOVE MAX. INPUT ELEV. ')
140  FORMAT(/,

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& 1X,'DRAINAGE CULVERTS',/,
& 1X,'=====',/,
& 1X,'GATE LOCATION  DIAMETER  HEIGHT  WIDTH  LENGTH  INLET ELEV',
&  '  OUTLET ELEV',/,
& 1X,'      REL WEIR',/,
& 1X,'          FT          IN          FT          FT          FT          FT',
&  '          FT',/,
& 1X,'      -----  -----  -----  -----  -----  -----',
&  '      -----')
141  FORMAT(1X,A4,1X,F8.2,2X,F8.2,2X,F6.2,2X,F5.2,2X,F6.2,2X,F10.2,2X,
&        F11.2)
151  FORMAT(1X,'ERROR 151:',1X,
&  'DIMENSION EXCEEDED.  NDRAIN > 10.')
152  FORMAT(1X,'ERROR 152:',1X,
&  'DIMENSION EXCEEDED.  NSTEP+2*NDSTEP+1 > 102.')
153  FORMAT(1X,'ERROR 153:',1X,
&  'DIMENSION EXCEEDED.  NCOMP > 9502.')
154  FORMAT(1X,'ERROR 154:',1X,
&  'TIDEFLEX VALVES NOT ALLOWED ON BOX CULVERTS.')
155  FORMAT(1X,'  WARNING 155:',1X,
&  'NUMBER OF DIVERSION CULVERT BARRELS > 3.')
201  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 860:',1X,
&  'SEPARATION ZONE MOMENTUM DNC.  (QW1-QW)/QD  ',F6.3,' > ',F6.3)
255  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 861:',1X,
&  'QW > 0.6*QU IN FINAL SOLUTION.')
256  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 256:',1X,
&  'ENERGY EQUATION FOR YU IN CULVERT DIVERSION DNC.  ',
&  'YUMAX-YUMIN(FT) =',F8.3,' FOR LAST TRIAL')
257  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 855:',1X,
&  'FORWARD-FLOW BASIN LEVELS DNC.  YBAS2-YBAS1(FT) =',F6.3,' > ',
&  F6.3)
258  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 870:',1X,
&  'REVERSE-FLOW BASIN LEVELS DNC.  YBAS2-YBAS1(FT) =',F6.3,
&  '  HCONV(FT) =',F6.3,' > .010')
259  FORMAT(1X,'MESSAGE 259:',1X,
&  'FORWARD FLOW BASIN LEVELS DNC.  SET TIME STEP(HR) TO ',F10.7)
260  FORMAT(1X,'MESSAGE 260:',1X,
&  'REVERSE FLOW ITERATIONS DNC.  SET TIME STEP(HR) TO ',F10.7)
261  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 810:',1X,
&  'UPSTREAM DEPTH CALCULATIONS DNC.  DEPTH SET TO CRITICAL(FT)',
&  F10.3)
262  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 262:'
&  'DIVERSION CULVERT FLOW DNC.  CCTOL HWX-HWC',2X,F6.4,F9.4)
263  FORMAT(1X)
264  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 264:',
&  '  TRIAL QWs FOR CULVERT DIVERSION DNC.'
&  '  QMAX-QMIN(CFS) =',F8.3,
&  '  DIFF. IN TRIAL & CALC.  HW(FT) =',F8.3)
270  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 270: EMPIRICAL RESULTS NOT APPLICABLE FOR ',
&  'SUBMERGED DIVERSION CULVERTS.  HW = ',F6.2,
&  ' FT  1.2*HEIGHT =',  F6.2,' FT')
984  FORMAT(1X)
9999  CONTINUE
      END
C
C-----
C

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```

      SUBROUTINE AREA(Y, A, T, R)
C
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES AREA, TOP WIDTH (T), AND HYDRAULIC RADIUS
C FOR A TRAPEZOIDAL CROSS SECTION.
C
      REAL MANN
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WRLen
C
      A = (CWIDTH + SS*Y) * Y
      T = CWIDTH + 2.*SS*Y
      WP = CWIDTH + 2.*Y*SQRT(1 + SS**2)
      R = A / WP
C
      RETURN
      END
C
C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE YCRIT(YCMAX,Q,YCR)
C
C THIS SUBROUTINE COMPUTES CRITICAL DEPTH, GIVEN THE FLOW.
C
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WRLen
C
C
      YZMAX=YCMAX
      YCR=0.
      IF(YZMAX.LE.0.)GO TO 200
      IF(Q.LE.0.)GO TO 200
C
      YZMIN=0.
      FLHS=Q*Q/G
      DO 100 IYC=1,25
        YCR=0.5*(YZMAX+YZMIN)
        CALL AREA(YCR,A,T,R)
        RHS=A**3/T
        IF(ABS(FLHS/RHS-1) .LT. .001)GOTO 200
        IF(RHS .GT. FLHS)YZMAX=YCR
        IF(RHS .LT. FLHS)YZMIN=YCR
100    CONTINUE
C
200    CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C
C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE GVF(Q, YJ, DX, YJP1)
C
C GIVEN Q AND Y AT ONE CROSS SECTION AND THE DISTANCE TO THE NEXT
C CROSS SECTION, GVF CALCULATES Y AT THE NEXT CROSS SECTION USING
C A FORTH-ORDER RUNGE-KUTTA METHOD FOR SIMPLE GRADUALLY VARIED FLOW
C WITH NO FLOW IN EITHER DIRECTION OVER THE WEIR. THIS SUBROUTINE
C CALLS VARIOUS FUNCTIONS AND OTHER SUBROUTINES TO EVALUATE THE
C RELATIONSHIPS REQUIRED TO OBTAIN THE NEXT UPSTREAM Y.

```

```

C
      REAL      K0, K1, K2, K3
      REAL      FNSF, FNFR, FNYGVF, MANN
      LOGICAL    QCRIT
C
      COMMON /BB/ QCRIT
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WLEN
C
C  CALCULATE THE RUNGE-KUTTA PARAMETERS K0, K1, K2, K3.
C
C-----
C
C BEGIN FIRST PASS THROUGH THE RUNGE-KUTTER INTEGRATION (K0).
C
      CALL AREA(YJ, A, T, R)
C
      SF = FNSF(Q, A, R)
      FR = FNFR(Q, A, T)
C
C  ALWAYS CHECK THAT THE FROUDE NO. IS LESS THAN 1. IF IT IS GREATER
C  THAN 1, RETURN.
C
      IF (FR .GE. 0.999) THEN
        QCRIT = .TRUE.
        YJP1 = YJ
        RETURN
      END IF
C
CDIAG  WRITE(6,101)Q,YJ,SF,A,T
101    FORMAT(1X,'101 Q YJ SF A T',5F15.5)
C
      K0 = DX * FNYGVF(Q, YJ, SF, A, T)
C
CDIAG  WRITE(6,102)K0,DX,FNYGVF(Q,YJ,SF,A,T)
102    FORMAT(1X,'102 K0 DX FNYGVF',3F15.5)
C
C-----
C
C BEGIN SECOND PASS THROUGH THE RUNGE-KUTTER INTEGRATION (K1).
C
      YJ2 = YJ + 0.5*K0
CDIAG  WRITE(6,103)YJ2,YJ,K0
103    FORMAT(1X,'103 YJ2=YJ+0.5*K0',3F15.5)
      CALL AREA(YJ2, A, T, R)
C
      SF = FNSF(Q, A, R)
      FR = FNFR(Q, A, T)
C
C  CHECK THAT FR < 1.
C
      IF (FR .GE. 0.999) THEN
        QCRIT = .TRUE.
        YJP1 = YJ2
        RETURN
      END IF
C

```

```

      K1 = DX * FNYGVF(Q, YJ2, SF, A, T)
C
C-----
C
C BEGIN THIRD PASS THROUGH THE RUNGE-KUTTER INTEGRATION (K2).
C
      YJ2 = YJ + 0.5*K1
      CALL AREA(YJ2, A, T, R)
C
      SF = FNSF(Q, A, R)
      FR = FNFR(Q, A, T)
C
C CHECK THAT FR < 1.
C
      IF (FR .GE. 0.999) THEN
        QCRIT = .TRUE.
        YJP1 = YJ2
        RETURN
      END IF
C
      K2 = DX * FNYGVF(Q, YJ2, SF, A, T)
C
C-----
C
C BEGIN FOURTH PASS THROUGH THE RUNGE-KUTTER INTEGRATION (K3).
C
      YJ2 = YJ + K2
      CALL AREA(YJ2, A, T, R)
C
      SF = FNSF(Q, A, R)
      FR = FNFR(Q, A, T)
C
C CHECK THAT FR < 1.
C
      IF (FR .GE. 0.999) THEN
        QCRIT = .TRUE.
        YJP1 = YJ2
        RETURN
      END IF
C
      K3 = DX * FNYGVF(Q, YJ2, SF, A, T)
C
C-----
C
C END OF PASSES THROUGH THE RUNGE-KUTTER INTEGRATION.
C CALCULATE Y AT THE NEXT CROSS SECTION.
C
      YJP1 = YJ + (K0 + 2.*K1 + 2.*K2 + K3)/6.
C
      RETURN
      END
C
C-----
C-----
C
      REAL FUNCTION FNFR(Q, A, T)
C

```

```

C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE CHANNEL FROUDE NUMBER (FNFR).
C
      COMMON /CC/  CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WRLEN
C
      FNFR = Q * SQRT(T/(G*A**3))
      RETURN
      END
C
C-----
C-----
C
      REAL FUNCTION FNQREV(Y)
C
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES FNQREV (WHICH IS dQ/dX, I.E., THE FLOW OVER
C THE WEIR PER UNIT LENGTH OF WEIR CREST) FOR REVERSE FLOW.
C
      DIMENSION HPDAT(13), MLDAT(13), CSDAT(11), SRDAT(11), SRNEW(11)
C
      REAL      MLDAT, ML, MANN
C
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WRLEN
      COMMON /DD/ YD,YU
C
      DATA HPDAT /0.0, 0.1, 0.2, 0.3, 0.4, 0.5, 0.6, 0.7,
&              0.8, 0.9, 1.0, 1.5, 2.0 /
&              MLDAT /0.73, 0.73, 0.775, 0.805, 0.83, 0.845,
&              0.86, 0.875, 0.885, 0.895, 0.9, 0.93, 0.93 /
&              CSDAT /0.992, 0.988, 0.975, 0.956, 0.93, 0.88, 0.82,
&              0.72, 0.576, 0.465, 0.0 /
&              SRDAT /0.82, 0.84, 0.86, 0.88, 0.9, 0.92, 0.94,
&              0.96, 0.98, 0.99, 1.0 /
C
      TOL      = 0.001
      CS       = 1.0
      ML       = 0.73
C
100      FORMAT(1X,'PONDY P Y HW HT',5F12.8)
      HW = PONDY - P
      HT = Y - P
      IF(HW.EQ.0.) THEN
          FNQREV = 0.
          RETURN
      ENDIF
      SR = HT/HW
      HP = HW/P
C
      IF(SR .GE. 1.) THEN
          FNQREV = 0.
          RETURN
      ENDIF
C
C-----
C
C COMPUTE COEFFICIENT OF SUBMERGENCE, CS.
C

```

```

C CS IS DIFFERENT FROM 1 ONLY IF SUBMERGENCE RATIO (SR) > MODULAR
C LIMIT (ML). THE INPUT CS VALUES AS A FUNCTION OF HP ARE FOR ML =
C 0.82. THE CS VALUES ARE SCALED BASED ON THE ACTUAL ML FOR EACH FLOW
C CONDITION.
C
C DETERMINE ML FOR EACH FLOW CONDITION BASED ON HP.
C
      DO 10 I = 1, 13
        IF (HP .GT. HPDAT(I)) GO TO 10
        ML =(MLDAT(I)-MLDAT(I-1))/(HPDAT(I)-HPDAT(I-1))
        &      * (HP - HPDAT(I-1)) + MLDAT(I-1)
        GO TO 20
10      CONTINUE
C
C HP > 2. THEREFORE, ASSIGN ML = 0.93.
C
      ML = 0.93
20      CONTINUE
C
      IF (SR .LE. ML) GO TO 40
C
C EXPAND CS DATA TO REFLECT THE ML BEING USED. THE DATA PROVIDED IN
C THE PROGRAM ARE FOR ML = 0.82. THE DATA ARE LINEARLY EXPANDED OR
C CONTRACTED FOR VARYING ML VALUES.
C
      DO 30 I = 1, 11
        SRNEW(I) = 1 - (1-SRDAT(I))*(1-ML)/(1-0.82)
C
C NEED ONLY EXPAND DATA UP TO THE VALUE OF SR. ONLY THE DATA
C BRACKETING THE VALUE OF SR ARE USED.
C
      IF (SR .GT. SRNEW(I)) GO TO 30
      CS = CSDAT(I) + (CSDAT(I-1) - CSDAT(I))
      &      * (SR - SRNEW(I))/(SRNEW(I-1) - SRNEW(I))
      GO TO 40
30      CONTINUE
C
40      CONTINUE
C
C-----
C
C COMPUTE DISCHARGE COEFFICIENT FOR UNSUBMERGED CONDITIONS.
C
      CN = 0.923+0.08*HW/WRW
C
C COMPUTE DISCHARGE.
C
      FNQREV = CN * CS * (2./3.) * SQRT(2.*G/3.) * HW**1.5
C
      RETURN
      END
C
C-----
C-----
C
      REAL FUNCTION FNSF(Q, A, R)
C

```

```

C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE FRICTION SLOPE (FNSF) USING MANNINGS
C EQUATION FOR ENGLISH UNITS.
C
      REAL MANN
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WRLEN
C
      FNSF = (Q*MANN / (1.49*A*R**(0.666667)))**2
      RETURN
      END
C
C-----
C-----
C
      REAL FUNCTION FNYGVF(Q, Y, SF, A, T)
C
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES FNYGVF, WHICH IS  $dy/dx$  FOR THE CHANNEL FOR
C SIMPLE GRADUALLY VARIED FLOW WITH NO FLOW IN EITHER DIRECTION OVER
C THE WEIR.
C
      REAL MANN
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WRLEN
C
      FNYGVF=(SZ - SF)/(1 - BETA*Q**2*T/(A**3*G))
C
      RETURN
      END
C
C-----
C-----
C
      REAL FUNCTION FNYU(QD,QU,YD,HC,VHEADD,SFD,MANN2,DXLEN)
C
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE UPSTREAM CHANNEL DEPTH FROM THE ENERGY
C EQUATION.
C
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WRLEN
      REAL MANN2
C
C CALCULATE UPSTREAM CRITICAL DEPTH TO USE AS LOWER LIMIT IN TRIALS FOR
C DETERMINING THE UPSTREAM DEPTH.
C
      YCRMAX=2.*YD
      YCRMIN=0.
      FLHS=QU*QU/G
C
      DO 100 ID=1,25
        YCR=0.5*(YCRMAX+YCRMIN)
        CALL AREA(YCR,A,T,R)
        RHS=A**3/T
        IF (ABS(FLHS/RHS-1.) .LT. 0.001) GOTO 150
        IF (RHS .GT. FLHS) YCRMAX=YCR
        IF (RHS .LT. FLHS) YCRMIN=YCR
100    CONTINUE
C

```

```

WRITE(6,500) ID,YD,QD,QU,YCR,YCRMAX,YCRMIN
CLOSE(5)
CLOSE(6)
CLOSE(7)
STOP

C
150  CONTINUE
C
C  DETERMINE UPSTREAM DEPTH FROM ENERGY EQ. BY TRIAL.
C
      YUMAX = 2.*YD
      YUMIN = YCR
      DO 200 ITRY=1,25
        YU1 = 0.5*(YUMAX + YUMIN)
        CALL AREA(YU1, A, T, R)
        VU=QU/A
        VHEADU=VU*VU/(2*G)
        SFU=(QU/(A*R**.6667))**.2*MANN2
        FNYU=YD+VHEADU+DXLEN*(0.5*(SFD+SFU)-SZ)+HC-VHEADU
        IF (ABS(YU1-FNYU) .LE. 0.01) RETURN
        IF (YU1 .GT. FNYU) YUMAX = YU1
        IF (YU1 .LT. FNYU) YUMIN = YU1
200  CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,600) ITRY,YD,QD,QU,YCR,FNYU,YU1,YUMAX,YUMIN
      CLOSE(5)
      CLOSE(6)
      CLOSE(7)
      STOP

C
500  FORMAT(/1X,'CRITICAL DEPTH CALCULATION DID NOT CONVERGE IN ',
&        'FUNCTION FNYU.'/1X,'ID,YD,QD,QU,YCR,YCRMAX,YCRMIN'/
&        1X,I4,6E12.4)
C
600  FORMAT(/1X,'UPSTREAM DEPTH CALCULATION DID NOT CONVERGE IN ',
&        'FUNCTION FNYU.'/1X,'ITRY,YD,QD,QU,YCR,FNYU,',
&        'YU1,YUMAX,YUMIN'/1X,I4,8E12.4)
C
      END

C
C-----
C-----
C
      REAL FUNCTION YBAR(Y,B,SS,A)
C
C  THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES CENTROID OF TRAPEZOIDAL FLOW AREA FOR
C  CALCULATION OF PRESSURE FORCE IN MOMENTUM EQUATION.
C
CERH  YBAR=(Y*Y*B/2+Y*Y*Y*SS/3)/A
      YBAR= B/2. + Y*SS/3.
      YBAR=YBAR/((B/Y)+SS)
      RETURN
      END

C
C-----
C-----
C
      REAL FUNCTION YULEN(QD,QU,YD,HC,VHEADU,SFD,MANN2,DXLEN)

```



```

C
C THIS FUNCTION CALCULATES THE UPSTREAM CHANNEL DEPTH FROM THE ENERGY
C EQUATION.

      COMMON /CC/  CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WLEN
      REAL MANN2

C
C CALCULATE UPSTREAM CRITICAL DEPTH TO USE AS LOWER LIMIT IN TRIALS FOR
C DETERMINING THE UPSTREAM DEPTH.
C
      YCRMAX=2.*YD
      YCRMIN=0.
      FLHS=QU*QU/G

C
      DO 100 ID=1,25
        YCR=0.5*(YCRMAX+YCRMIN)
        CALL AREA(YCR,A,T,R)
        RHS=A**3/T
        IF(ABS(FLHS/RHS-1.) .LT. 0.001) GOTO 150
        IF (RHS .GT. FLHS) YCRMAX=YCR
        IF (RHS .LT. FLHS) YCRMIN=YCR
100    CONTINUE
C
      WRITE(6,500) ID,YD,QD,QU,YCR,YCRMAX,YCRMIN
      CLOSE(5)
      CLOSE(6)
      CLOSE(7)
      STOP

C
150    CONTINUE
C
C DETERMINE UPSTREAM DEPTH FROM ENERGY EQ. BY TRIAL.
C
      YUMAX = 2.*YD
      YUMIN = YCR
      DO 200 ITRY=1,25
        YU1 = 0.5*(YUMAX + YUMIN)
        CALL AREA(YU1, A, T, R)
        VU=QU/A
        VHEADU=VU*VU/(2*G)
        SFU=(QU/(A*R**.6667))**2*MANN2
        YULEN=YD+VHEADU+DXLEN*(0.5*(SFD+SFU)-SZ)+HC-VHEADU
        IF (ABS(YU1-YULEN) .LE. 0.01) RETURN
        IF (YU1 .GT. YULEN) YUMAX = YU1
        IF (YU1 .LT. YULEN) YUMIN = YU1
200    CONTINUE
      WRITE(6,600) YCR,YULEN
      YULEN=999999.
      RETURN

C
500    FORMAT(/1X,'CRITICAL DEPTH CALCULATION DID NOT CONVERGE IN ',
&           'FUNCTION YULEN.'/1X,' ID,YD,QD,QU,YCR,YCRMAX,YCRMIN' /
&           1X,I4,6E12.4)

C
600    FORMAT(1X,'FOLLOWING UPSTREAM DEPTH CALCULATION DID NOT ',
&           'CONVERGE IN FUNCTION YULEN.'/1X,'WEIR MAY BE SO LONG THAT ',

```

```

      &      'CALCULATED U/S DEPTH IS BELOW Y CRITICAL,'/
      & 1X,'WHICH IS',F8.2, ' FT.  LAST TRIAL U/S DEPTH =',F8.2,' FT.')
```

C

```
      END
```

C

C-----

C

```
      SUBROUTINE DIVCULV(CLAK,CLXUS,CLXDS,CLSLOPE,
      .                  CLENDEL,DEP,FWD,YD,ZU,YUC,QW,IERR)
```

C

```
      COMMON /LEEDATA/ WIDBBLs,WIDTOT,CLMANN,ANBBL
      COMMON /CULVERT/ YUMAX,YUMIN,QMAX,QMIN,CLHWX,CLHWC
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
      &          WRES, WRW, G, WRLen
```

C

C Q = upstream discharge

C WIDBBLs = total width of barrels

C WIDTOT = width outside barrels, i.e. total width of barrels +

C wall thickness

C CLSLOPE = longitudinal slope of culvert

C CLMANN = Manning's n

C AK = entrance loss coefficient

C N = number of cases to be calculated

C CLXUS = x-coordinate of entrance of barrels

C CLXDS = x-coordinate of end of barrels

C CLENDEL = elevation of culvert invert at X0

C DEP = depth of flow at downstream end of barrels

C CHELV = water surface elevation in channel

C VCHU = upstream channel velocity

C VCHD = downstream channel velocity

C VCHA = average of VCHU and VCHD

C Z_ = elevation

C Y_ = flow depth

C V_ = velocity

C H_ = total head

C SF_ = friction slope

C YC = critical depth

C

```
      ICCMAX=31
      CCTOL=0.001
      HWX=YD-P
      QMAX=WIDTOT*SQRT(G*HWX**3)
      QMIN=0.
      QX=0.
      IF(HWX.LE.0.)GO TO 1900
      IF(DEP.GE.HWX)GO TO 1900
      ICC=0
50  CONTINUE
      ICC=ICC+1
      IF(ICC.GT.ICCMAX)GO TO 1800
      QX=0.5*(QMAX+QMIN)
```

C

```
      IERR=0
```

C CLXUS IS NEGATIVE. DELX IS POSITIVE.

```
      DELX=-(CLXDS-CLXUS)/4.
      ABSDELX=ABS(DELX)
      YC=((QX/WIDBBLs)**2/G)**(1./3.)
```

```

X1=CLXDS
Z1=CLENDEL
Z2=CLENDEL
IF(DEP.LE.YC) THEN
  Y1=YC
  Y2=YC
ELSE
  Y1=DEP
  Y2=DEP
ENDIF
Y1I=Y1
C
C Calculate variables at end of barrels.
CALL CAL(QX,Y1,Z1,1,V1,H1,SF1)
C
C Gradually varied flow in barrels.
C 1 for downstream cross section, 2 for upstream cross section.
C Initial guess of Y2 is Y1.
C
DO 100 I=1,4
X2=X1-ABSDELX
Z2=Z2+ABSDELX*CLSLOPE
150 CALL CAL(QX,Y2,Z2,1,V2,H2,SF2)
Y=H1+(SF1+SF2)/2.*ABSDELX-V2**2/64.4-Z2
IF(ABS(Y-Y2)/Y2 .LT. 0.001) THEN
  Y1=Y2
  Z1=Z2
  X1=X2
  CALL CAL(QX,Y1,Z1,1,V1,H1,SF1)
  GOTO 100
ELSE
  IF(Y.LT.YC) THEN
    WRITE(6,90) Y,YC
    Y=YC
90 FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 90: Depth in culvert less than critical.'
,2F8.1)
  ENDIF
  Y2=Y
  GOTO 150
ENDIF
100 CONTINUE
C
C Calculate depth just upstream of barrel entrance.
C
C Entrance loss =  $CLAK*(V1**2-V2**2)/64.4$ 
C
H1=H1+CLAK*V1**2/64.4
Y2=Y1
200 CALL CAL(QX,Y2,Z1,2,V2,H2,SF2)
Y=H1-(1+CLAK)*V2**2/64.4-Z1
IF(ABS(Y-Y2)/Y2.LT.1E-4) THEN
  Y1=Y2
ELSE
  Y2=Y
  GOTO 200
ENDIF
CALL CAL(QX,Y1,Z1,2,V1,H1,SF1)

```

```

C
C   Calculate upstream depth in channel
C
      YCMAX=2.*YD
      CALL YCRIT(YCMAX,QU,YCC)
      AKE=0.248*(YLI/YC)*10.** (2.50*FWD)
C FOR SMALL HEADS, AKE MAY BE VERY LARGE. THE FOLLOWING STATEMENT
C PUTS A LIMIT OF 10. ON THE MAXIMUM VALUE OF AKE.
      IF (AKE .GT. 10.) AKE=10.
      RHS=Y2+Z2+(1.+AKE)*(V2**2)/(2.*G)-ZU
      YUMAX=5.*YD
      YUMIN=YCC
      DO 300 I=1,25
        YUC=0.5*(YUMAX+YUMIN)
        CALL AREA(YUC,A,T,R)
        FLHS=YUC+((QU/A)**2)/(G*2.)
        IF(ABS(FLHS/RHS-1.) .LT. 0.0001) GOTO 325
        IF(RHS .LT. FLHS) YUMAX=YUC
        IF(RHS .GT. FLHS) YUMIN=YUC
300    CONTINUE
      IERR=1
325    CONTINUE
      HWC=YUC-P
      IF(ABS(HWX-HWC).LT.CCTOL)GO TO 1900
      IF(ABS(QMAX-QMIN).LT.0.005.AND.ABS(HWX-HWC).LT.0.01)GO TO 1900
      IF(HWC.GT.HWX)QMAX=QX
      IF(HWC.LT.HWX)QMIN=QX
      GO TO 50
C
1800   CONTINUE
      QX=(QMAX+QMIN)/2.
      IERR=2
C
1900   CONTINUE
      QW=-QX
C
      RETURN
      END
C
C   Subroutine to calculate velocity, total head and friction slope.
C
      SUBROUTINE CAL(QW,Y,Z,IC,V,H,SF)
      COMMON /LEEDATA/ WIDDBLS,WIDTOT,CLMANN,ANBBL
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&      WRES, WRW, G, WRLN
      IF(IC.EQ.1) THEN
        B=WIDDBLS
      ELSE
        B=WIDTOT
      ENDIF
      A=Y*B
      PERIM=2.*Y*ANBBL+B
      RH=A/PERIM
      V=QW/A
      H=Z+Y+V**2/(2.*G)
      SF=(CLMANN*V/(1.49*RH**(2./3.)))**2
      RETURN

```



```

A425=0.5758
A525=0.6119
C225=0.85
C
CERH=1.10
A140=-0.2502*CERH
A240=-0.4632*CERH
A340=1.943*CERH
A440=0.5758*CERH
A540=0.6119*CERH
C240=1.10
C
C2=C225+(C240-C225)*(SS-2.5)/(4.0-2.5)
HU=-99.
C
IFLAG=1
C
C Checking. If YD is less than the critical depth corresponding to
C QU, then there is no solution.
C
YD=HD+P
AD=(CWIDTH+SS*YD)*YD
C
C Initial guess of side weir discharge = 0.1*QU
C
IND=1
VD=QD/AD
FW=VD/SQRT(G*HD)
C125=EXP(A125+A225*(LOG(FW+1.))**A325+A425*(LOG(HD/P+1.))**A525)
C140=EXP(A140+A240*(LOG(FW+1.))**A340+A440*(LOG(HD/P+1.))**A540)
C1=C125+(C140-C125)*(SS-2.5)/(4.0-2.5)
IF(HT/HD.GT.0.5)THEN
  CS=1.002 - 19.5*(HT/HD-0.5)**4.5 - 5.618*(LOG(FW+1.))**3.965
ELSE
  CS=1.
ENDIF
IF(CS.LT.0.)
& CS=0.887-22.62*(HT/HD-0.5)**4.76
C
C For diversion > 60%, beta is found by extrapolation.
C
IF(QW/QU.GT.0.6) THEN
  IND=-4
ELSE
  IND=1
ENDIF
BETA025=1.08
BETA040=1.12
BETA0=BETA025+(BETA040-BETA025)*(SS-2.5)/(4.0-2.5)
C
DBETA=(BETA-BETA0)/WRLLEN
Y=P+HD
C
C Compute discharge over downstream end slope
C
C WRES = weir end slope
C EX = length of wedge above end slope

```

```

C
    EX=HD*WRES
    DEX=EX/FLOAT(NDSTEP)
    X=DEX/2.
    Q=QD
    DO 150 I=1,NDSTEP
        IF(IFLAG.EQ.1) THEN
            FRSQ=CRIT(Y,Q)
            IF(FRSQ.GE.1.) THEN
                IND=-3
C
                ENDIF
            ENDIF
            EP=P+(EX-X)/50.*(25.-P)
            Q=Q+SDIS(C1,CS,Y,EP)*DEX
            X=X+DEX
150    CONTINUE
C
C   Compute water surface profile and discharge over weir crest.
C   In the following part, x is positive downstream.
C   The computation proceeds in the upstream direction.
C   X = 0 at the downstream end of the weir crest.
C   Runge-Kutta method is used.
C
    DX=WLEN/FLOAT(NSTEP)*(-1.)
    X=0.
    DO 200 I=1,NSTEP
        IF(IFLAG.EQ.1) THEN
            FRSQ=CRIT(Y,Q)
            IF(FRSQ.GE.1.) THEN
                IND=-3
C
                GOTO 350
            ENDIF
        ENDIF
        IF(Y.LE.0.) THEN
            IND=-2
            GOTO 300
        ENDIF
        AK0=DX*WSLOPE(DBETA,BETA0,C1,C2,CS,X,Y,Q)
        AM0=DX*SDIS(C1,CS,Y,P)*(-1.)
        X1=X+DX/2.
        Y1=Y+AK0/2.
        Q1=Q+AM0/2.
        IF(IFLAG.EQ.1) THEN
            FRSQ=CRIT(Y1,Q1)
            IF(FRSQ.GE.1.) THEN
                IND=-3
C
                GOTO 350
            ENDIF
        ENDIF
        IF(Y1.LE.0.) THEN
            IND=-2
            GOTO 300
        ENDIF
        AK1=DX*WSLOPE(DBETA,BETA0,C1,C2,CS,X1,Y1,Q1)
        AM1=DX*SDIS(C1,CS,Y1,P)*(-1.)
        X2=X+DX/2.

```

```

      Y2=Y+AK1/2.
      Q2=Q+AM1/2.
      IF (IFLAG.EQ.1) THEN
        FRSQ=CRIT(Y2,Q2)
        IF (FRSQ.GE.1.) THEN
          IND=-3
          GOTO 350
C
        ENDIF
      ENDIF
      IF (Y2.LE.0.) THEN
        IND=-2
        GOTO 300
      ENDIF
      AK2=DX*WSLOPE(DBETA,BETA0,C1,C2,CS,X2,Y2,Q2)
      AM2=DX*SDIS(C1,CS,Y2,P)*(-1.)
      X3=X+DX
      Y3=Y+AK2
      Q3=Q+AM2
      IF (IFLAG.EQ.1) THEN
        FRSQ=CRIT(Y3,Q3)
        IF (FRSQ.GE.1.) THEN
          IND=-3
C
          GOTO 350
        ENDIF
      ENDIF
      IF (Y3.LE.0.) THEN
        IND=-2
        GOTO 300
      ENDIF
      AK3=DX*WSLOPE(DBETA,BETA0,C1,C2,CS,X3,Y3,Q3)
      AM3=DX*SDIS(C1,CS,Y3,P)*(-1.)
      Y=Y+(AK0+2.*AK1+2.*AK2+AK3)/6.
      Q=Q+(AM0+2.*AM1+2.*AM2+AM3)/6.
      X=X+DX
200  CONTINUE
      HUC=Y-P
      QWC=Q-QD
C
      QW=-(Q-QD)
      GO TO 900
300  CONTINUE
      CALL YCRIT(YCMAX,Q,YCR)
      Y=YCR
C
900  CONTINUE
      QU=Q
      HU=Y-P
C
999  CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
C-----
      FUNCTION WSLOPE(DBETA,BETA0,C1,C2,CS,X,Y,Q)
      REAL MANN
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&                WRES, WRW, G, WRLEN
C

```



```

C      WSLOPE gives dy/dx.
C
      A=(CWIDTH+SS*Y)*Y
      T=CWIDTH+2.*SS*Y
      BETAX=DBETA*(WLEN+X)+BETA0
      V=Q/A
      RH=A/(CWIDTH+2*SQRT(1.+SS**2.)*Y)
      SF=FRICT(V,RH)
      QQW=SDIS(C1,CS,Y,P)*(-1.)
      WSLOPE=SZ-SF+QQW*V/(G*A)*(C2*Y/P-2.*BETAX)-V**2.*DBETA/G
      WSLOPE=WSLOPE/(1.-BETAX*T*V**2./(G*A))
      RETURN
      END

C
C      SDIS gives the side weir discharge.
C
      FUNCTION SDIS(C1,CS,Y,PP)
      REAL MANN
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&              WRES, WRW, G, WLEN
      H=Y-PP
      IF(H.LT.0.) H=0.
      SDIS=C1*CS*(2./3.)**(3./2.)*SQRT(G)*H**(3./2.)
      RETURN
      END

C
C      FRICT gives the friction slope.
C      MANN is Manning's n.
C
      FUNCTION FRICT(V,RH)
      REAL MANN
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&              WRES, WRW, G, WLEN
      FRICT=MANN**2.*V**2./(2.22*RH**(4./3.))
      RETURN
      END

C
C      CRIT calculate square of the channel Froude number.
C
      FUNCTION CRIT(Y,Q)
      REAL MANN
      COMMON /CC/ CWIDTH, SS, SZ, WRP, P, PONDY, BETA, MANN,
&              WRES, WRW, G, WLEN
      A=(CWIDTH+SS*Y)*Y
      CRIT=Q**2.*(CWIDTH+2.*SS*Y)/(G*A**3.)
      RETURN
      END

C
C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE JSTR(ADLR,CDLR)
      CHARACTER*80 ADLR
      CHARACTER*20 CDLR
      CHARACTER*1 BDLR
      DIMENSION BDLR(80)

```

```

        CDLR=" "
        READ(ADLR,10)(BDLR(I),I=1,80)
10      FORMAT(80A1)
C
        DO 20 I=1,80
        IF(BDLR(I).EQ." ")BDLR(I)=" "
        IF(BDLR(I).EQ."' ")BDLR(I)=" "
20      CONTINUE
C
        DO 30 I=1,80
        ICF=I
        IF(BDLR(I).NE." ")GO TO 35
30      CONTINUE
        GO TO 90
35      CONTINUE
        DO 40 I=ICF,80
        ICL=I
        IF(BDLR(I).EQ." ")GO TO 45
40      CONTINUE
        ICL=ICL+1
45      CONTINUE
        ICL=ICL-1
C
        WRITE(ADLR,50)(BDLR(I),I=ICL+1,80)
50      FORMAT(80A1)
        WRITE(CDLR,60)(BDLR(I),I=ICF,ICL)
60      FORMAT(20A1)
90      CONTINUE
        RETURN
        END
        SUBROUTINE LENCHR (STRING,ILEN)
        CHARACTER*(*)    STRING
        INTEGER           ILEN
        INTEGER           I,LENSTR,IRETN,CVAL
C
        IRETN = 0
        ILEN = 0
        LENSTR = LEN(STRING)
        DO 100 I = 1,LENSTR
            CVAL = ICHAR(STRING(I:I))
            IF (CVAL.LT.32 .OR. CVAL.GT.127) GOTO 200
100      CONTINUE
            I = LENSTR + 1
200      LENSTR = I - 1
C
        DO 300 I=LENSTR,1,-1
            IF (STRING(I:I) .NE. ' ') GOTO 400
300      CONTINUE
        GOTO 9900
400      ILEN = I
        IRETN = ILEN
C
9900      CONTINUE
        RETURN
        END
C

```

```

C-----
C
      SUBROUTINE E2(IG,CLKE,QSO,HSO,TSO,VSO,HWX,TWX,CDI,CHF,CWF,
&                CLF,CIF,COF,QC,TWVM)
      ICCMAX=30
      CCTOL=0.001
      QMAX=9999.
      QMIN=0.
      QX=0.
      IF(CIF.GT.HWX)GO TO 900
      IF(COF.GT.HWX)GO TO 900
      IF(TWX.GE.HWX)GO TO 900
      ICC=0
100  CONTINUE
      ICC=ICC+1
      IF(ICC.GT.ICCMAX)GO TO 800
      QX=0.5*(QMAX+QMIN)
      CALL THY(IG,CLKE,QSO,HSO,TSO,VSO,HWX,QX,TWX,CDI,CHF,CWF,
&            CLF,CIF,COF,HWC,VEC,TWVM)
CDIAG WRITE(6,210)QMAX,QMIN,QX,HWX,HWC
210  FORMAT(1X,3F12.5,2F15.3)
      IF(ABS(HWX-HWC).LT.CCTOL)GO TO 900
      IF(ABS(QMAX-QMIN).LT.0.005.AND.ABS(HWX-HWC).LT.0.1)GO TO 900
      IF(HWC.GT.HWX)QMAX=QX
      IF(HWC.LT.HWX)QMIN=QX
      GO TO 100

C
800  CONTINUE
      IF(ABS(HWX-HWC).GT.0.10)WRITE(6,810)ICCMAX,CCTOL,ABS(HWX-HWC)
810  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 810: '
&'THYSIS CULVERT FLOW DNC. CCTOL HWX-HWC',2X,I4,2X,F6.4,F9.4)
      QX=(QMAX+QMIN)/2.

C
900  CONTINUE
      QC=QX
      RETURN
      END
      SUBROUTINE THY(IG,CLKE,QSO,HSO,TSO,VSO,HWX,QX,TWX,CDI,CHF,CWF,
&                CLF,CIF,COF,HWC,VEC,TWVM)
      CHARACTER*80 ACARD
      CHARACTER*80 ACARD1,ACARD2,ACARD3,ACARD4,ACARD5,ACARD6,ACARD7
      CHARACTER*20 VER,IDIME0
      CHARACTER*17 IDIME
      PARAMETER (VER='DOS- VER 2.4.2 1992')
      COMMON/TITLE/ IPAGE,IDIME
      DOUBLE PRECISION DFLBCM,D100
      REAL ISTA(50)
      DIMENSION KVAL(495)
      COMMON RBLCOM(2558),IBLCOM(101)
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),
1N1COM1,NRCOM1,NICOM2,NRCOM2,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,
2TWV
      COMMON/GPLOTS/GRNO,XSV,YSV,IPLLOT
C      GPLOTS IS THE COMMON BLOCK FOR PLOT RELATED VARIABLES
C      GRNO IS A COUNTER TO NUMBER GRAPHS BY
C      IPLLOT HAS 3 FUNCTIONS. THEY ARE
C      (1) FLAG TO SEE IF PLOTS HAS BEEN CALLED (IF NOT EQUAL TO 0)

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VAXPC
VAXPC
PC
VAXPC
00066*26
00067**7
00068**7
00069*25
00070
00071
00072
00073
00074
00075
00076

```

```

C          (2) FLAG TO TELL WHICH SUBSYSTEM PLOTTED LAST (BY NUMBER 1-5)00077
C          (3) FLAG FOR STACKING PLOTS (WHETHER + OR -) 00078
COMMON/FCOM/RFLBCM(300),IFLBCM(501) 00079*26
COMMON/F100/N100,R100A(5),D100(100),R100B(100) 00080*26
COMMON/CARD/ACARD,ACARD1,ACARD2,ACARD3,ACARD4,ACARD5,ACARD6,ACARD700081**7
COMMON/HYFLG/ ISUMRY,NITM 00082*27
COMMON/HYDAT/ SBUF 00083*27

C
COMMON /SDPCHR/ INPFIL,OUTFIL DOS*1
COMMON /SDPCLN/ INPLEN,OUTLEN,ABORT DOS*1
CHARACTER*60 INPFIL,OUTFIL DOS*1
INTEGER INPLEN,OUTLEN,ABORT DOS*1

C
CHARACTER*5 HIDRO,HIDRA,COLBRG,SUWER,POMP,DEBOG,UPDAT,FLD1A 00084**7
CHARACTER*2 INDEX,COMMUN,TRMNAT,CNINU,FLD2A,FLD3A,FLD4A,FLD5A 00085**7
CHARACTER*6 FINISH 00086**7
CHARACTER*80 SBUF(100) 00087*27
EQUIVALENCE (KA(1),KVAL(1)),(ISTA(1),RBLCOM(2506)) 00088
DATA HIDRO,HIDRA,COLBRG,SUWER,POMP,DEBOG,INDEX,COMMUN,TRMNAT, 00089
1 CNINU,FINISH/'HYDRO','HYDRA', 00090**7
2 'CULBR','SEWER','PUMP','DEBUG','IN','CO','TE','CO', 00091**6
3 'FINISH',/LRCA,LICA,LRCB,LICB,LRLF,LILF/5,0,2553,101,300,501/, 00092*26
4 UPDAT/'UPDAT'/ 00093*26

C
IGATE=IG
QSOFF=QSO
HSOFF=HSO
TWSOFF=TSO
VWSOFF=VSO
HWXC=HWX-CIF
HWC=-99.
VEC=-99.
IF(QX.LE.0.01)RETURN

C
WRITE(ACARD1,110)
110 FORMAT('CULBRG ANALYSIS ',
. 'CULVERT SINGLE 99999')
WRITE(ACARD2,120)QX,TWX
120 FORMAT('SUPPLY Q= ',F7.2,' CFS TW ELEV = ',
. F9.3,' FREQUENCY= 0 YRS 99999')
IF(CDI.EQ.0.)GO TO 135
WRITE(ACARD3,130)
130 FORMAT('CLVRT 999 CIRCULAR ',
. 'CONCRETE 99999')
GO TO 139
135 CONTINUE
WRITE(ACARD3,136)
136 FORMAT('CLVRT 999 BOX ',
. 'CONCRETE 99999')
139 CONTINUE
WRITE(ACARD4,140)INT(CLKE*100.)
140 FORMAT('CLVRT 999 STRAIGHT ',
. ' NORMAL KE=',I3.3,' 99999')
WRITE(ACARD5,150)COF,CLF,CIF
150 FORMAT('CLVRT 999 OUTLT STA 0. EL',F7.2,' ',
. 'INLET STA',F9.2,' EL',F7.2,' 99999')
IF(CDI.EQ.0.)GO TO 165

```

```

        ICDIN=INT(CDI+0.5)
        WRITE(ACARD6,160)ICDIN
160   FORMAT('CLVRT 999 DIMENSIONS          DIAM=',I4,' ',
        .      'HIGH=      WIDE=      BARRELS=      199999')
        GO TO 169
165   CONTINUE
        WRITE(ACARD6,166)CHF,CWF
166   FORMAT('CLVRT 999 DIMENSIONS          DIAM=      ',
        .      'HIGH=',F4.1,' ', 'WIDE=',F4.1,' ' BARRELS=      199999')
169   CONTINUE
        WRITE(ACARD7,170)
170   FORMAT('ENDATA          ',
        .      '          99999')
C
180   FORMAT(1X,A80)
181   FORMAT(11)
C
        IPLOT=0
C
        GRNO=0.0
        DO 252 I=1,IRLF
252   RFLBCM(I)=0.
        DO 253 I=1,LILF
253   IFLBCM(I)=0
        LRCS=LRCA+LRCA
        DO 248 I=1,LRCS
248   RBLCOM(I)=0.0
        DO 249 I=1,LICB
249   IBLCOM(I)=0
        KSYS=0
        DO 250 I=1,495
250   KVAL(I)=999
C
300   CONTINUE
CDEL  READ(ACARD1,'(A80)',END=1299) ACARD
        ACARD = ACARD1
        READ (ACARD,50) FLD1A,FLD2A,FLD3A,FLD4A,FLD5A
50   FORMAT (BZ,A,5X,2(A,8X),10X,2(A,8X))
CDEL  WRITE (SYSOUT,67) ACARD
67   FORMAT (1X,A80)
        GO TO 302
301   CONTINUE
        GO TO 1299
CDEL  READ(ACARD,50) FLD1A,FLD2A,FLD3A,FLD4A,FLD5A
CDEL  ACARD = ACARD1
CDEL  WRITE (SYSOUT,67) ACARD
302   CONTINUE
CDEL  IF(FLD1A.EQ.HIDRO)GO TO 303
CDEL  IF(FLD1A.EQ.HIDRA)GO TO 304
        IF(FLD1A.EQ.COLBRG)GO TO 305
CDEL  IF(FLD1A.EQ.SUWER)GO TO 306
CDEL  IF(FLD1A.EQ.POMP)GO TO 401
CDEL  IF(FLD1A.EQ.DBOG)GO TO 1101
CDEL  IF (FLD1A.EQ.UPDAT) CALL UPDATE
        GO TO 501
C
C

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00094**8
00100
VAX*1
00101
00102
00103
00104
00105
00106
00107
00108
00109
00110
00111
00112
00113
00114
00123**7
00124**7
00125**7
00126**7
00127**7
00128
00129*14
00130*13
00131
00132
00133
00134
00135
00136
00137*25
00138
00139
00175

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C	CULBRG CALL ROUTINE. KC VALUES INITIALIZED IN CULBRG	00176
C		00177
	305 IF(KSYS.EQ.2) GO TO 307	00178
	N100=0	00179
	DO 706 I=1,5	00180*26
	706 R100A(I) = 0.0	00181*26
	DO 708 I=1,100	00182*26
	708 D100(I) = 0.0	00183*26
	DO 710 I=1,100	00184*26
	710 R100B(I) = 0.0	00185*26
	307 KSYS=3	00186
	CALL CULBRG(HWC,VEC)	00187
	GO TO 301	00188
C		00189
	402 CONTINUE	
CDEL	CALL PAGE	00281*18
	IF(FLD5A.EQ.TRMNAT)GO TO 1299	00282
	IF(FLD4A.EQ.CNINU)GO TO 403	00283
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,3)	00284
3	FORMAT(' NO INDICATION AS TO WHETHER TO CONTINUE OR TERMINATE--CON	00285
	1TINUE ASSUMED')	00286
	403 IF(KSYS.EQ.0)GO TO 300	00287
	406 CONTINUE	
	GO TO 301	00294
	501 IF(ACARD(1:6).EQ.FINISH) GO TO 1299	00299**7
	IF(ACARD(1:1).EQ.'\$') GO TO 300	00300**7
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,4)	00301
4	FORMAT(' CARD NOT RECOGNIZED. INFORMATION IGNORED')	00302
	GO TO 403	00303
1299	CONTINUE	
9990	CONTINUE	
	TWVM=TWV	
	RETURN	
	END	00306
	SUBROUTINE CULBRG(HWC,VEC)	00001
C		00002
C	THE PURPOSE OF CULBRG IS TO PROVIDE DESIGN AND/OR ANALYSIS OF	00003
C	BRIDGE AND/OR CULVERT USING INFORMATION INPUT ON THESE FORMS,	00004
C	AND OBTAINED FROM HYDRO AND HYDRA	00005
C		00006
	CALL CULBRR(HWC,VEC,*1)	00007**3
	GO TO 2	00008
1	CALL CULBRC(HWC,VEC)	00009
	CALL CULBR1(HWC,VEC,*1)	00011**3
2	RETURN	00012
	END	00013
	SUBROUTINE CULBRR(HWC,VEC,*)	00001
C		
C	CULBRR READS RECORDS CONTAINING VARIABLES WHICH DESCRIBE CULVERTS	00003*33
C	IN TERMS OF MATERIALS, PROFILES, AND ENTRANCE CONFIGURATIONS	00004*33
C		00005*33
	DOUBLE PRECISION X100	00006*25
	DIMENSION RCLBCM(156),RFLBCM(300),IFLBCM(501),PRICE(92),ICK(10)	00007*31
	REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH,L	00008*25
	INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS,B	00009*31
	COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00010
	1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)	00011*25

	COSFT=0.	00068
100	DO 90 I=1,IRLC	00069
C	INITIALIZE COMMON BLOCKS	00070*18
90	RCLBCM(I)=0.0	00071
	DO 91 I=1,10	00072*25
91	BRSUB(I) = A3BLNK	00073*25
	CLVTID = A3BLNK	00074*25
	FLSEC = A4BLNK	00075*25
	INLET = 0	00076*25
	MAT = 0	00077*25
	NAME = A3BLNK	00078*25
	OPENGs = 0	00079*25
	ORIGID = A4BLNK	00080*25
	PROFIL = 0	00081*25
	ROADID = A3BLNK	00082*25
	SHAPE = 0	00083*25
	CLREL=-1000.0	00084
	CMISC=0.	00085
	TOTCOS=0.	00086
	READ(A4BLNK,FMT='(A4)') RBLNK	00087*30
	MAXHW=RBLNK	00088*30
	OUTSTA=RBLNK	00089*30
	OUTEL=RBLNK	00090*30
	INSTA=RBLNK	00091*30
	INEL=RBLNK	00092*30
	JOBN0=DUMMY	00093*32
	JOBN0B=DUM	00094*32
	KC65=KC(65)	00095
	DO 92 I=1,99	00096
92	KC(I)=0	00097
	DO 99 I=1,10	00098*21
99	ICK(I)=0	00099*21
	IF (KC65.NE.999) KC(65)=KC65	00100
C		
	IAC=1	
	ACARD=ACARD1	
C		00101
C	DECODE CULBRG	00102
C		00103
	READ (ACARD,55) A1112,A2122,A3132,A4142,A5152,A7173	00104*25
55	FORMAT(BZ,10X,5(A,8X),10X,A)	00105*25
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,178) ACARD	
	IF (A1112.NE.DESIGN) GO TO 101	00106*21
	KC(1)=1	00107
	GO TO 103	00108
101	IF (A2122.NE.ANLS) GO TO 102	00109*21
	KC(2)=1	00110
	GO TO 103	00111
102	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1)	00112
1	FORMAT (48H CLB0001--NEITHER DESIGN NOR ANALYSIS SPECIFIED.)	00113*20
	KC(98)=1	00114
103	IF (A4142.NE.CUL) GO TO 107	00115*21
	IF (A5152.NE.SINGLE) GO TO 104	00116*21
	KC(4)=1	00117
	OPENGs=1	00118
	IF (A3132.EQ.BRIDGE) KC(3)=1	00119*21

GO TO 210	00120
104 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,52)	00121
52 FORMAT (79H CLB0002--ROUTINE NOT AVAILABLE TO DESIGN OR ANALYZE	00122*20
\$MULTIPLE OPENING CULVERTS.)	00123*20
IF (A3132.EQ.BRIDGE) GO TO 105	00124*21
GO TO 106	00125
107 IF (A3132.EQ.BRIDGE) GO TO 105	00126*21
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,2)	00127
2 FORMAT (47H CLB0003--NEITHER BRIDGE NOR CULVERT SPECIFIED.)	00128*20
106 KC(98)=1	00129
GO TO 210	00130
105 KC(3)=1	00131
IF (A5152.NE.SINGLE) GO TO 108	00132*21
OPENG=1	00133
GO TO 210	00134
108 IF (A7173.EQ.A3BLNK) GO TO 109	00135*21
READ (ACARD,56) OPENG	00136*25
56 FORMAT (BZ,70X,I3)	00137
GO TO 210	00138
109 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,3)	00139
3 FORMAT (43H CLB0004--NUMBER OF OPENINGS NOT SPECIFIED.)	00140*20
GO TO 106	00141
C	00142
C CHECK HYDRO AND HYDRA AND READ CULBRG CARDS	00143
C	00144
210 IF (QPEAK.EQ.0.0) GO TO 200	00145
IF (FREQ.NE.0.0) GO TO 200	00146
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,6)	00147
6 FORMAT (29H CLB0005--NO FREQUENCY GIVEN.)	00148*20
GO TO 200	00149
C	00150
C READ DATA CARDS AND DECODE SUPPLY Q CARD	00151
C	00152
ENTRY CULBR1(HWC,VEC,*)	00153
IF(KC(31).NE.1.OR.SHAPE.NE.4) GO TO 200	00154*30
HIGH=HIGH/12.	00155*30
WIDE=WIDE/12.	00156*30
200 CONTINUE	
IAC=IAC+1	
IF(IAC.EQ.2)ACARD=ACARD2	
IF(IAC.EQ.3)ACARD=ACARD3	
IF(IAC.EQ.4)ACARD=ACARD4	
IF(IAC.EQ.5)ACARD=ACARD5	
IF(IAC.EQ.6)ACARD=ACARD6	
IF(IAC.EQ.7)ACARD=ACARD7	
IF(IAC.GT.7)GO TO 9999	
CDEL READ (SYSIN,FMT='(A80)',END=9999) ACARD	00157*25
READ (ACARD,57) A0102,A1116,A3132,A4148,A6164	00158*25
57 FORMAT (BZ,A,8X,A,14X,A,8X,A,12X,A)	00159*25
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,178) ACARD	00160*25
178 FORMAT(1X,A)	00161*25
READ (ACARD,95) A0101	00162*25
95 FORMAT(BZ,A)	00163*25
IF (A0101.EQ.COMNT) GO TO 200	00164*21
IF (A0102 .NE. CUL) GO TO 98	00165*21

Q100 = 0.0	00166*18
C RESET DISCHARGE AND TAILWATER.	00167*18
WTL100 = 0.0	00168*18
GO TO 100	00169*18
98 IF (A0102 .EQ. SUPPLY) GO TO 310	00170*21
IF (A3132.EQ.TW) GO TO 308	00171*21
IF(A0102.EQ.FRQ) GO TO 312	00172*21
IF(A0102.EQ.RD) GO TO 314	00173*21
GO TO 400	00174
310 IF (A1116.NE.A6BLNK) GO TO 301	00175*21
IF (QPEAK.NE.0.0) GO TO 302	00176
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,4)	00177
4 FORMAT (36H CLB0006--NO Q SUPPLIED OR COMPUTED.)	00178*20
303 KC(98)=2	00179
GO TO 200	00180
301 READ (ACARD,58) QPEAK	00181*25
58 FORMAT (BZ,10X,F6.0)	00182
GO TO 308	00183
302 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,580)	00184
580 FORMAT (50H CLB0007--NO SUPPLY Q GIVEN. PREVIOUS VALUE USED.)	00185*20
308 IF (A4148 .NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 304	00186*21
IF (KB(99).EQ.1) GO TO 305	00187
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,5)	00188
5 FORMAT (39H CLB0008--NO TAILWATER ELEVATION GIVEN.)	00189*20
IF (KC(3).EQ.1) GO TO 303	00190
GO TO 311	00191
304 READ (ACARD,59) WATEL	00192*25
KB(97)=0	00193
59 FORMAT (BZ,40X,F8.0)	00194
GO TO 309	00195
305 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,590)	00196
590 FORMAT (61H CLB0009--NO TAILWATER ELEVATION GIVEN. PREVIOUS VAL	00197*20
SUE USED.)	00198*20
GO TO 309	00199
311 WATEL=0.0	00200
309 IF (A6164 .NE.A4BLNK) GO TO 306	00201*21
IF (FREQ.NE.0.0) GO TO 307	00202
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,6)	00203
GO TO 200	00204
307 CONTINUE	
CDLE WRITE (SYSOUT,6000)	00205
6000 FORMAT (51H CLB0010--NO FREQUENCY GIVEN. PREVIOUS VALUE USED.)	00206*20
GO TO 200	00207
306 READ (ACARD,60) FREQ	00208*25
60 FORMAT (BZ,62X,F2.0)	00209
GO TO 200	00210
312 READ (ACARD,81) F1318,F2834,A4854	00211*25
81 FORMAT (BZ,12X,F6.0,9X,F7.0,13X,A)	00212*25
IF(F1318.GT.0.01) Q100=F1318	00213*21
IF(F2834.GT.0.01) WTL100=F2834	00214*21
IF (A4854.NE.A7BLNK) READ(ACARD,97) CLREL	00215*25
97 FORMAT(BZ,47X,F7.0)	00216
GO TO 200	00217
314 IF(KC(44).EQ.1) GO TO 315	00218
KC(44)=1	00219

N100=0	00220
315 READ (ACARD,86) A1219,A2229,A3239,A4249,A5259,A6269	00221*25
86 FORMAT (BZ,9X,6(2X,A))	00222*25
IF(A1219.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 316	00223*21
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,22)	00224
22 FORMAT (55H CLB0011--NO INITIAL COORDINATE. REST OF CARD IGNORED	00225*20
\$.)	00226*20
GO TO 200	00227
316 IF(A2229.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 318	00228*21
317 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,23)	00229
23 FORMAT (67H CLB0012--Y COORDINATE MISSING. THIS SET AND REST OF	00230*20
\$ CARD IGNORED.)	00231*20
GO TO 200	00232
318 IF(N100.LT.100) GO TO 320	00233
319 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,24)	00234
24 FORMAT (73H CLB0013--TOO MANY POINTS DESCRIBING ROAD PROFILE. P	00235*20
\$RESENT LIMIT IS 100.)	00236*20
KC(98)=15	00237
GO TO 200	00238
320 N100=N100+1	00239
READ (ACARD,87) X100(N100),Y100(N100)	00240*25
87 FORMAT(BZ,11X,D8.0,2X,F8.0)	00241
IF(A3239.EQ.A8BLNK) GO TO 200	00242*21
IF(A4249.EQ.A8BLNK) GO TO 317	00243*21
IF(N100.GE.100) GO TO 319	00244
N100=N100+1	00245
READ (ACARD,88) X100(N100),Y100(N100)	00246*25
88 FORMAT(BZ,31X,D8.0,2X,F8.0)	00247
IF(A5259.EQ.A8BLNK) GO TO 200	00248*21
IF(A6269.EQ.A8BLNK) GO TO 317	00249*21
IF(N100.GE.100) GO TO 319	00250
N100=N100+1	00251
READ (ACARD,89) X100(N100),Y100(N100)	00252*25
89 FORMAT(BZ,51X,D8.0,2X,F8.0)	00253
GO TO 200	00254
C	00255
C DECODE CULVERT CIRCULAR	00256
C	00257
400 IF (A0102.EQ.CLVRT) GO TO 401	00258*21
IF (A0102.EQ.ROAD) GO TO 1100	00259*21
IF (A0102.EQ.BRIDGE) GO TO 1200	00260*21
IF (A0102.EQ.COST) GO TO 1700	00261*21
IF (A0102.EQ.BOX) GO TO 1710	00262*21
IF (A0102.EQ.PIP) GO TO 1800	00263*21
IF (A0102.EQ.FIL) GO TO 1810	00264*21
IF (A0102.EQ.CMIS) GO TO 1820	00265*21
GO TO 1400	00266
401 READ (ACARD,85) CLVTID,A1112	00267*25
85 FORMAT (BZ,6X,A,1X,A)	00268*25
IF (A1112.EQ.CIRC) GO TO 402	00269*21
IF (A1112.EQ.STRT) GO TO 500	00270*21
IF (A1112.EQ.OUTLT) GO TO 600	00271*21
IF (A1112.EQ.BREAK) GO TO 800	00272*21
IF (A1112.EQ.MAX) GO TO 900	00273*21
GO TO 700	00274

402	SHAPE=1	00275
403	MAT=0	00276*19
	READ (ACARD,61) A4142,A5152,A6162,A7175	00277*25
61	FORMAT (BZ,40X,3(A,8X),A)	00278*25
	IF (A4142.NE.CONCRT) GO TO 404	00279*21
	MANN=1.0	00280
	MAT=1	00281
	GO TO 200	00282
404	IF (A5152.NE.CGMP) GO TO 405	00283*21
	MAT=2	00284
	MANN=2.0	00285
	GO TO 200	00286
405	IF (A6162.NE.PLATE) GO TO 406	00287*21
	MAT=3	00288
	IF (A7175 .NE.A5BLNK.AND.SHAPE.EQ.2) GO TO 407	00289*21
	MANN=3.0	00290
	GO TO 200	00291
406	IF (A7175 .NE.A5BLNK) GO TO 407	00292*21
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,7)	00293
7	FORMAT (45H CLB0014--NO 'N' VALUE SPECIFIED OR SUPPLIED.)	00294*20
	KC(98)=3	00295
	GO TO 200	00296
407	READ (ACARD,62) MANN	00297*25
62	FORMAT (BZ,70X,F5.4)	00298
	GO TO 200	00299
C		00300
C	DECODE CULVERT STRAIGHT CARD	00301
C		00302
500	PROFIL=1	00303
501	READ (ACARD,61) A4142,A5152,A6162,A7175	00304*25
	IF (A4142.NE.FLARED) GO TO 502	00305*21
	INLET=1	00306
	GO TO 200	00307
502	IF (A5152.NE.DROP) GO TO 504	00308*21
	INLET=2	00309
	IF (A7175 .NE.A5BLNK) GO TO 503	00310*21
	KECF=1.0	00311
C		00312
C	ARB. VALUE FOR KECF - BV THD	00313
C		00314
	GO TO 200	00315
503	READ (ACARD,62) KECF	00316*25
	GO TO 200	00317
504	IF (A6162.NE.NORMAL) GO TO 505	00318*21
	INLET = 3	00319
	IF (A7175 .NE.A5BLNK) GO TO 506	00320*21
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,8)	00321
8	FORMAT (46H CLB0015--NO 'KE' VALUE SPECIFIED OR SUPPLIED.)	00322*20
	KC(98)=5	00323
	GO TO 200	00324
506	READ (ACARD,62) KECF	00325*25
	GO TO 200	00326
505	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,9)	00327
9	FORMAT (49H CLB0016--TYPE OF INLET CONDITIONS NOT SPECIFIED.)	00328*20
	KC(98)=5	00329
	GO TO 200	00330

C		00331
C	DECODE CLVRT OUTLT CARD	00332
C		00333
	600 READ (ACARD,63) A2128,A3339,A5158,A6369	00334*25
	63 FORMAT(BZ,20X,A,4X,A,11X,A,4X,A)	00335*25
	IF (A2128.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 601	00336*21
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,10)	00337
10	FORMAT (55H CLB0017--CULVERT STATIONING AND ELEVATIONS INCOMPLETE	00338*20
	\$E.)	00339*20
	KC(98)=6	00340
	GO TO 602	00341
	601 READ (ACARD,64) OUTSTA	00342*25
64	FORMAT (BZ,20X,F8.0)	00343
	602 IF (A3339.NE.A7BLNK) GO TO 603	00344*25
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,10)	00345
	KC(98)=6	00346
	GO TO 604	00347
	603 READ (ACARD,65) OUTEL	00348*25
65	FORMAT (BZ,32X,F7.0)	00349
	604 IF (A5158.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 605	00350*25
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,10)	00351
	KC(98)=6	00352
	GO TO 606	00353
	605 READ (ACARD,66) INSTA	00354*25
66	FORMAT (BZ,50X,F8.0)	00355
606	IF (A6369.NE.A7BLNK) GO TO 607	00356*21
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,10)	00357
	KC(98)=6	00358
	GO TO 200	00359
	607 READ (ACARD,67) INEL	00360*25
67	FORMAT (BZ,62X,F7.0)	00361
	GO TO 200	00362
C		00363
C	MORE DECODE- CLVRT CIRCULAR AND STRAIGHT	00364
C		00365
	700 READ (ACARD,68) A1112,A2122,A2627,A3132,A4142,A7175	00366*25
	68 FORMAT (BZ,10X,A,8X,2(A,3X),A,8X,A,28X,A)	00367*25
	IF (A1112.EQ.DIMEN) GO TO 1000	00368*21
	IF (A2122.NE.ARCH) GO TO 701	00369*21
	SHAPE=2	00370
	GO TO 403	00371
701	IF (A2627.NE.OVAL) GO TO 702	00372*21
	SHAPE=3	00373
	GO TO 403	00374
702	IF (A2122.NE.BREAK) GO TO 703	00375*21
	PROFIL=2	00376
	GO TO 501	00377
703	IF (A3132.NE.BOX) GO TO 704	00378*21
	SHAPE=4	00379
	MAT=0	00380*19
	IF(A4142.NE.CONCRT) GO TO 707	00381*21
	MANN=1.0	00382*19
	MAT=1	00383*19
	GO TO 200	00384*19
707	IF (A7175.EQ.A5BLNK) GO TO 706	00385*21
	READ (ACARD,62) MANN	00386*25
	GO TO 200	00387

706	MANN=1.0	00388
	GO TO 200	00389
704	IF (A3132.NE.STEPED) GO TO 705	00390*21
	PROFIL=3	00391
	GO TO 501	00392
705	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,11)	00393
11	FORMAT (43H CLB0018--CLVRT CARD READ BUT DATA MISSING.)	00394*20
	GO TO 200	00395
C		00396
C	DECODE CLVRT BREAK	00397
C		00398
800	READ (ACARD,63) A2128,A3339,A5158,A6369	00399*25
	IF (KC(33).EQ.1) KC(5)=0	00400
	KC(33)=0	00401
	IF (A2128.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 801	00402*21
	IF (A3339.EQ.A7BLNK) GO TO 803	00403*21
802	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,12)	00404
12	FORMAT (57H CLB0019--BREAK STATIONING AND ELEVATION DATA INCOMPL	00405*20
	\$ETE.)	00406*20
	KC(98)=8	00407
	GO TO 200	00408
801	IF (A3339.EQ.A7BLNK) GO TO 802	00409*21
	KC(5)=KC(5)+1	00410
	I=KC(5)	00411
	READ (ACARD,64) BRSTA(I)	00412*25
	READ (ACARD,65) BREL(I)	00413*25
803	IF (A5158 .NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 804	00414*21
	IF(A6369 .NE.A7BLNK)GO TO 802	00415*21
	GO TO 200	00416
804	IF (A6369 .EQ.A7BLNK) GO TO 802	00417*21
	KC(5)=KC(5)+1	00418
	I=KC(5)	00419
	READ (ACARD,66) BRSTA(I)	00420*25
	READ (ACARD,67) BREL(I)	00421*25
	GO TO 200	00422
C		00423
C	DECODE CLVRT MAX	00424
C		00425
900	READ (ACARD,69) A3137,A6167	00426*25
69	FORMAT (BZ,30X,A,23X,A)	00427*25
	IF (A3137 .NE.A7BLNK) GO TO 901	00428*21
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,13)	00429
13	FORMAT (40H CLB0020--MAXIMUM H. W. ELEV. NOT GIVEN.)	00430*20
	KC(98)=9	00431
	GO TO 902	00432
901	READ (ACARD,70) MAXHW	00433*25
70	FORMAT (BZ,30X,F7.0)	00434
902	IF (A6167 .NE.A7BLNK) GO TO 903	00435*21
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,14)	00436
14	FORMAT (58H CLB0021--MAX. OUTLET VELOC. NOT GIVEN. VALUE SET AT	00437*20
	\$ 8.0.)	00438*20
	VMAX=8.0	00439
C		00440
C	ARB. VALUE FOR VMAX BY THD	00441
C		00442

GO TO 200	00443
903 READ (ACARD,71) VMAX	00444*25
71 FORMAT (BZ,60X,F7.0)	00445
GO TO 200	00446
C	00447
C DECODE CLVRT DIMENSIONS	00448
C	00449
1000 READ (ACARD,72) A3639,A4649,A5659,A7175	00450*25
72 FORMAT (BZ,35X,A,2(6X,A),11X,A)	00451*25
KC(31)=1	00452
IF (A3639.NE.A4BLNK) GO TO 1003	00453*21
IF (A4649.NE.A4BLNK) GO TO 1002	00454*21
1001 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,15)	00455
15 FORMAT (37H CLB0022--CULVERT DIMENSIONS MISSING.)	00456*20
KC(98)=10	00457
GO TO 1004	00458
1002 IF (A5659.EQ.A4BLNK) GO TO 1001	00459*21
READ (ACARD,73) HIGH,WIDE	00460*25
73 FORMAT (BZ,45X,F4.0,6X,F4.0)	00461
GO TO 1004	00462
1003 READ (ACARD,74) DIAM	00463*25
74 FORMAT (BZ,35X,F4.0)	00464
DIFT=DIAM/12.	00465*30
1004 IF (A7175 .EQ.A5BLNK)GO TO 1005	00466*21
READ (ACARD,96) BLS	00467*25
96 FORMAT (BZ,70X,F5.0)	00468
GO TO 200	00469
1005 BLS=1.0	00470
GO TO 200	00471
C	00472
C DECODE ROAD CARD	00473
C	00474
1100 READ (ACARD,75) A0709,A2128,A4148,A6168	00475*25
75 FORMAT (BZ,6X,A,11X,A,12X,A,12X,A)	00476*25
IF (A0709.NE.A3BLNK) GO TO 1101	00477*21
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,16)	00478
16 FORMAT (43H CLB0023--NO ROAD CROSS-SECTION I.D. GIVEN.)	00479*20
GO TO 1102	00480
1101 READ (ACARD,83) ROADID	00481*25
83 FORMAT (BZ,6X,A)	00482*25
1102 IF (A2128.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 1103	00483*21
UPSS=3.0	00484
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,560)UPSS	00485
560 FORMAT (36H CLB0024--NO SLOPE GIVEN. VALUE OF , F4.1,	00486*20
\$ 9H ASSUMED.)	00487*20
GO TO 1104	00488
C	00489
C ARB. VALUE FOR UPSS - THD	00490
C	00491
1103 READ (ACARD,64) UPSS	00492*25
1104 IF (A4148 .NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 1105	00493*21
DNSS=3.0	00494
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,560)DNSS	00495
C	00496
C ARB VALUE FOR DNSS - THD	00497
C	00498

GO TO 1106	00499
1105 READ (ACARD,59) DNSS	00500*25
1106 IF (A6168.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 1107	00501*21
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,17)	00502
17 FORMAT (55H CLB0025--NO MAX BARREL DEPTH GIVEN FOR CULVERT DESIG	00503*20
\$N.)	00504*20
KC(98)=11	00505
GO TO 200	00506
1107 READ (ACARD,76) DEPTH	00507*25
76 FORMAT (BZ,60X,F8.0)	00508
GO TO 200	00509
C	00510
C SELECT TYPE OF BRIDGE CARD AND DECODE BRDG MAX	00511
C	00512
1200 READ (ACARD,77) A0709,A1112,A3137,A6167	00513*25
77 FORMAT (BZ,6X,A,1X,A,18X,A,23X,A)	00514*25
IF (A0709.NE.A3BLNK) GO TO 1201	00515*21
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,18)	00516
18 FORMAT (51H CLB0026--BRIDGE SUBSECTION IDENTIFICATION MISSING.)	00517*20
KC(98)=12	00518
GO TO 200	00519
1201 READ (ACARD,83) NAME	00520*25
II=KC(6)+1	00521
DO 1202 J=1,II	00522
I=J	00523
IF (NAME.EQ.BRSUB(I)) GO TO 1203	00524
1202 CONTINUE	00525
KC(6)=I	00526
BRSUB(I)=NAME	00527
1203 IF (A1112.EQ.MAX) GO TO 1204	00528*21
IF (A1112.EQ.LEFT) GO TO 1300	00529*21
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,19)	00530
19 FORMAT (38H CLB0027--UNIDENTIFIED BRDG CARD READ.)	00531*20
GO TO 200	00532
1204 IF (A3137 .NE.A7BLNK) GO TO 1205	00533*21
VMAXB(I)=6.0	00534
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,570)VMAXB(I)	00535
570 FORMAT (38H CLB0028--NO MAXIMUM VELOCITY GIVEN. , F4.1,	00536*20
\$ 9H ASSUMED.)	00537*20
C	00538
C ARB. VALUE FOR VMAX - THD	00539
C	00540
GO TO 1206	00541
1205 READ (ACARD,70) VMAXB(I)	00542*25
1206 IF (A6167 .NE.A7BLNK) GO TO 1207	00543*21
VMIN(I)=4.0	00544
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,571)VMIN(I)	00545
571 FORMAT (38H CLB0029--NO MINIMUM VELOCITY GIVEN. , F4.1,	00546*20
\$ 9H ASSUMED.)	00547*20
GO TO 1208	00548*24
C	00549
C ARB VALUE FOR VMIN - THD	00550
C	00551
1207 READ (ACARD,71) VMIN(I)	00552*25
1208 ICK(I)=ICK(I)+1	00553*24
GO TO 200	00554
C	00555

C	DECODE BRDG LEFT	00556
C		00557
1300	READ (ACARD,78) A2128,A4148,A5960,A7275	00558*25
78	FORMAT (BZ,20X,A,12X,A,10X,A,11X,A)	00559*25
	KC(8)=1	00560
	IF (A2128.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 1302	00561*21
1301	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,20)	00562
20	FORMAT (43H CLB0030--BRIDGE HEADER SLOPE DATA MISSING.)	00563*20
	KC(98)=13	00564
	GO TO 200	00565
1302	IF (A4148 .EQ.A8BLNK) GO TO 1301	00566*21
	ICK(I)=ICK(I)+2	00567*21
	IF (A5960.EQ.UP) GO TO 1303	00568*21
	IF (A5960.NE.DN) GO TO 1301	00569*21
	READ (ACARD,64) LFTSS(I)	00570*25
	READ (ACARD,59) RGTSS(I)	00571*25
	GO TO 1304	00572
1303	READ (ACARD,64) RGTSS(I)	00573*25
	READ (ACARD,59) LFTSS(I)	00574*25
1304	IF (A7275.EQ.A4BLNK) GO TO 200	00575*21
	READ (ACARD,94) ORIGID	00576*25
94	FORMAT (BZ,71X,A)	00577*25
	GO TO 200	00578
C		00579
C	DECODE JOBNO, ENDDATA, COMNT, AND RETURN TO SYSTEM	00580
C		00581
1400	IF (A0102.EQ.FLDV) GO TO 1500	00582*21
	IF (A0102.NE.JOB) GO TO 1402	00583*21
	READ (ACARD,79) JOBN0B,JOBN0	00584*30
79	FORMAT (BZ,10X,A,A)	00585*25
	JOB1=JOBN0B	00586*30
	NJOB=JOBN0	00587*30
	GO TO 200	00588
1402	IF (A0102.EQ.ENDDATA) GO TO 1600	00589*21
	READ (ACARD,80) A0310	00590*25
80	FORMAT (BZ,2X,A)	00591*25
	IF (A0102.NE.A2BLNK.OR.A0310.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 1404	00592*21
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,25)	00593
25	FORMAT (30H CLB0031--PROBABLE BLANK CARD.)	00594*20
	GO TO 200	00595
1404	IF (A0102.NE.PLAN) GO TO 1405	00596*21
	IF(NUMCUL.EQ.0)GO TO 1405	00597
CDEL	CALL PAGE	00598*27
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,48) JOB1,NJOB	00599*30
48	FORMAT(//' SUMMARY OF CULVERT DESIGN/ANALYSIS'//1X,'JOB NO. ',	00600*27
1 A2,A8//)		00601*27
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,4801)	00602
4801	FORMAT(' CLVRT BBL',45X,'ENTRANCE',15X,'Q ALLOW CALC',	00603*32
	13X,'CALC'/' I.D. SHAPE BBLs DIAM WIDE HIGH LENGTH',2X,	00604*32
	2' 'N' VAL',2X,'COEF(KE) SLOPE (CFS) HW HW ',	00605*32
	3 ' VELOC'//)	00606*32
	LC = 14	00607*27
	DO 1406 NO=1,NUMCUL	00608
	IF (LC.LT.40) GO TO 1409	00609
CDEL	CALL PAGE	00610*27
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,4801)	00611

LC = 7	00612*27
1409 CONTINUE	00613*32
BRKKB=' '	00614*32
IF(IP(NO).EQ.IPRFL2) THEN	00615*32
SL(NO)=100000.	00616*32
BRKKB=ATSIN	00617*32
IBRKKB=1	00618*32
ENDIF	00619*32
IW=W(NO)	00620
IH=H(NO)	00621
IL=L(NO)	00622
CMXHW=A7BLNK	00623*32
IF(SMHW(NO).NE.RBLNK) WRITE(CMXHW,'(F7.2)')SMHW(NO)	00624*32
CDEL WRITE (*,4802) C(NO),S(NO),B(NO),SDI(NO),SWI(NO),SHI(NO),	00625*32
CDEL 1 IL,SMAN(NO),SKEC(NO),SL(NO),BRKKB,IQP(NO),CMXHW,HW(NO),V(NO)	00626*32
4802 FORMAT (1X,A,4X,A,I5,4X,A,2X,A,2X,A,I8,3X,F6.4,2X,F6.2,4X,F7.5,	00627*32
1 1X,A,I7,3X,A,F7.2,1X,F7.2)	00628*32
LC=LC+1	00629
IF(IBRKKB.EQ.1.AND.LC.EQ.38) THEN	00630*32
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,1410)	00631*32
1410 FORMAT(/3X,'***** NOTE ***** '@' INDICATES A BROKEN BACK',	00632*32
* ' CONFIGURATION.')	00633*32
LC=LC+2	00634*32
ENDIF	00635*32
1406 CONTINUE	00636
CDEL IF(IBRKKB.EQ.1) WRITE(SYSOUT,1410)	00637*32
IBRKKB=0	00638*32
CDEL CALL PAGE	00639*27
NJOB = A8BLNK	00640*25
JOB1 = A2BLNK	00641*25
NUMCUL=0	00642*30
GO TO 200	00643*30
1405 KC(99)=1	00644
Q100=0.0	00645
WTL100=0.0	00646
RETURN	00647
C	00648
C PRECEDING STATEMENT WAS RETURN TO MAIN	00649
C	00650
C DECODE FL-DV CARD	00651
C	00652
1500 READ (ACARD,82) A0709,A1619,A3138,A5158	00653*25
82 FORMAT (BZ,6X,A,6X,A,11X,A,12X,A)	00654*25
IF (A0709.NE.A3BLNK) GO TO 1502	00655*21
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,18)	00656
1501 KC(98)=14	00657
GO TO 200	00658
1502 IF (A1619.NE.A4BLNK) GO TO 1503	00659*21
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,21)	00660
21 FORMAT (44H CLB0032--BRIDGE CROSS-SECTION I.D. MISSING.)	00661*20
GO TO 1501	00662
1503 IF (A3138.NE.A8BLNK) GO TO 1505	00663*21
1504 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,26)	00664
26 FORMAT (41H CLB0033--FLOW DIVIDE X-DISTANCE MISSING.)	00665*20
GO TO 1501	00666
1505 IF (A5158 .EQ.A8BLNK) GO TO 1504	00667*21

KC(7)=KC(7)+1	00668
II=KC(6)	00669
READ (ACARD,83) NAME	00670*25
DO 1506 I=1,II	00671
IF (BRSUB(I).EQ.NAME) GO TO 1507	00672
1506 CONTINUE	00673
KC(6)=KC(6)+1	00674
I=KC(6)	00675
BRSUB(I)=NAME	00676
1507 READ (ACARD,84) FLSEC,FROMX(I),TOX(I)	00677*25
84 FORMAT (BZ,15X,A,11X,F8.0,12X,F8.0)	00678*25
ICK(I)=ICK(I)+4	00679*21
GO TO 200	00680
1600 CONTINUE	
CDEL IF (KC(64).EQ.1.AND.SHAPE.EQ.4.AND.KC(66).EQ.0) WRITE (SYSOUT,29)	00681
29 FORMAT (41H CLB0034--LAST GIVEN FILL HEIGHT ASSUMED.)	00682*20
JOB1=JOBNOB	00683*32
NJOB=JOBNO	00684*32
IF (OPENG.S.EQ.1) GO TO 1606	00685*21
NDIV=KC(6)	00686*21
DO 1605 I=1,NDIV	00687*21
IF (ICK(I).EQ.7) GO TO 1605	00688*21
KC(98)=4	00689*21
1605 CONTINUE	00690*21
1606 IF (KC(67).NE.1) GO TO 1601	00691*21
WRITE(2) PRICE	00692
REWIND 2	00693*27
READ(2) PRICE	00694
CDEL CALL PAGE	00695*27
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,6001) PRICE	00696
6001 FORMAT (' CIRC CONC PRICES'/1X,21F6.2//' CIRC CGMP PRICES'/1X,	00697*27
1 21F6.2//' FLARE PRICES'/1X,21F6.2//' CONC ARCH PRICES'/1X,11F6.2	00698
2 //' CGM ARCH PRICES'/1X,16F6.2//' CONC PRICE=' ,F7.2//' STEEL PRIC	00699
3E=' ,F7.4)	00700
C	00701
C REWRITE PERMANENT FILE AND PRINT IT OUT HERE	00702
C	00703
1601 RETURN 1	00704
C	00705
C DECODE COST CARD	00706
C	00707
1700 KC(64)=1	00708
READ (ACARD,85) A0709,A1112	00709*25
IF (A1112.NE.STATE) GO TO 200	00710*21
IF (KC(65).EQ.1) GO TO 200	00711
KC(65)=1	00712
C	00713
C INITIALIZE COSTCOM TO STATEWIDE	00714
C	00715
READ(2) PRICE	00716
GO TO 200	00717
ENTRY UPDATE	00718
KC(67)=1	00719
DO 1702 I=1,92	00720
1702 PRICE(I)=9999999.	00721
GO TO 200	00722
C	00723

C DECODE BOX PRICE CARD	00724
C	00725
1710 READ (ACARD,50) TEMP1,TEMP2,D6269	00726*25
50 FORMAT (BZ,21X,F5.2,15X,F5.3,15X,F8.0)	00727
IF (KC(65).EQ.1) KC(65)=2	00728
IF (D6269.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1711	00729*21
COSFT=D6269	00730*21
KC(62)=1	00731
GO TO 200	00732
1711 IF (TEMP1.EQ.0.0.OR.TEMP2.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1712	00733
STL=TEMP2	00734
CONC=TEMP1	00735
GO TO 200	00736
1712 IF (KC(65).NE.0) GO TO 1713	00737
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,27)	00738
27 FORMAT (41H CLB0035--DATA MISSING ON BOX PRICE CARD.)	00739*20
GO TO 1714	00740
1713 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,28)	00741
28 FORMAT (' STATEWIDE AVERAGE USED FOR MISSING VALUE')	00742
1714 IF (TEMP1.NE.0.0) CONC=TEMP1	00743
IF (TEMP2.NE.0.0) STL=TEMP2	00744
GO TO 200	00745
C	00746
C DECODE PIPE PRICE CARD	00747
C	00748
1800 READ (ACARD,51) TEMP1,TEMP2,RISE,AWID,F6367	00749*25
51 FORMAT (BZ,16X,F5.2,10X,F5.2,4X,2F5.0,12X,F5.0)	00750
RISE=RISE/12.	00751
AWID=AWID/12.	00752
IF (KC(65).EQ.1) KC(65)=2	00753
IF (RISE.NE.0.0.AND.RISE.LE.10.0) GO TO 1801	00754
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,30)	00755
30 FORMAT (34H CLB0036--PIPE SIZE NOT AVAILABLE.)	00756*20
CDEL IF (KC(65).NE.0) WRITE (SYSOUT,28)	00757
GO TO 200	00758
1801 ITYP=1	00759
IF (AWID.NE.0.0.AND.RISE.NE.AWID) ITYP=4	00760
IF (TEMP1.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1802	00761
CALL IINDEX(J,RISE,ITYP+1)	00762*25
PRC(J)=TEMP1	00763
1802 IF (TEMP2.EQ.0.0) GO TO 1803	00764
CALL IINDEX(J,RISE,ITYP)	00765*25
PRC(J)=TEMP2	00766
1803 IF (F6367.EQ.0.0) GO TO 200	00767*21
IDUM = 3	00768*30
CALL IINDEX (J,RISE,IDUM)	00769*30
PRC(J) = F6367	00770*25
GO TO 200	00771
C	00772
C DECODE FILL HEIGHT CARD	00773
C	00774
1810 READ (ACARD,53) TEMP3,FILLH	00775*25
53 FORMAT (BZ,2X,A,6X,F3.0)	00776*25
IF (TEMP3.EQ.FINISH) GO TO 1405	00777*25
KC(66)=1	00778
GO TO 200	00779

C		00780
C	DECODE MISC COSTS	00781
C		00782
1820	READ (99,54) TEMP1	00783
54	FORMAT (11X,F8.0)	00784
	CMISC=CMISC+TEMP1	00785
	GO TO 200	00786
9999	CONTINUE	
	RETURN	
	END	00849
	SUBROUTINE CULBRC(HWC,VEC)	00001
C		00002*49
C	CULBRC SELECTS THE PROPER ROUTINES TO BE CALLED TO PERFORM CULVERT	00003*49
C	DESIGN OR ANALYSIS DEPENDING ON THE DESCRIPTIONS READ IN CULBRR.	00004*49
C	IT ALSO OUTPUTS SOME CULVERT INFORMATION AND STORES OTHER ITEMS	00005*49
C	FOR LATER USE IN SUMMARY REPORTS	00006*49
C		00007*49
	DOUBLE PRECISION X100	00008*41
	REAL MANN, INSTA, INEL, MAXHW, ISECN, ISTA, KECF, LEN, LFTSS, LENGTH,	00009*47
1	INSTA1, INEL1, L	00010*47
	INTEGER SHAPE, PROFIL, OPENGs, B	00011*41
	DIMENSION EXES(2)	00012
	COMMON ACRES, CA, FREQ, QPEAK, TC, ISECN(50,50), ISTA(50),	00013
1	SKEW, WATEL, WESTA, NSEC, NSUBSC(50), NTOTPT(50)	00014*41
	COMMON/COSCOM/PRC(90), CONC, STL, FILLH, CMISC, COSFT, TOTCOS	00015
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS, KA(99), KB(99), KC(99), KD(99), KE(99),	00016
1	LILC, LRLC, LILF, LRLF, IGATE, QSOFF, HSOFF, TWSOFF, VWSOFF, HWXC, TWV	00017
	COMMON/CCOM/BBLS, BREL(4), BRSTA(4), BWH, CONV(10), CRSLPE, DEPTH,	00018*33
1	DIFT, DIAM, DNSS, FLOW(10), FROMX(10), HIGH, HIFT, WIFT, INEL, INSTA, KECF,	00019*46
2	LEN(10), LENGTH, LFTSS(10), MANN, MAXHW, OUTEL, OUTSTA, PC(10),	00020*33
3	PFLOW(10), RGTSS(10), SLOPE, SLP(5), TOX(10), UPSS, VELOC(10),	00021*33
4	VMAX, VMAXB(10), VMIN(10), VO, WIDE, INLET, MAT, OPENGs, PROFIL, SHAPE	00022*41
	COMMON/FCOM/HW(100), SL(100), V(100), B(100), H(100), IQP(100),	00024*41
1	L(100), NUMCUL, W(100)	00025*41
	COMMON/F100/N100, CLREL, HEL, Q100, V100, WTL100, X100(100), Y100(100)	00026
	COMMON/CCOM1/BRSUB(10), CLVTID, FLSEC, NAME, ORIGID, ROADID	00027*41
	COMMON/FCOM1/JOENO, JOENOB, IN(100), IP(100), M(100), C(100),	00028*48
*	S(100), SHI(100), SWI(100), SDI(100)	00029*48
	COMMON/ID/MOVEID, TOID, GSEC(50), CONYID, NAM, IS1, IS2, IDSEC(50)	00030*41
	CHARACTER*80 ACARD	
	CHARACTER*80 ACARD1, ACARD2, ACARD3, ACARD4, ACARD5, ACARD6, ACARD7	00031*41
	COMMON/CARD/ACARD, ACARD1, ACARD2, ACARD3, ACARD4, ACARD5, ACARD6, ACARD7	00032*41
	CHARACTER*2 JOENOB	00033*41
	CHARACTER*3 CLVTID, C, BRSUB, NAME, ROADID	00034*41
	CHARACTER*4 SHAPE1, SHAPE2, SHAPE3, SHAPE4, A4BLNK, EXES, ISHAP, S, FLSEC,	00035*41
1	ORIGID, MOVEID, TOID, GSEC, CONYID, NAM, IS1, IS2, IDSEC	00036*41
	CHARACTER*6 INLET1, INLET2, INLET3, NNLET, IN	00037*41
	CHARACTER*4 SHI, SWI, SDI	00038*48
	CHARACTER*8 IPRFL1, IPRFL2, IPRFL3, MAT1, MAT2, MAT3, MAT4, IPRFIL, MIR,	00039*41
1	JOENO, IP, M	00040*41
	DATA IPRFL1, IPRFL2, IPRFL3, SHAPE1, SHAPE2, SHAPE3, SHAPE4, INLET1,	00041
1	INLET2, INLET3, MAT1, MAT2, MAT3, A4BLNK/ 'STRAIGHT', 'BROKN BK',	00042
2	'STEPPED ', 'CIRC', 'ARCH', 'OVAL', 'BOX ', 'FLARED', ' DROP ',	00043
3	'NORMAL', 'CONCRETE', ' CGM ', 'ST PLATE', ' ', '/', EXES/ ' ',	00044
1	'XXXX' /, MAT4/ ' '/	00045*30
	READ (A4BLNK, FMT= ' (A4) ') RBLNK	00046*46
C		00047

C	TEST ERROR FLAG AND STORAGE CAPACITY	00048
C		00049
	IF(KC(31).NE.1.OR.SHAPE.NE.4) GO TO 3	00050*46
	HIGH=HIGH*12.	00051*46
	WIDE=WIDE*12.	00052*46
3	I=0	00053*46
	HIFT=HIGH/12.0	00054*46
	WIFT=WIDE/12.0	00055*46
	IF(Q100.GT.0.001.AND.WTL100.GT.0.001) KC(27)=1	00056
C	FOR BRIDGE DESIGN, MULTIPLE OPENINGS,	00057*35
C	KC (27) NEEDS TO BE 0 (ZERO).	00058*35
	IF (KC (1) .EQ. 1 .AND. KC (3) .EQ. 1 .AND.	00059*35
	* OPENS .GT. 1) KC (27) = 0	00060*35
	IF (KB(97).NE.1) GO TO 1604	00061
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,591) QPEAK	00062
591	FORMAT (66H CLB0037--TAILWATER FROM SUBSYSTEM HYDRA IS NOT REALI	00063*31
	\$STIC FOR Q = , F8.1, 1H.)	00064*31
	KC(98)=27	00065
1604	IF (KC(5).LT.05) GO TO 1613	00066
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,54)	00067
54	FORMAT (62H CLB0038--NUMBER OF BREAK STATIONS READ EXCEEDS CAPAC	00068*31
	\$ITY OF 4.)	00069*31
	I=1	00070
1613	IF (KC(6).LT.11) GO TO 1614	00071
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,49)	00072
49	FORMAT (68H CLB0039--NUMBER OF BRIDGE SUB-SECTIONS READ EXCEEDS	00073*31
	\$CAPACITY OF 10.)	00074*31
	I=1	00075
1614	IF (KC(7).LT.11) GO TO 1602	00076
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,23)	00077
23	FORMAT (66H CLB0041--NUMBER OF FLOW DIVIDE CARDS READ EXCEEDS CA	00078*31
	\$PACITY OF 10.)	00079*31
	I=1	00080
1602	IF (KC(98).NE.0) GO TO 1601	00081
	IF (I.EQ.0) GO TO 1700	00082
	GO TO 1603	00083
1601	KC98=KC(98)	00084*32
	GO TO (61,62,63,64,65,66,67,68,69,70,71,72,73,74),KC98	00085*32
	GO TO 1603	00086*32
61	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,27)	00087*32
	GO TO 1603	00088*32
62	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,28)	00089*32
	GO TO 1603	00090*32
63	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,29)	00091*32
	GO TO 1603	00092*32
64	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,38)	00093*32
	GO TO 1603	00094*32
65	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,30)	00095*32
	GO TO 1603	00096*32
66	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,31)	00097*32
	GO TO 1603	00098*32

67	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,29)	00099*32
	GO TO 1603	00100*32
68	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,32)	00101*32
	GO TO 1603	00102*32
69	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,33)	00103*32
	GO TO 1603	00104*32
70	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,34)	00105*32
	GO TO 1603	00106*32
71	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,35)	00107*32
	GO TO 1603	00108*32
72	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,36)	00109*32
	GO TO 1603	00110*32
73	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,36)	00111*32
	GO TO 1603	00112*32
74	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,37)	00113*32
1603	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,93)	00114
93	FORMAT (38H CLB0040--ERRORS PRECLUDE COMPUTATION.)	00115*31
CDEL	CALL PAGE	00116*43
	GO TO 201	00117*46
27	FORMAT (46H CLB0042--DATA MISSING ON CULBERG CONTROL CARD.)	00118*31
28	FORMAT (42H CLB0043--DATA MISSING ON SUPPLY CARD C-1.)	00119*31
29	FORMAT (41H CLB0044--DATA MISSING ON CLVRT CARD C-2.)	00120*31
30	FORMAT (41H CLB0045--DATA MISSING ON CLVRT CARD C-3.)	00121*31
31	FORMAT (41H CLB0046--DATA MISSING ON CLVRT CARD C-4.)	00122*31
32	FORMAT (41H CLB0047--DATA MISSING ON CLVRT CARD C-5.)	00123*31
33	FORMAT (41H CLB0048--DATA MISSING ON CLVRT CARD C-6.)	00124*31
34	FORMAT (41H CLB0049--DATA MISSING ON CLVRT CARD C-7.)	00125*31
35	FORMAT (40H CLB0050--DATA MISSING ON ROAD CARD C-8.)	00126*31
36	FORMAT (48H CLB0051--DATA MISSING ON BRDG CARD C-9 OR C-10.)	00127*31
37	FORMAT (42H CLB0052--DATA MISSING ON FL-DV CARD C-11.)	00128*31
38	FORMAT (76H CLB0113--FOR EACH FLOW DIVIDE A C-9 BRDG CARD, A C-1000129*32	
	1 BRDG CARD, AND A C-11,/, 65H FL-DV CARD WITH IDENTICAL S00130*32	
	2UBSECTIONS MUST BE PROVIDED.)	00131*32
C		00132
C	TEST DATA - SELECT DESIGN/ANALYSIS, BRIDGE/CULVERT	00133
C		00134
1700	IF (QPEAK.NE.0.0) GO TO 1701	00135
	IF(Q100.GT.0.001.AND.KC(2).EQ.1) GO TO 1701	00136
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,4)	00137
4	FORMAT (36H CLB0053--NO Q SUPPLIED OR COMPUTED.)	00138*31
	IF(KC(27).EQ.1) GO TO 200	00139
	GO TO 1603	00140
1701	IF (WATEL.NE.0.0) GO TO 1702	00141
	IF(WTL100.GT.0.001.AND.KC(2).EQ.1) GO TO 200	00142
	IF (KC(3).NE.1) GO TO 1710	00143
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1051)	00144
1051	FORMAT (72H CLB0054--TAILWATER ELEVATION NOT SUPPLIED. BRIDGE C00145*31	
	\$ANNOT BE PROCESSED.)	00146*31

GO TO 1603	00147
1710 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1050)	00148
1050 FORMAT (76H CLB0055--NO TAILWATER ELEVATION GIVEN. IT IS ASSUME	00149*31
\$D TO BE THE SAME AS THE / 10X,17HOUTLET ELEVATION.)	00150*31
WATEL=OUTEL	00151
KC(25)=1	00152*34
1702 IF (KC(1).EQ.1) GO TO 1703	00153
IF (KC(2).EQ.1) GO TO 2000	00154
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1)	00155
1 FORMAT (48H CLB0056--NEITHER DESIGN NOR ANALYSIS SPECIFIED.)	00156*31
GO TO 1603	00157
1703 IF (KC(3).EQ.1) GO TO 1800	00158
IF (KC(4).NE.1) GO TO 200	00159
IF (MAT.EQ.1) GO TO 1900	00160
IF (KECF.NE.0.2) GO TO 1900	00161
KECF=0.5	00162
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,550)	00163
550 FORMAT (81H CLB0057--WHEN PIPE OTHER THAN CONCRETE IS SPECIFIED,	00164*31
\$ KE VALUE MAY NOT EQUAL 0.2. / 10X, 17HVALUE SET AT 0.5.)	00165*31
GO TO 1900	00166
C	00167
C DESIGN SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OPENING BRIDGES	00168
C	00169
1800 CALL RC3(*1603)	00170*41
GO TO 200	00171
C	00172
C TEST CULVERT DESIGN DATA	00173
C	00174
1900 IF (OPENG.S.EQ.1) GO TO 1901	00175
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,52)	00176
52 FORMAT (79H CLB0058--ROUTINE NOT AVAILABLE TO DESIGN OR ANALYZE	00177*31
\$MULTIPLE OPENING CULVERTS.)	00178*31
GO TO 1603	00179
1901 IF(MAXHW.NE.RBLNK) GO TO 1902	00180*46
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,13)	00181
13 FORMAT (39H CLB0059--MAXIMUM H.W. ELEV. NOT GIVEN.)	00182*31
GO TO 1603	00183
1902 IF(OUTSTA.NE.RBLNK) GO TO 1904	00184*46
1903 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,10)	00185
10 FORMAT (55H CLB0060--CULVERT STATIONING AND ELEVATIONS INCOMPLET	00186*31
\$E.)	00187*31
GO TO 1603	00188
1904 IF (MAXHW.GT.WATEL+0.05) GO TO 1905	00189
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1052)	00190
1052 FORMAT (75H CLB0061--TAILWATER ELEVATION IS GREATER THAN OR EQUA	00191*31
\$L TO MAXIMUM HEADWATER /	00192*31
2 10X, 66HELEVATION - 0.05 FOOT. THIS CONDITION IS I	00193*31
3MPOSSIBLE TO SATISFY IN /	00194*31
4 10X, 22HDESIGNING A STRUCTURE.)	00195*31
GO TO 1603	00196
1905 IF(OUTEL.EQ.RBLNK) GO TO 1903	00197*46
IF(INSTA.EQ.RBLNK) GO TO 1903	00198*46
CDEL IF (MAXHW.LT.WATEL+0.1) WRITE (SYSOUT,1906)	00199
1906 FORMAT (78H CLB0062--THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE MAXIMUM HEADWATE	00200*31
\$R ELEVATION AND TAILWATER /	00201*31

2	10X, 71HELEVATION IS LESS THAN 0.1 FOOT. DESIGN WA00202*	31
3S	ATTEMPTED BUT CULVERT SIZE /	00203*
4	10X, 21HMAY NOT BE REALISTIC.)	00204*
	IF(INEL.EQ.RBLNK) GO TO 1903	00205*
	IF (DEPTH.NE.0.0) GO TO 2100	00206
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,17)	00207
17	FORMAT (55H CLB0063--NO MAX BARREL DEPTH GIVEN FOR CULVERT DESIG	00208*
	\$N.)	00209*
	GO TO 1603	00210
C		00211
C	ANALYZE SINGLE AND MULTIPLE OPENING BRIDGES.	00212
C		00213
2000	IF (KC(3).NE.1) GO TO 3000	00214
	IF (OPENG.S.NE.1) GO TO 2001	00215
	CALL RC3(*1603)	00216*
	GO TO 200	00217
2001	LL=KC(7)	00218
	DO 2002 NL=1,LL	00219
	I=NL	00220
	CALL RC9(I,J,*1603)	00221*
2002	CONTINUE	00222
	CALL RC10	00223
	GO TO 200	00224
C		00225
C	CULVERT DESIGN	00226
C		00227
2100	IFREQ=FREQ+.5	00228
CDEL	CALL PAGE	00229*
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,4310) JOBN0B,JOBN0,CLVTID,QPEAK,IFREQ,WATEL	00230
	4310 FORMAT(//10X,'DESIGN SINGLE OPENING CULVERT',7X,'JOB NUMBER=',	00231*
	2 A2,A8//10X,'CULVERT ID = ',A3//10X,'DESIGN FLOW =',F7.1,' CFS	00232*
	3 FREQUENCY =',I4,' YEAR'//10X,'TAILWATER ELEVATION =',F8.2,	00233*
	4 ///2X,	00234*
	4 'BBL.S DIAM WIDE HIGH LENGTH ALLOW. CALC. CALC. ALL	00235
	50W. CALC. TOTAL'/37X,'HW ELEV HW ELEV HW VELOC. VELOC.	00236
	6 COST('\$')//)	00237
	GO TO (2101,2500,2800), PROFIL	00238
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,47)	00239
47	FORMAT (40H CLB0064--CULVERT PROFILE NOT SPECIFIED.)	00240*
	GO TO 1603	00241
2101	GO TO (2102,2300,2305,2400), SHAPE	00242
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,46)	00243
46	FORMAT (38H CLB0065--CULVERT SHAPE NOT SPECIFIED.)	00244*
	GO TO 1603	00245
2102	GO TO (2103,2104,2105), INLET	00246
2106	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,9)	00247
9	FORMAT (49H CLB0066--TYPE OF INLET CONDITIONS NOT SPECIFIED.)	00248*
	GO TO 1603	00249
2103	CALL RC12 (INSTAL,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1,*1603)	00250*
	IF (KC(36).NE.1) GO TO 2201	00251
	IF (KC(38).NE.1) GO TO 203	00252
	INLET=IOLD	00253
	KC(38)=0	00254
	GO TO 203	00255
2104	CALL RC13	00256
	GO TO 203	00257

2105	CALL RC11(INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1,*203)	00258*41
C		00259
C	TEST FOR CRITICAL SLOPE AND EXIT VELOCITY - MODIFY CULVERT DESIGN	00260
C		00261
CDEL	CALL RPRT43 (INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1)	00262
	IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLPE) GO TO 2202	00263
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,44)	00264
	IF (MAT.EQ.3) GO TO 2202	00265
	IF (KC(60).EQ.1) GO TO 2202	00266
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,55)	00267
55	FORMAT(///68H CLB0067--ANOTHER CULVERT DESIGN WILL BE TRIED USING	00268*31
	\$A FLARED INLET.)	00269*31
CDEL	IF (VO.GT.VMAX) WRITE (SYSOUT,45)	00270
44	FORMAT (///' SUPER CRITICAL SLOPE')	00271
	IOLD=INLET	00272
	INLET=1	00273
	GO TO 2100	00274
2201	CONTINUE	
CDEL	CALL RPRT43 (INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1)	00275
	IF (KC(38).EQ.1) INLET =IOLD	00276
	KC(38)=0	00277
2202	IF (VO.LE.VMAX) GO TO 203	00278
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,45)	00279
45	FORMAT(///62H CLB0068--CALCULATED EXIT VELOCITY EXCEEDS ALLOWABLE	00280*31
	\$VELOCITY.)	00281*31
	GO TO 203	00282
C		00283
C	CULVERT DESIGN	00284
C		00285
2300	GO TO (2301,2302,2303), INLET	00286
	GO TO 2106	00287
2301	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,660)	00288
660	FORMAT (67H CLB0069--FLARED INLET MAY NOT BE SPECIFIED FOR THIS	00289*31
	\$CULVERT SHAPE.)	00290*31
	GO TO 1603	00291
2302	CALL RC15	00292
	GO TO 203	00293
2303	CALL RC14 (INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1)	00294
	GO TO 2201	00295
2305	GO TO (2301,2307,2308), INLET	00296
	GO TO 2106	00297
2307	CALL RC17	00298
	GO TO 203	00299
2308	CALL RC16	00300
	GO TO 203	00301
C		00302
C	CULVERT DESIGN - TEST CRITICAL SLOPE, NO. OF BARRELS AND MODIFY	00303
C	DESIGN	00304
C		00305
2400	GO TO (2401,2402,2403), INLET	00306
	GO TO 2106	00307
2401	CALL RC19	00308
	GO TO 203	00309
2402	CALL RC20	00310
	GO TO 203	00311
2403	CALL RC18 (INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1,BWHEL,*1603)	00312*47

CDEL	CALL RPRT43 (INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1)	00313
CDEL	IF (KC(68).NE.0) WRITE (SYSOUT,5305) EXES(2)	00314
	IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLPE) GO TO 2202	00315
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,44)	00316
	GO TO 2202	00317
C		00318
C	CULVERT DESIGN AND DESIGN MODIFICATION	00319
C		00320
2500	GO TO (2501,2600,2604,2700), SHAPE	00321
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,46)	00322
	GO TO 1603	00323
2501	GO TO (2502,2503,2504), INLET	00324
	GO TO 2106	00325
2502	CALL RC22	00326
	GO TO 203	00327
2503	CALL RC23	00328
	GO TO 203	00329
2504	CALL RC21	00330
	GO TO 203	00331
C		00332
C	CULVERT DESIGN	00333
C		00334
2600	GO TO (2301,2602,2603), INLET	00335
	GO TO 2106	00336
2602	CALL RC25	00337
	GO TO 203	00338
2603	CALL RC24	00339
	GO TO 203	00340
2604	GO TO (2301,2606,2607), INLET	00341
	GO TO 2106	00342
2606	CALL RC27	00343
	GO TO 203	00344
2607	CALL RC26	00345
	GO TO 203	00346
C		00347
C	CULVERT DESIGN	00348
C		00349
2700	GO TO (2701,2702,2703), INLET	00350
	GO TO 2106	00351
2701	CALL RC29	00352
	GO TO 203	00353
2702	CALL RC30	00354
	GO TO 203	00355
2703	CALL RC28	00356
	GO TO 203	00357
C		00358
C	CULVERT DESIGN	00359
C		00360
2800	GO TO (2801,2805,2900,2904), SHAPE	00361
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,46)	00362
	GO TO 1603	00363
2801	GO TO (2802,2803,2804), INLET	00364
	GO TO 2106	00365
2802	CALL RC32	00366
	GO TO 203	00367
2803	CALL RC33	00368
	GO TO 203	00369

2804	CALL RC31	00370
	GO TO 203	00371
2805	GO TO (2301,2807,2808), INLET	00372
	GO TO 2106	00373
2807	CALL RC35	00374
	GO TO 203	00375
2808	CALL RC34	00376
	GO TO 203	00377
C		00378
C	CULVERT DESIGN - STEPPED OVAL OR BOX	00379
C		00380
2900	GO TO (2301,2902,2903), INLET	00381
	GO TO 2106	00382
2902	CALL RC37	00383
	GO TO 203	00384
2903	CALL RC36	00385
	GO TO 203	00386
2904	GO TO (2301,2906,2907), INLET	00387
	GO TO 2106	00388
2906	CALL RC39	00389
	GO TO 203	00390
2907	CALL RC38	00391
	GO TO 203	00392
C		00393
C	ANALYZE CULVERTS - TEST DATA	00394
C		00395
3000	IF (KC(4).EQ.1) GO TO 3005	00396
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,2)	00397
2	FORMAT (47H CLB0070--NEITHER BRIDGE NOR CULVERT SPECIFIED.)	00398*31
	GO TO 1603	00399
3005	IF (MAT.EQ.1) GO TO 3001	00400
	IF(KECF.NE.0.2)GO TO 3001	00401
	KECF=0.5	00402
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,550)	00403
3001	IF (OPENGS.EQ.1) GO TO 3002	00404
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,52)	00405
	GO TO 1603	00406
	3002 IF(OUTSTA.NE.RBLNK) GO TO 3004	00407*46
3003	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,10)	00408
	GO TO 1603	00409
	3004 IF(OUTEL.EQ.RBLNK) GO TO 3003	00410*46
	IF(INSTA.EQ.RBLNK) GO TO 3003	00411*46
	IF(INEL.EQ.RBLNK) GO TO 3003	00412*46
C		00413
C	CULVERT ANALYSIS	00414
	IF(KC(31).EQ.1) GO TO 3109	00415
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,92)	00416
92	FORMAT (47H CLB0071--CULVERT DIMENSIONS CARD NOT SUPPLIED.)	00417*31
	GO TO 1603	00418
3109	GO TO (3101,3106,3600),PROFIL	00419
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,47)	00420
	GO TO 1603	00421
3101	GO TO (3102,3200,3204,3300), SHAPE	00422
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,46)	00423
	GO TO 1603	00424
3102	GO TO (3103,3104,3105), INLET	00425

GO TO 2106	00426
3103 CALL RC41 (BWHEL,*1603)	00427*47
GO TO 3106	00428
3104 CALL RC42	00429
GO TO 203	00430
3105 CONTINUE	
IF(IGATE.EQ.0)CALL RC40 (BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE,*1603)	
IF(IGATE.EQ.1)CALL RC40FLP(BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE,*1603)	
IF(IGATE.EQ.2)CALL RC40FLX(BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE,*1603)	
C3105 CALL RC40(BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE,*1603)	
C3105 CALL RC40 (BWHEL,*1603)	
3106 IF (PROFIL.EQ.1) IPRFIL=IPRFL1	00432
IF (PROFIL.EQ.2) IPRFIL=IPRFL2	00433
IF (PROFIL.EQ.3) IPRFIL=IPRFL3	00434
IF (SHAPE.NE.1) GO TO 3113	00435
WIDE=0.	00436
HIGH=0.	00437
ISHAP=SHAPE1	00438
GO TO 3114	00439
3113 IF (SHAPE.EQ.2) ISHAP= SHAPE2	00440
IF (SHAPE.EQ.3) ISHAP= SHAPE3	00441
IF (SHAPE.EQ.4) ISHAP=SHAPE4	00442
DIAM=0.	00443
DIFT=0.	00444*46
3114 IF (INLET.EQ.1) NNLET=INLET1	00445
IF (INLET.EQ.2) NNLET=INLET2	00446
IF (INLET.EQ.3) NNLET=INLET3	00447
IF (MAT.EQ.1) MTR=MAT1	00448
IF (MAT.EQ.2) MTR=MAT2	00449
IF (MAT.EQ.3) MTR=MAT3	00450
IF(MAT.EQ.0) MTR=MAT4	00451*30
NNSTA=INSTA	00452
IOTSTA=OUTSTA	00453
IDIAM=DIAM	00454
WI=WIDE	00455*46
HI=HIGH	00456*46
ILEN=LENGTH	00457
IBBLS=BBLs	00458
IFREQ=FREQ	00459
IF(SHAPE.NE.4) GO TO 3115	00460*46
WI=WIFT	00461*46
HI=HIFT	00462*46
3115 IF(PROFIL.EQ.2) GO TO 3108	00463*46
CDEL CALL PAGE	00464*43
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,53) JOBN0B,JOBN0,CLVTID	00465
53 FORMAT (//10X,'ANALYZE SINGLE OPENING CULVERT JOB NUMBER = ',	00466*43
1 A,A//10X,'CULVERT ID = ',A/)	00467*43
HWC=BWHEL	
VEC=VO	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,5303) QPEAK,IFREQ,WATEL,IBBLS,IDIAM,WI,HI,	00468*46
CDEL 1 ILEN,BWHEL,BWH,VO,TOTCOS,EXES(KC(68)+1)	00469
5303 FORMAT (10X,'FLOW = ',F7.1,' CFS',21X,'FREQUENCY = ',I3,' YEAR'//	00470
110X,'TAILWATER = ',F7.2//40X,'H.W. CALC.',12X,'TOTAL'/2X,'BBLs00471	
2 DIAM WIDE HIGH LENGTH ELEV. H.W. VELOC. COST(\$)	00472
3'//2X,I3,I7,1X,2F7.1,I8,F11.2,F8.2,F8.2,2X,F7.0,A1//)	00473
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,5304) NNSTA,INEL,IOTSTA,OUTEL	00474*38
5304 FORMAT (10X,'INLET STATION = ',I7,15X,'ELEVATION = ',F7.2//10X,	00475

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1 'OUTLET STATION =' ,I8,15X,'ELEVATION = ' ,F7.2)                                00476
  IF(INLET.EQ.1)GO TO 3107                                                            00477
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,5302) SLOPE,IPRFIL,ISHAP,NNLET,KECF,MTR,MANN                    00478
5302 FORMAT (/38X,'INLET'/12X,'SLOPE PROFILE SHAPE TYPE KE                        00479
1MATERIAL ' 'N' ' ' //11X,F7.5,2X,A,3X,A,2X,A,2X,F4.2,3X,A,F7.3)                00480*41
  GO TO 3112                                                                           00481
3107 CONTINUE
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5301)SLOPE,IPRFIL,ISHAP,NNLET,MTR,MANN                        00482
5301 FORMAT (/38X,'INLET'/12X,'SLOPE PROFILE SHAPE TYPE KE                      00483
1MATERIAL ' 'N' ' ' //11X,F7.5,2X,A,3X,A,2X,A,2X,'----',3X,A,F7.3              00484*41
.)                                                                                     00485
  GO TO 3112                                                                           00486
C                                                                                       00487
C BROKEN-BACK CULVERT OUTPUT                                                         00488
C                                                                                       00489
3108 IDIAM=DIAM                                                                      00490*46
  IF (MANN.EQ.1.) MANN=0.012                                                         00491
  IF (MANN.EQ.2.) MANN=0.024                                                         00492
  IF(MANN.EQ.3.) MANN=10.**((ALOG10(DIFT+10.)-4.15076)/(-5.77698))                00493*46
1 -2.)                                                                                00494
CDEL CALL PAGE                                                                       00495*43
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,56)CLVTID,JOBNOB,JOBN0,NNSTA,INEL,IOTSTA,OUTEL,                00496
CDEL 1 IPRFIL,ISHAP,NNLET,KECF,MTR,MANN                                             00497
56 FORMAT (/10X,'ANALYZE SINGLE OPENING BROKEN BACK CULVERT'//                    00498*43
1 10X,'CULVERT ID = ' ,A,22X,'JOB NUMBER = ' ,A,A//10X,'INLET STATIO00499*41
2N =' ,I8,17X,'ELEVATION = ' ,F8.2//10X,'OUTLET STATION =' ,I8,17X,              00500*41
3 'ELEVATION = ' ,F8.2//34X,'INLET'/11X,'PROFILE SHAPE TYPE00501
4 KE MATERIAL ' 'N' ' ' //10X,A,6X,A,5X,A,F8.2,5X,A,                            00502*41
5 F10.3///24X,'BROKEN BACK CULVERT CONFIGURATION'//41X,'UPSTREAM',              00503
6 11X,'DOWNSTREAM'/10X,'UNIT SLOPE LENGTH STA. ELEV.',00504
7 8X,'STA. ELEV.'//)                                                                00505
  GO TO 3400                                                                           00506
3110 CONTINUE
HWC=BWHEL
VEC=VO
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,57) CRSLPE,QPEAK,IFREQ,WATEL,IBBLS,IDIAM,WI,HI,                00507*46
CDEL 1 BWHEL,BWH,VO,TOTCOS,EXES(KC(68)+1)                                          00508
57 FORMAT(/10X,'CRITICAL SLOPE =' ,F8.5,//10X,'FLOW =' ,F7.1,' CFS',24X00509
1,'FREQUENCY =' ,I4,' YEAR'//10X,'TAILWATER =' ,F8.2//48X,'H.W. C00510
2ALC.',12X,'TOTAL'/10X,'BBLS DIAM WIDE HIGH ELEV. 00511
3 H.W. VELOC. COST($)'//10X,I3,I10,F9.1,F10.1,F11.2,F9.2,                      00512
4 F9.2,2X,F7.0,2X,A1)                                                              00513
  IF(KC(54).EQ.1)GO TO 3111                                                            00514
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,58)                                                                00515
58 FORMAT(/10X,'HYDRAULIC JUMP DOES NOT OCCUR')                                  00516
  GO TO 3112                                                                           00517
3111 CONTINUE
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,59)                                                                00518
59 FORMAT (///10X,'HYDRAULIC JUMP OCCURS - VELOCITY BASED ON EXIT DEP00519
1TH AFTER'/15X,'HYDRAULIC JUMP')                                                  00520
3112 CONTINUE
CDEL CALL PAGE                                                                      00521*43
  IF(PROFIL.EQ.2.AND.INLET.EQ.3.AND.KC(27).EQ.1) GO TO 4000                      00522*40
CDEL CALL RPT43S (MTR,ISHAP,NNLET,IPRFIL)                                          00523*38
4000 CONTINUE
CDEL IF (KC(68).NE.0) WRITE (SYSOUT,5305) EXES(2)                                00524*38
5305 FORMAT(///10H CLB0072--, A1, 66H FILL HEIGHT EXCEEDS STANDARD LIMIO0525*31

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\$T, COST COMPUTED ON THE BASIS OF /	00526*31
1 10X, 30HMAXIMUM FILL HEIGHT STRUCTURE.)	00527*31
GO TO 200	00528
C	00529
C CULVERT ANALYSIS STRAIGHT ARCH OR OVAL	00530
C	00531
3200 GO TO (2301,3202,3203), INLET	00532
GO TO 2106	00533
3202 CALL RC44	00534
GO TO 203	00535
3203 CALL RC43(BWHEL,*1603)	00536*41
GO TO 3106	00537
3204 GO TO (2301,3206,3207), INLET	00538
GO TO 2106	00539
3206 CALL RC46	00540
GO TO 203	00541
3207 CALL RC45	00542
GO TO 203	00543
C	00544
C STRAIGHT BOX	00545
C	00546
3300 GO TO (3301,3302,3303), INLET	00547
GO TO 2106	00548
3301 CALL RC48	00549
GO TO 203	00550
3302 CALL RC49	00551
GO TO 203	00552
3303 CONTINUE	
IF(IGATE.EQ.0)CALL RC47 (BWHEL,*1603)	00553*47
IF(IGATE.EQ.1)CALL RC47FLP(BWHEL,*1603)	
IF(IGATE.EQ.2)CALL RC47FLP(BWHEL,*1603)	
C3303 CALL RC47 (BWHEL,*1603)	00553*47
GO TO 3106	00554
C	00555
C BROKEN-BACK ARCH	00556
C	00557
3400 GO TO (3401,3405,3500,3504), SHAPE	00558
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,46)	00559
GO TO 1603	00560
3401 GO TO (3402,3403,3404), INLET	00561
GO TO 2106	00562
3402 CALL RC51	00563
GO TO 203	00564
3403 CALL RC52	00565
GO TO 203	00566
3404 CALL RC50(BWHEL,*203)	00567*41
GO TO 3110	00568
3405 GO TO (2301,3407,3408), INLET	00569
GO TO 2106	00570
3407 CALL RC54	00571
GO TO 203	00572
3408 CALL RC53	00573
GO TO 203	00574
C	00575
C BROKEN-BACK OVAL OR BOX	00576
C	00577
3500 GO TO (2301,3502,3503), INLET	00578

GO TO 2106	00579
3502 CALL RC56	00580
GO TO 203	00581
3503 CALL RC55	00582
GO TO 203	00583
3504 GO TO (3505,3506,3507), INLET	00584
GO TO 2106	00585
3505 CALL RC58	00586
GO TO 203	00587
3506 CALL RC59	00588
GO TO 203	00589
3507 CALL RC57(BWHEL,*203)	00590*41
GO TO 3110	00591
C	00592
C ANALYZE STEPPED CIRCULAR OR ARCHED CULVERT	00593
C	00594
3600 GO TO (3601,3605,3700,3704), SHAPE	00595
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,46)	00596
GO TO 1603	00597
3601 GO TO (3602,3603,3604), INLET	00598
GO TO 2106	00599
3602 CALL RC61	00600
GO TO 203	00601
3603 CALL RC62	00602
GO TO 203	00603
3604 CALL RC60	00604
GO TO 203	00605
3605 GO TO (2301,3606,3607), INLET	00606
GO TO 2106	00607
3606 CALL RC64	00608
GO TO 203	00609
3607 CALL RC63	00610
GO TO 203	00611
C	00612
C ANALYZE STEPPED OVAL OR BOX CULVERT	00613
C	00614
3700 GO TO (2301,3701,3702), INLET	00615
GO TO 2106	00616
3701 CALL RC66	00617
GO TO 203	00618
3702 CALL RC65	00619
GO TO 203	00620
3704 GO TO (3705,3706,3707), INLET	00621
GO TO 2106	00622
3705 CALL RC68	00623
GO TO 203	00624
3706 CALL RC69	00625
GO TO 203	00626
3707 CALL RC67	00627
203 CONTINUE	
CDEL CALL PAGE	00628*43
200 IF(KC(27).EQ.1) CALL RC99(INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1,*1603)	00629*47
201 IF (KC(2).EQ.1) GO TO 3730	00630*46
DIAM=0.	00631*32
DIFT=0.	00632*46
WIDE=0.	00633*32
HIGH=0.	00634*32

3730 IF(KC(25).EQ.0) GO TO 3740	00635*34
WATEL=0.0	00636*34
KC(25)=0	00637*34
3740 RETURN	00638*34
END	00639
SUBROUTINE IINDEX(J,HIFT,ITYP)	00001**6
DIMENSION RISE(16)	00002
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00003
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00004
DATA RISE/0.938,1.25,1.67,2.00,2.42,2.75,3.17,3.58,3.92,4.58,	00006**7
1 5.33,5.66,6.00,6.33,6.67,7.00/	00007**7
C	00008
C ROUTINE TO CALCULATE INDEX NUMBER FOR PRICE ARRAY FROM CULVERT CHARACTERISTICS	00009
C	00010
C ITYP=1 FOR CONC CIRC PIPE	00011
C ITYP=2 FOR CGM CIRC PIPE	00012
C ITYP=3 FOR FLARE UNIT	00013
C ITYP=4 FOR CONC ARCH PIPE	00014
C ITYP=5 FOR CGM ARCH PIPE	00015
IF (ITYP.GT.3) GO TO 20	00016
J=(ITYP-1)*21	00017
IF(HIFT.GT.3.) GO TO 11	00018**6
J=J+4.*(HIFT-1.25)	00019**6
GO TO 30	00020
11 J=J+7.+(HIFT-3.00)*2.	00021**6
GO TO 30	00022
20 NR=11+(ITYP-4)*5	00023
JK=63+(ITYP-4)*11	00024
J=JK	00025
C	00026
C LOOP TO CORRELATE GIVEN DIMENSION WITH STANDARD	00027
C	00028
DIF=100.	00029
DO 21 K=1,NR	00030
TDIF=ABS(HIFT-RISE(K))	00031**6
IF(TDIF.GT.0.16.OR.TDIF.GT.DIF)GO TO 21	00032**2
J=JK+K	00033
DIF=TDIF	00034
21 CONTINUE	00035
IF (J.NE.JK) GO TO 30	00036
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00037
1000 FORMAT (' CLB0104A--NOMINAL DIMENSIONS GIVEN DO NOT AGREE WITH',	00038**6
.' STANDARD DIMENSIONS.')	00039**6
30 RETURN	00040
END	00041
SUBROUTINE AREAH	00001
COMMON/ARCHP/A1,AK1,AK2,ALPHA,ARC,B,BETA,D1,D3,D5,H1,H2,H3,R1,R2,	00002
1 R3,W,WPR	00003
C	00004
C AREA COMPUTES CROSS SECTIONAL AREA AT A GIVEN DEPTH FOR ARCH PIPE	00005
C	00006
C	00007
C THE ARCH PIPE WAS DIVIDED INTO 4 AREAS BY HEIGHT AND A FORMULA FOR EACH	00008
C AREA DERIVED. THESE ARE STATEMENTS 1,2,3, AND 6 PLUS ONE	00009
C	00010
HT1=H1	00011
HT2=H2	00012

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      HT3=H3                                00013
      IF (D5.GE.H1) GO TO 1                 00014
      H1=D5                                00015
1     ARC=R1**2*(1.5708-ARSIN((R1-H1)/R1)-(R1-H1)*SQRT(2.*R1*H1-H1**2) 00016
1 /R1**2)                                00017
      IF (D5.LE.H1) GO TO 4                 00018
      IF (D5.GE.(H1+H2)) GO TO 2           00019
      H2=D5-H1                             00020
2     ARC=ARC+R3**2*(ARSIN(D1/R3)-ARSIN((D1-H2)/R3))+D1*SQRT(R3**2-D1**2 00021
1 )-(D1-H2)*SQRT(R3**2-(D1-H2)**2)-AK1*H2*(2.*D1-H2)+H2*(A1+(R1-H1 00022
2 -H2)*AK1)                             00023
      IF (D5.LE.(H1+H2)) GO TO 4           00024
      IF (D5.GE.(H1+H2+H3)) GO TO 3       00025
      H3=D5-(H1+H2)                       00026
      IF (H3.LE.R3) GO TO 3                00027
      H3=R3                               00028
3     ARC=ARC+R3**2*(ARSIN(H3/R3)+H3*SQRT(R3**2-H3**2)/R3**2)-AK2*H3**2 00029
1 +H3*(W+AK2*H3)                         00030
      IF (D5.LE.(H1+H2+H3)) GO TO 4       00031
      H4=D5-(H1+H2+H3)                   00032
      IF ((D3+H4).GT.R2) H4=R2-D3         00033
      IF (D3.GT.R2) D3=R2                 00034
      ANG3=AMIN1((D3+H4)/R2,9.999999E-1) 00035**4
      ARC=ARC+R2**2*(ARSIN(ANG3)-ARSIN(D3/R2))+(D3+H4)*SQRT(R2**2 00036
1 -(D3+H4)**2)-D3*SQRT(R2**2-D3**2)     00037
4     H1=HT1                              00038
      H2=HT2                              00039
      H3=HT3                              00040
      RETURN                              00041
      END                                  00042
      SUBROUTINE BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP) 00001**4
C                                          00002
C      ROUTINE SOLVES FOR THE UNIFORM DEPTH OF FLOW IN A GIVEN CULVERT 00003
C      A GIVEN DISCHARGE AND A GIVEN SLOPE. VARIABLE NAME UDEP      00004
C                                          00005
      COMMON/ARCHP/A1,AK1,AK2,ALPHA,ARC,X,BETA,D1,D3,D5,H1,H2,H3,R1,R2, 00006
1 R3,W,WPR                                00007
      REAL MANN                            00008
      INTEGER SHAPE                        00009
      SLOP(A,B,C,D)=A**2*B**2/(2.208*C**2*D**(4./3.)) 00010
      GO TO (1,2,12,4), SHAPE              00011
1     THIGH=DIFT*.93818                    00012**4
      HIMAX=DIFT                          00013**4
      GO TO 5                              00014
2     THIGH=HIFT*.9257                     00015**4
      HIMAX=HIFT                          00016**4
      GO TO 5                              00017
4     THIGH=HIFT                           00018**4
      HIMAX=HIFT                           00019**4
5     D5=THIGH/2.                          00020
      DENOM=4.                             00021
6     GO TO (7,8,12,10), SHAPE             00022
7     CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)     00023**4
      GO TO 11                             00024
8     CALL AREAH                            00025
      CALL WETPR                            00026
      R=ARC/WPR                            00027

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      S=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)                                00028
      GO TO 11                                                00029
10    A=WIFT*D5                                              00030**4
      WP=WIFT+2.*D5                                          00031**4
      R=A/WP                                                  00032
      S=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)                                00033
11    IF (S.GT.SLOPE) GO TO 13                               00034
      D5=D5-THIGH/DENOM                                     00035
      GO TO 14                                                00036
13    D5=D5+THIGH/DENOM                                     00037
14    IF (THIGH/DENOM.LT.0.005) GO TO 12                    00038
      DENOM=DENOM*2.                                         00039
      GO TO 6                                                 00040
12    UDEP=D5                                                00041
      IF ((THIGH-UDEP).LT.0.005) UDEP=HIMAX                 00042
      RETURN                                                  00043
      END                                                    00044
      SUBROUTINE BOXQ (F,CULCOS)                             00001
      DIMENSION SSB(86),SMB(87),SAB(87),NPROD(34)           00002
      REAL MANN,INEL,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH                 00003**8
      INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS                           00004**4
      COMMON/COSCOM/PRC(90),CONC,STL,FILLH,CMISC,COSFT,TOTCOS 00005
      COMMON/CCOM/BBLB,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH, 00006**3
1    DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF, 00007**7
2    LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10), 00008**3
3    PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10), 00009**3
4    VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE 00010**4
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99), 00012
1    LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00013
      DATA SSB/26.92,37.06,28.70,44.87,39.35,46.87,42.98,58.70,50.21, 00014
162.69,62.50,63.66,66.32,76.53,76.92,76.76,79.88,91.22,79.65,108.99,00015
2,94.78,85.22,127.67,112.83,101.02,132.13,119.33,108.74,139.27,128.00,00016
347,153.15,134.81,160.05,166.95,60.70,0.0,67.58,64.72,0.0,66.94,78.00,00017
495,83.08,80.97,85.65,94.74,88.61,119.82,98.30,98.23,133.15,124.29,00018
5107.96,141.61,131.42,116.82,149.03,141.10,159.89,148.52,167.62,186,00019
6.66,78.84,0.0,0.0,83.12,0.0,97.05,97.92,0.0,109.43,101.94,130.39,100,00020
713.45,111.76,154.99,135.13,123.30,164.30,146.43,132.15,172.36,152.00,00021
812,178.80,165.09,192.24,211.62/ 00022
      DATA NPROD/6,8,9,10,12,15,16,18,20,21,24,25,28,30,32,35,36,40,42,40,00023
15,48,49,50,54,56,60,63,64,70,72,80,81,90,100/ 00024
      DATA SMB/77.23,0.0,80.38,0.0,97.30,86.13,103.63,103.31,103.93,109.00,00025
166,121.43,129.47,127.76,125.66,147.99,132.00,161.02,153.33,140.24,00026
20.0,166.27,161.86,182.30,174.79,172.78,193.40,188.14,201.00,197.04,00027
3,214.42,232.04,69.41,0.0,72.34,0.0,103.08,77.96,106.61,109.38,95.40,00028
40,112.61,127.68,129.27,130.65,132.20,147.65,135.62,157.26,152.16,100,00029
543.86,0.0,168.11,160.69,195.25,176.81,171.53,206.01,187.73,214.04,00030
6196.64,230.39,249.08,120.91,0.0,0.0,127.06,0.0,148.52,145.34,0.0,100,00031
767.37,150.69,175.98,172.27,163.64,0.0,188.28,184.60,209.68,197.19,00032
8190.41,224.09,213.87,230.28,223.31,247.46,270.16/ 00033
      DATA SAB/36.63,0.0,37.96,0.0,46.69,40.74,49.34,49.37,45.25,52.01,50,00034
14.01,61.24,56.67,55.36,66.02,58.01,74.88,68.10,60.73,0.0,76.95,70.00,00035
277,83.58,79.62,72.43,86.92,82.79,88.51,85.46,92.57,96.40,35.51,0.00,00036
3,36.85,0.0,53.64,39.52,55.63,56.32,44.09,58.32,60.93,66.66,62.95,60,00037
42.27,71.31,65.02,76.52,72.65,67.69,0.0,79.82,75.32,94.82,82.50,76.00,00038
585,97.50,86.48,99.09,89.15,103.07,106.86,65.84,0.0,0.0,68.51,0.0,70,00039
68.37,73.18,0.0,83.05,75.48,88.38,84.38,78.16,0.0,92.78,87.06,102.30,00040
77,95.45,88.61,105.15,99.91,106.82,102.58,109.49,114.02/ 00041

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IPROD=WIFT*HIFT	00042**7
IF (BBL.S.EQ.0.) GO TO 406	00043
IF (BBL.S.GT.1.) GO TO 300	00044
C	00045
C FIND J	00046
C	00047
IW=WIFT-2.	00048**7
GO TO (104,105,106,107),IW	00049
IF (F.LE.6.) GO TO 110	00050
IF (F.LE.8.) GO TO 111	00051
IF (F.GT.10.) GO TO 108	00052
J=3	00053
GO TO 109	00054
104 IF (F.GT.14.) GO TO 108	00055
110 J=1	00056
GO TO 109	00057
105 IF (F.LE.12.) GO TO 110	00058
108 KC(68)=1	00059
IF (IPROD.LT.21) GO TO 115	00060
J=3	00061
IF(BBL.S.GT.1.AND.WIFT.LT.7.0) J=2	00062**7
IF (BBL.S.EQ.1) GO TO 109	00063
GO TO 303	00064
106 IF (F.GT.8.) GO TO 108	00065
GO TO 110	00066
107 IF (F.LE.8.) GO TO 110	00067
IF (F.GT.10.) GO TO 108	00068
111 J=2	00069
IF (IPROD.LT.18) GO TO 115	00070
C	00071
C FIND STEEL QUANTITY PER FOOT (STLFT)	00072
C	00073
109 DO 113 JA=1,34	00074
IF (IPROD.EQ.NPROD(JA)) GO TO 114	00075
113 CONTINUE	00076
115 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1002) BBL,S,WIFT,HIFT,LENGTH,F	00077**7
CULCOS=1.0E10	00078
GO TO 406	00079
114 IF (J.EQ.2) JA=JA+27	00080
IF (J.EQ.3) JA=JA+52	00081
STLFT=SSB(JA)	00082
IF (STLFT.EQ.0.0) GO TO 115	00083
C	00084
C FIND THICKNESS FOR TOP AND BOTTOM OF BOX (T) AND SIDES (U)	00085
C	00086
IF(WIFT.GT.7.) GO TO 201	00087**7
T=6.0	00088
IF(WIFT.EQ.7.) T = T+0.5	00089**7
GO TO 202	00090
201 GO TO (203,204), J	00091
T = 7.+(WIFT-7.)*0.5	00092**7
GO TO 202	00093
203 T=6.5 + IFIX ((WIFT-7.)*0.6)	00094**7
GO TO 202	00095
204 T=IFIX(7.+(WIFT-7.)*0.49)	00096**7
202 U=IFIX(5.5+HIFT*0.33)	00097**7

C	00098
C COMPUTE QUANTITIES FOR SINGLE BOX	00099
C	00100
STLQ=LENGTH*STLFT*STL	00101
AREA=2.*WIFT*T/12.+2.*(HIFT+2.*T/12.)*U/12.	00102**7
CONQ=AREA*LENGTH/27.*CONC	00103
GO TO 405	00104
C	00105
C MULTIPLE BARREL QUANTITIES	00106
C	00107
C	00108
C FIND J	00109
C	00110
300 IF(WIFT.GT.6.) GO TO 301	00111**7
IF (F.GT.4.) GO TO 302	00112
304 J=1	00113
GO TO 303	00114
302 IF (F.GT.6.) GO TO 108	00115
305 J=2	00116
GO TO 303	00117
301 IF (F.LE.2.) GO TO 304	00118
IF (F.LE.4.) GO TO 305	00119
IF (F.LE.6.) GO TO 306	00120
GO TO 108	00121
306 J=3	00122
C	00123
C FIND STEEL QUANTITY PER FOOT OF CULVERT	00124
303 DO 307 JA=1,34	00125
IF (IPROD.EQ.NPROD(JA)) GO TO 308	00126
307 CONTINUE	00127
GO TO 115	00128
308 IF (J.EQ.1) JA=JA-3	00129
IF (J.EQ.2) JA=JA+28	00130
IF (J.EQ.3) JA=JA+53	00131
STLFT=SMB(JA)	00132
STADD=SAB(JA)	00133
C	00134
C FIND THICKNESS FOR TOP AND BOTTOM OF BOX (T) AND SIDES (U)	00135
C	00136
IF(WIFT.GT.7) GO TO 401	00137**7
T=6.0	00138
IF(WIFT.EQ.7.) T=T+0.5	00139**7
GO TO 402	00140
401 GO TO (403,404), J	00141
T=6.5+(WIFT-7.)*1.0	00142**7
GO TO 402	00143
403 T=6.5+((WIFT-8.)*0.5)	00144**7
GO TO 402	00145
404 T=IFIX(7.6+(WIFT-7.)*0.3)	00146**7
IF(WIFT.EQ.10.) T=T+0.5	00147**7
402 U=IFIX(5.5+HIFT*0.33)	00148**7
C	00149
C COMPUTE STEEL AND CONCRETE QUANTITIES FOR MULTIPLE BOX	00150
C	00151
STLFT=STLFT+STADD*(BLS-2.)	00152
STLQ=STLFT*LENGTH*STL	00153
AREA=(((BLS+1.)*U/12.+BLS*WIFT)*T/12.)*2.+(BLS+1.)*HIFT*U/12.	00154**7

	CONQ=AREA*LENGTH/27.*CONC	00155
405	CONTINUE	00156
	CULCOS=STLQ+CONQ	00157
406	CONTINUE	00158
1002	FORMAT (36H CLB0073--NO STANDARD AVAILABLE FOR , F3.0, 1H-, F3.000159**2	
	\$, 1HX, F3.0, 1HX, F4.0, 19H FILL HEIGHT = , F4.1)	00160**2
	RETURN	00161
	END	00162
	SUBROUTINE BWM1(SHAPE,TW,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00001**4
1	WDEP)	00002
	COMMON/ARCHP/A1,AK1,AK2,ALPHA,ARC,B,BETA,D1,D3,D5,H1,H2,H3,R1,R2,	00003
1	R3,W,WPR	00004
	INTEGER SHAPE	00005
	REAL MANN,LENGTH	00006
	SLOP(A,B,C,D)=A**2*B**2/(2.208*C**2*D**(4./3.))	00007
C		00008
C	BWM1 CALCULATES THE WATER SURFACE PROFILE USING THE M1 CURVE	00009
C	WHICH IS FOR A MILD SLOPE CHANNEL WHERE THE BEGINNING DEPTH (DOWNSTREA	00010
C	IS GREATER THAN UNIFORM DEPTH	00011
C		00012
C		00013
	DIST=0.	00014
	D5=TW	00015
1	GO TO (6,7,8,9), SHAPE	00016
6	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00017**4
	GO TO 10	00018
7	CALL AREAH	00019
	CALL WETPR	00020
	R=ARC/WPR	00021
	S=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)	00022
	A=ARC	00023
	GO TO 10	00024
8	GO TO 11	00025
9	A=WIFT*D5	00026**4
	WP=WIFT+2.*D5	00027**4
	R=A/WP	00028
	S=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00029
10	V=QPP/A	00030
	HENEW=D5+V**2/64.4	00031
	SFNEW=S	00032
	IF (D5.EQ.TW) GO TO 2	00033
	DELH=HENEW-HEOLD	00034
	DELS=SLOPE-(SFNEW+SFOLD)/2.	00035
	DIST=DIST+ABS(DELH/DELS)	00036
	IF (DIST.GE.LENGTH) GO TO 3	00037
	IF (D5.LE.UDEP) GO TO 4	00038
2	D5=D5-0.01	00039
	SFOLD=SFNEW	00040
	HEOLD=HENEW	00041
	GO TO 1	00042
3	WDEP=D5	00043
	GO TO 11	00044
4	WDEP=UDEP	00045
11	RETURN	00046
	END	00047
	SUBROUTINE BWM2(TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,	00001**5
	. UDEP,WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00002**5

COMMON/ARCHP/A1,AK1,AK2,ALPHA,ARC,B,BETA,D1,D3,DJ,H1,H2,H3,R1,R2,	00003
1 R3,W,WPR	00004
INTEGER SHAPE	00005
REAL LENGTH,MANN	00006
SLOP(A,B,C,D)=A**2*B**2/(2.208*C**2*D**(4./3.))	00007
C	00008
C BWM2 CALCULATES THE WATER SURFACE PROFILE USING THE M2 CURVE	00009
C WHICH IS FOR A MILD SLOPE CHANNEL WHERE THE BEGINNING DEPTH (DOWNSTREA	00010
C IS LESS THAN UNIFORM DEPTH BUT NOT LESS THAN CRITICAL DEPTH	00011
C	00012
C	00013
DIST=0.	00014
IF (TW.GT.CRITD) GO TO 1	00015
STAR=CRITD	00016
D5=CRITD	00017
GO TO 2	00018
1 STAR=TW	00019
D5=TW	00020
2 GO TO (8,9,10,11), SHAPE	00021
8 CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00022**5
GO TO 12	00023
9 DJ=D5	00024
CALL AREAH	00025
CALL WETPR	00026
R=ARC/WPR	00027
S=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)	00028
A=ARC	00029
GO TO 12	00030
10 GO TO 7	00031
11 A=WIFT*D5	00032**5
WP=WIFT+2.*D5	00033**5
R=A/WP	00034
S=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00035
12 V=QPP/A	00036
HENEW=D5+V**2/64.4	00037
SFNEW=S	00038
IF (D5.EQ.STAR) GO TO 3	00039
DELH=HENEW-HEOLD	00040
DELS=SLOPE-(SFNEW+SFOLD)/2.	00041
DIST=DIST+ABS(DELH/DELS)	00042
IF (DIST.GE.LENGTH) GO TO 4	00043
GO TO (13,14,15,16), SHAPE	00044
13 IF(D5.GT.(0.93*DIFT)) GO TO 5	00045**5
GO TO 17	00046
14 IF(D5.GT.0.9257*HIFT) GO TO 5	00047**5
GO TO 17	00048
15 GO TO 7	00049
16 IF(D5.GE.HIFT) GO TO 5	00050**5
17 IF (D5.GE.UDEP) GO TO 6	00051
3 D5=D5+0.01	00052
HEOLD=HENEW	00053
SFOLD=SFNEW	00054
GO TO 2	00055
4 WDEP=D5	00056
GO TO 7	00057
5 GO TO (18,19,20,21), SHAPE	00058
18 WDEP=DIFT	00059**5

	GO TO 7	00060
19	WDEP=HIFT	00061**5
	GO TO 7	00062
20	GO TO 7	00063
21	WDEP=HIFT	00064**5
	GO TO 7	00065
6	IF(SHAPE.EQ.4) GO TO 25	00066**2
	IF(UDEP.GT.(0.93*DIFT)) GO TO 5	00067**5
25	WDEP=UDEP	00068**2
7	RETURN	00069
	END	00070
	SUBROUTINE BWM3(SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,DC,SLP,DSTAR,LENB,WATEL,OUTEL,	00001**4
	. HIFT,K,NUNITS,DLAST)	00002**4
	REAL MANN,LENB	00003
	INTEGER SHAPE	00004
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00005
1	LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00006
C		00007
C	BWM3 CALCULATES THE WATER SURFACE PROFILE USING THE M3 CURVE	00008
C		00009
	D5=DSTAR	00010
	TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00011
	DIST=0.	00012
10	GO TO (11,80,80,12), SHAPE	00013
11	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,HIFT,QPP,MANN)	00014**4
	GO TO 13	00015
12	A=WIFT*D5	00016**4
	WP=WIFT+2.*D5	00017**4
	R=A/WP	00018
	S=QPP*QPP*MANN*MANN/(2.208*A*A*R**1.333333)	00019
13	V=QPP/A	00020
	HENEW=D5+V*V/64.4	00021
	SFNEW=S	00022
	GO TO (14,80,80,15), SHAPE	00023
14	CALL JUMP (D5,HIFT,QPP,D2,DC,MANN)	00024**4
	GO TO 20	00025
15	D2=-D5/2.+SQRT(2.*QPP*QPP*D5/(32.2*A*A)+D5*D5/4.)	00026
	IF(D2.LE.HIFT) GO TO 20	00027**4
	Y1=D5/2.	00028
	A2=HIFT*WIFT	00029**4
	D2=(QPP*QPP/32.2*(1./A-1./A2)+A*Y1)/A2+HIFT/2.	00030**4
20	IF(D5.EQ.DSTAR)GO TO 40	00031
	DELH=HENEW-HEOLD	00032
	DELS=SLP-(SFNEW+SFOLD)/2.	00033
	DIST=DIST+ABS(DELH/DELS)	00034
	GO TO (22,22,24),K	00035
22	IF(NUNITS.NE.2)GO TO 28	00036
24	IF(D2.GT.TW)GO TO 28	00037
	KC(54)=1	00038
	IF(TW.GT.HIFT) GO TO 26	00039**4
	DLAST=TW	00040
	GO TO 80	00041
26	DLAST=HIFT	00042**4
	GO TO 80	00043
28	IF(D5.LT.DC)GO TO 30	00044
	DLAST=DC	00045
	IF (NUNITS.NE.3.OR.K.NE.2) KC(54)=1	00046

	IF (KC(53).EQ.1) KC(54)=1	00047
	GO TO 80	00048
30	IF(DIST.GE.LENB)GO TO 32	00049
40	SFOLD=SFNEW	00050
	HEOLD=HENEW	00051
	D5=D5+0.01	00052
	GO TO 10	00053
32	DLAST=D5	00054
80	RETURN	00055
	END	00056
	SUBROUTINE BWS2 (SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,	00001**4
1	D5,*)	00002**5
	COMMON/ARCHP/A1,AK1,AK2,ALPHA,ARC,B,BETA,D1,D3,DJ,H1,H2,H3,R1,R2,	00003
1	R3,W,WPR	00004
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00005**5
1	LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00006**5
	REAL MANN,LENGTH	00007
	INTEGER SHAPE	00008**5
	SLOP(A,B,C,D)=A**2*B**2/(2.208*C**2*D**(4./3.))	00009
C		00010
C	BWS2 CALCULATES THE WATER SURFACE PROFILE USING THE S2 CURVE	00011
C	WHICH IS FOR A STEEP SLOPE CHANNEL WHERE THE BEGINNING DEPTH (UPSTREAM	00012
C	IS USUALLY CRITICAL DEPTH	00013
C		00014
C		00015
	DIST=0.	00016
	D5=CRITD	00017
1	GO TO (4,5,6,7), SHAPE	00018
4	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00019**4
	GO TO 8	00020
5	DJ=D5	00021
	CALL AREAH	00022
	CALL WETPR	00023
	R=ARC/WPR	00024
	S=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)	00025
	A=ARC	00026
	GO TO 8	00027
6	GO TO 9	00028
7	A=WIFT*D5	00029**4
	WP=WIFT+2.*D5	00030**4
	R=A/WP	00031
	S=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00032
8	V=QPP/A	00033
	HENEW=D5+V**2/64.4	00034
	SFNEW=S	00035
	IF (D5.EQ.CRITD) GO TO 2	00036
	DELH=HENEW-HEOLD	00037
	DELS=SLOPE-(SFNEW+SFOLD)/2.	00038
	DIST=DIST+ABS(DELH/DELS)	00039
	IF (DIST.GE.LENGTH.OR.D5.LE.UDEP) GO TO 9	00040
2	D5=D5-0.01	00041
	SFOLD=SFNEW	00042
	HEOLD=HENEW	00043
	IF(D5.GT.0.0) GO TO 1	00044**5
	KC(56) = 1	00045**5
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,8001)	00046**5
	8001 FORMAT (' CLB0113--PRIOR RESULTS OK. NO SOLUTION FOUND FOR ',	00047**5

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1 'SUCCEEDING COMPUTATIONS BECAUSE DISCHARGE RESULTS IN TOO LOW', 00048**5
2 ' A VALUE FOR PROPER BACKWATER DETERMINATION') 00049**5
  RETURN 1 00050**5
9 RETURN 00051
  END 00052
  SUBROUTINE BWS3 (SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLP,DSTAR,LENB,HIFT,DIFT, 00001**4
1 DLAST) 00002
  REAL MANN,LENB 00003
  INTEGER SHAPE 00004
C 00005
C BWS3 CALCULATES THE WATER SURFACE PROFILE USING THE S3 CURVE 00006
C 00007
  D5=DSTAR 00008
  DIST=0. 00009
  CALL BOXUD (SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP,UDEP) 00010**4
10 GO TO (20,80,80,30), SHAPE 00011
20 CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN) 00012**4
  GO TO 40 00013
30 A=WIFT*D5 00014**4
  WP=WIFT+2.*D5 00015**4
  R=A/WP 00016
  S=QPP*QPP*MANN*MANN/(2.208*A*A*R**1.333333) 00017
40 V=QPP/A 00018
  HENEW=D5+V*V/64.4 00019
  SFNEW=S 00020
  IF(D5.EQ.DSTAR)GO TO 60 00021
  DELH=HENEW-HEOLD 00022
  DELS=SLP-(SFNEW+SFOLD)/2. 00023
  DIST=DIST+DELH/DELS 00024
  IF(D5.GE.UDEP)GO TO 70 00025
  IF(DIST.GE.LENB)GO TO 70 00026
60 SFOLD=SFNEW 00027
  HEOLD=HENEW 00028
  D5=D5+0.01 00029
  GO TO 10 00030
70 DLAST=D5 00031
80 RETURN 00032
  END 00033
  SUBROUTINE CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN) 00001**4
  REAL MANN 00002
C 00003
C CIRCLE COMPUTES CROSS SECTIONAL AREA AND ASSOCIATED MANNINGS FORMULA 00004
C SLOPE FOR ANY DEPTH IN A CIRCULAR PIPE 00005
C 00006
100 VAL=(2.*D5-DIFT)/DIFT 00007**4
  IF (ABS(VAL).LT.1.) GO TO 20 00008
  THETA=0. 00009
  GO TO 21 00010
20 THETA=2.*ARCOS(VAL) 00011
21 A=DIFT**2./8.*(6.2832-THETA+SIN(THETA)) 00012**4
  AK=1.486*(((6.2832-THETA+SIN(THETA))/8. )**5)/(((6.2832-THETA) 00013
1 /2. )**2*(D5/DIFT)**8))**(1./3.) 00014**4
  S=(QPP*MANN/(AK*D5**(8./3.)) )**2 00015
  RETURN 00016
  END 00017
  SUBROUTINE CNVYCU(X,Y,NPTS,CON,AR,N,IU) 00001
  DIMENSION X(120),Y(120) 00002**5

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COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC,	ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00003
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)		00004**4
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,		00005*10
1 LENGTH		00006
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs		00007**4
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),		00008
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,Hsoff,TWsoff,VWsoff,Hwxc,TWV		00009
COMMON/CCOM/BBLs,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,		00010**2
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,		00011**9
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),		00012**2
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),		00013**2
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE		00015**4
COMMON/CCOM1/BRSUB(10),CLVTID,FLSEC,NAME,ORIGID,ROADID		00016**4
COMMON/ID/MOVEID,TOID,GSEC(50),CONYID,NAM,IS1,IS2,IDSEC(50)		00017**4
CHARACTER*3 CLVTID,BRSUB,NAME,ROADID		00018**4
CHARACTER*4 A4BLNK,FLSEC,ORIGID,MOVEID,TOID,GSEC,CONYID,NAM,IS1,		00019**4
1 IS2,IDSEC		00020**4
DATA A4BLNK/' '		00021
C		00022
C CNVYCU CALCULATES CONVEYANCE FOR GIVEN CROSS SECTION AND ROUGHNESS COE		00023
C		00024
C THE N VALUE REFERRED TO IN THE COMMENTS IS MANNINGS ROUGHNESS COEFFICIENT		00025
C		00026
READ (A4BLNK,FMT='(A4)') RBLNK		00027**9
KFLG=1		00028**3
AR=0.		00029
HUD=WATEL		00030
CON=0.		00031
WP=0.		00032
AREA=0.		00033
K=1		00034
KOLD=0		00035
NN=NPTS+1		00036
DO 40 I=1,NN		00037
IF (I.NE.1) GO TO 2		00038
IF (KC(32).EQ.0) GO TO 40		00039
C		00040
C SET X'S AND Y'S FOR BEGINNING TRIANGULAR AREA FOR A BRIDGE		00041
C		00042
Y1=WATEL		00043
X1=X(1)-AMAX1(LFTSS(N)*(WATEL-Y(1)),0.)		00044
Y2=Y(I)		00045
X2=X(I)		00046
GO TO 6		00047
2 IF (I.NE.NPTS+1) GO TO 4		00048
IF (KC(32).EQ.0) GO TO 40		00049**3
C		00050
C SET X'S AND Y'S FOR ENDING TRIANGULAR AREA FOR A BRIDGE		00051
C		00052
Y1=Y(NPTS)		00053
X1=X(NPTS)		00054
Y2=WATEL		00055
X2=X(NPTS)+AMAX1(RGTSS(N)*(WATEL-Y(NPTS)),0.)		00056
GO TO 6		00057
C		00058
C SET X'S AND Y'S FOR NORMAL CROSS-SECTION BREAK POINTS		00059
C		00060

4	X1=X(I-1)	00061
	X2=X(I)	00062
	Y1=Y(I-1)	00063
	Y2=Y(I)	00064
6	IF (K.EQ.KOLD) GO TO 9	00065
C		00066
C	SET NEW N VALUES	00067
C		00068
	KOLD=K	00069
	FROM=ISECN(IU,5*K-4)	00070
	TO=ISECN(IU,5*K-3)	00071
	BELOW=ISECN(IU,5*K-2)	00072
	CHG=ISECN(IU,5*K-1)	00073
	ABOVE=ISECN(IU,5*K)	00074
	IF(FROM.NE.RBLNK) GO TO 8	00075**9
	FROM=X1	00076
	TO=X(NPTS)+AMAX1(RGTSS(N)*(WATEL-Y(NPTS)),0.)	00077
8	IF(CHG.EQ.RBLNK) CHG=HUD+1	00078**9
C		00079
C	CHECK THAT X IS STILL IN RANGE OF THE CURRENT N VALUE LIMITS	00080
C		00081
9	IF(X1.GE.TO)GO TO 14	00082
C		00083
C	CHECK THAT THE Y VALUES ARE BELOW THE WATER SURFACE	00084
C		00085
	IF(Y2.LT.HUD)GO TO 12	00086
	IF(Y1.GE.HUD)GO TO 10	00087
	X2=(HUD-Y1)/(Y2-Y1)*(X2-X1)+X1	00088
	Y2=HUD	00089
	GO TO 16	00090
10	IF(X2.GE.TO) K=K+1	00091**3
	GO TO 40	00092**3
12	IF(Y1.LT.HUD)GO TO 16	00093
C		00094
C	ESTABLISH VALUE FOR BEGINNING POINT OF TRAPEZOID	00095
C		00096
	XA=(Y1-HUD)/(Y1-Y2)*(X2-X1)+X1	00097
	YA=HUD	00098
	IF(XA.LT.TO)GO TO 18	00099
14	K=K+1	00100**3
	GO TO 6	00101**3
16	XA=X1	00102
	YA=Y1	00103
C		00104
C	ESTABLISH THE VALUE FOR THE END POINT OF THE TRAPEZOID	00105
C		00106
18	IF(X2-TO)21,22,20	00107
20	KFLG=1	00108
	XB=TO	00109
	YB=(XB-X1)/(X2-X1)*(Y2-Y1)+Y1	00110
	NEXT=2	00111
	GO TO 26	00112
21	IF(I.LT.NN)GO TO 24	00113
22	KFLG=1	00114
24	NEXT=1	00115
	XB=X2	00116
	YB=Y2	00117

C		00118
C	COMPUTE AREA AND WETTED PERIMETER OF THE TRAPEZOID	00119
C		00120
26	B=XB-XA	00121
	IF(B.LE.0.0)GO TO 40	00122
	WP= SQRT(B*B+(YA-YB)**2)	00123**3
	X1=XB	00124
	Y1=YB	00125
C		00126
C	CHANGE N TO COINCIDE WITH INPUT VALUES FOR CHANGE ABOVE AND BELOW AN	00127
C	ELEVATION IF NECESSARY	00128
C		00129
	IF(WP.LT.0.001) GO TO 32	00130**3
	HI=AMAX1(YA,YB)	00131**9
	AREA=B*ABS(YA-YB)/2.0+B*(HUD-HI)	00132**9
	IF(KFLG.EQ.0) GO TO 30	00133**3
	CHGL=CHG-.5	00134
	CHGH=CHG+.5	00135
	IF(HUD.GT.CHGL)GO TO 27	00136
	RUFNES=BELOW	00137
	GO TO 29	00138**3
27	IF(HUD.GE.CHGH)GO TO 28	00139
	RUFNES=(HUD-CHGL)*(ABOVE-BELOW)+BELOW	00140
	GO TO 29	00141**3
28	RUFNES=ABOVE	00142
29	KFLG=0	00143**3
	IF(X2.GE.TO) K = K+1	00144**5
C		00145
C	CALCULATE THE CONVEYANCE FOR THIS N AND ACCUMULATE THE AREAS	00146
C		00147
30	R=AREA/WP	00148
	CON=1.486/RUFNES*R**.6666667*AREA+CON	00149
	AR=AR+AREA	00150
32	GO TO(40,6),NEXT	00151
40	CONTINUE	00152
	RETURN	00153
	END	00154
	SUBROUTINE COST	00001
	REAL MANN,INEL,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH	00002**7
	INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs	00003**3
	COMMON/COSCOM/PRC(90),CONC,STL,FILLH,CMISC,COSFT,TOTCOS	00004
	COMMON/CCOM/BBLS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00005**2
	1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00006**6
	2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00007**2
	3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00008**2
	4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE	00010**3
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00011
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00012
C		00013
C	ROUTINE TO CALCULATE CULVERT COST	00014
C		00015
	IF (KC(62).NE.1) GO TO 101	00016
C		00017
C	BOX CULVERT COST COMPUTATION	00018
C		00019
	CULCOS=LENGTH*COSFT	00020
	GO TO 105	00021

101	IF (FILLH.NE.0.0) GO TO 102	00022
103	TOTCOS=1.0E10	00023
	GO TO 106	00024
C		00025
C	BOX COST USING CONCRETE AND STEEL QUANTITIES FROM BOXQ	00026
C		00027
	102 FILUSE=FILLH-HIFT-0.5	00028**6
	CALL BOXQ (FILUSE,CULCOS)	00029
105	TOTCOS=CULCOS+CMISC	00030
106	RETURN	00031
	ENTRY PIPCOS(J)	00032
C		00033
C	COST CALCULATION FOR OTHER THAN BOX CULVERT	00034
C		00035
	IF (MAT.EQ.3) GO TO 103	00036
	CULCOS=BBL5*LENGTH*PRC(J)	00037
C		00038
C	INLET=1 FOR FLARE CULVERT	00039
C		00040
	IF(INLET.EQ.1) CULCOS=CULCOS+PRC(KC(63))*BBL5-1.5*DIFT*BBL5	00041**6
	1*PRC(J)	00042
	GO TO 105	00043
	END	00044
	SUBROUTINE CRITIC(QPP,DIFT,CRITD,CRSLPE,MANN)	00001**4
	REAL MANN	00002
C		00003
C	CRITIC DETERMINES CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE FOR A GIVEN	00004
C	CIRCULAR PIPE DIAMETER, ROUGHNESS COEFFICIENT, AND DISCHARGE PER BARRE	00005
C		00006
	ONE=QPP**2/32.2	00007
	D5=DIFT/2.-0.01	00008**4
	DENOM=2.	00009
1	IF(DIFT/DENOM.LT.0.005) GO TO 3	00010**4
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,CRSLPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00011**4
	TWO=A**3/(2.*SQRT(D5*DIFT-D5*D5))	00012**4
	DENOM=DENOM*2.	00013
	IF (ONE-TWO) 2,3,4	00014
2	D5=D5-DIFT/DENOM	00015**4
	GO TO 1	00016
4	D5=D5+DIFT/DENOM	00017**4
	GO TO 1	00018
3	CRITD=D5	00019
	RETURN	00020
	END	00021
	SUBROUTINE JUMP(D5,DIFT,QPP,D2,CRITD,MANN)	00001**4
	REAL MANN	00002
C		00003
C	FUNCT IS THE CALCULATION FOR THE DISTANCE FROM THE CENTER OF A CIRCLE	00004
C	TO THE CENTER OF GRAVITY AT A GIVEN DEPTH. (NEGATIVE)	00005
C		00006
	FUNCT (A,B,C)=((-8.*(A**2/4.-B**2)**1.5)/(3.*A**2))/(C+2.*B*SQRT	00007
	1 (A**2-4.*B**2)/A**2+1.57079)	00008
C		00009
C	JUMP CALCULATES THE THEORETICAL CONJUGATE (OR SEQUENT) DEPTH FOR A GIV	00010
C	INITIAL DEPTH IN A HYDRAULIC JUMP FOR CIRCULAR CULVERTS BY SOLVING THE	00011
C	EQUATION OF PRESSURE PLUS MOMENTUM USING A CONVERGENCE PROCESS	00012
C		00013

DEP=D5-DIFT/2.	00014**4
DSTORE=D5	00015
DENOM=2.	00016
IF (DEP.LT.0.0) GO TO 110	00017
PHI=ARSIN(2.*DEP/DIFT)	00018**4
GO TO 120	00019
110 PHI=-ARSIN(-2.*DEP/DIFT)	00020**4
C	00021
C SOLVE FOR THE LEFT SIDE OF THE EQUATION	00022
C	00023
120 YTEM=FUNCT(DIFT,DEP,PHI)	00024**4
Y1=DEP-YTEM	00025
CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00026**4
SIDLEF=QPP**2/(32.2*A)+A*Y1	00027
D2=2.*CRITD-D5	00028
DT=3.*DIFT-D2	00029**4
D2=D2+DT/2.	00030
C	00031
C LOOK FOR D2 LESS THAN OR EQUAL TO 3 DIAMETERS	00032
C BY SOLVING FOR RIGHT SIDE OF THE EQUATION BY CONVERGENCE PROCESS	00033
C	00034
160 IF (DT/DENOM.LT.0.005) GO TO 230	00035
IF(D2.LT.DIFT) GO TO 130	00036**4
C	00037
C FULL FLOW PIPE	00038
C	00039
A=DIFT**2*.7853982	00040**4
Y2=D2-0.5*DIFT	00041**4
GO TO 200	00042
C	00043
C PARTIAL FLOW PIPE	00044
C	00045
130 DEP=D2-DIFT/2.	00046**4
IF (DEP.LT.0.0) GO TO 140	00047
PHI=ARSIN(2.*DEP/DIFT)	00048**4
GO TO 150	00049
140 PHI=-ARSIN(-2.*DEP/DIFT)	00050**4
150 YTRY=FUNCT(DIFT,DEP,PHI)	00051**4
Y2=DEP-YTRY	00052
CALL CIRCLE(D2,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00053**4
200 SIDRIT=QPP**2/(32.2*A)+A*Y2	00054
DENOM=DENOM*2.	00055
C	00056
C CHECK THAT THE LEFT SIDE EQUALS THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE EQUATION	00057
C	00058
IF (SIDRIT-SIDLEF) 210,230,220	00059
C	00060
C INCREMENT D2 ACCORDING TO WHETHER THE TRIAL DEPTH (DT) IS GREATER OR LESS	00061
C THE ACTUAL SOLUTION	00062
C	00063
210 D2=D2+DT/DENOM	00064
GO TO 160	00065
220 D2=D2-DT/DENOM	00066
GO TO 160	00067
230 D5=DSTORE	00068
RETURN	00069
END	00070

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SUBROUTINE KTFACT(AVGH,BWHEL,TK)                                00001
DOUBLE PRECISION X100, BWHEL
COMMON/F100/N100,CLREL,HEL,Q100,V100,WTL100,X100(100),Y100(100) 00003
TK=1.0                                                            00004
HT=WTL100-AVGH                                                    00005
HH=BWHEL-AVGH                                                      00006
IF(HH.LT.0.0001) HH=0.0001                                        00007**8
HFAC=HT/HH                                                         00008
IF(HFAC.LT.0.80) GO TO 1845                                        00009
IF(HFAC.GT.0.85) GO TO 1841                                        00010
TK=0.97+0.03*(0.85-HFAC)/0.05                                    00011
GO TO 1845                                                         00012
1841 IF(HFAC.GT.0.90) GO TO 1842                                    00013
TK=0.90+0.07*(0.90-HFAC)/0.05                                    00014
GO TO 1845                                                         00015
1842 IF(HFAC.GT.0.95) GO TO 1843                                    00016
TK=0.72+0.18*(0.95-HFAC)/0.05                                    00017
GO TO 1845                                                         00018
1843 IF(HFAC.GE.1.0) GO TO 1880                                    00019
TK=0.0+0.72*(1.00-HFAC)/0.05                                    00020
RETURN                                                            00021
1880 TK=0.0                                                        00022
1845 RETURN                                                        00023
END                                                                00024
SUBROUTINE MLTPLT(CRITD,SO2,IHIGH,IWIDE,*)                        00001**5
DIMENSION BA(66),PI(66),IPROD(66),RA(66),RISEA(66),RPRA(66),    00002
1 SO2A(66)                                                         00003
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH      00004*10
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS                                       00005**5
COMMON/ARCHP/A1,AK1,AK2,ALPHA,ARC,B,BETA,D1,D3,D5,H1,H2,H3,R1,R2, 00006
1 R3,W,WPR                                                         00007
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),           00008
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)                   00009**5
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),            00010
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV   00011
COMMON/CCOM/BBLS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,    00012**4
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF, 00013**9
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),      00014**4
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),      00015**4
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE 00017**5
DATA IPROD/4015,4332,4779,5124,5481,5980,6365,6762,7313,        00018
17738,8400,8778,9243,9963,10624,11135,11919,12371,12922,13764, 00019
214250,14744,15400,16261,17201,17745,18297,19402,20424,21018,21620,00020
322420,23443,24079,24320,25350,26136,27336,28016,28842,30100,30814,00021
432112,32850,34188,35100,35872,36806,38220,39026,17808,18468,19488,00022
520060,20760,21838,22816,23562,4015,4779,5481,6270,7313,8400, 00023
69243,10624/                                                       00024
DATA BA/1.750,1.708,1.833,1.783,1.733,1.867,1.808,1.742,1.892, 00025
11.825,1.983,1.908,1.825,2.000,2.175,2.092,2.283,2.192,2.100,2.292,00026
22.200,2.100,2.000,2.200,2.408,2.300,2.192,2.408,2.633,2.517,2.400,00027
32.292,2.508,2.392,3.342,3.517,3.433,3.617,3.533,3.450,3.633,3.542,00028
43.733,3.642,3.833,3.742,3.650,3.550,3.750,3.650,3.217,3.150,3.300,00029
53.242,3.167,3.325,3.492,3.417,1.750,1.792,1.833,1.875,1.917,1.958,00030
6 2.000,2.042/                                                       00031
DATA RISEA/4.583,4.758,4.908,5.092,5.267,5.417,5.600,5.783,5.925, 00032
16.108,6.258,6.442,6.625,6.767,6.908,7.092,7.242,7.425,7.608,7.750,00033
27.933,8.117,8.308,8.442,8.583,8.767,8.958,9.100,9.233,9.425,9.608,00034

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39.800,9.933,10.125,10.708,10.850,11.033,11.183,11.358,11.542,      00035
411.692,11.867,12.017,12.200,12.342,12.525,12.708,12.892,13.033,    00036
513.217,9.358,9.533,9.683,9.867,10.042,10.192,10.342,10.525,4.583,  00037
6 4.917,5.250,5.583,5.917,6.250,6.583,6.917/                          00038
DATA SO2A/3.042,3.167,3.383,3.508,3.625,3.850,3.967,4.075,4.308,    00039
14.417,4.658,4.758,4.858,5.108,5.350,5.458,5.700,5.808,5.908,6.158, 00040
26.258,6.350,6.433,6.700,6.967,7.058,7.142,7.408,7.667,7.767,7.850, 00041
37.933,8.208,8.292,7.900,8.142,8.250,8.483,8.592,8.700,8.942,      00042
49.050,9.292,9.392,9.642,9.750,9.850,9.942,10.200,10.292,6.642,    00043
56.758,6.983,7.108,7.200,7.442,7.675,7.792,3.052,3.377,3.615,3.965, 00044
64.295,4.663,4.882,5.343/                                             00045
DATA RA/3.067,3.175,3.417,3.525,3.625,3.875,3.975,4.075,4.325,     00046
14.417,4.683,4.775,4.858,5.125,5.408,5.492,5.783,5.850,5.925,6.225, 00047
26.292,6.367,6.442,6.725,7.033,7.092,7.158,7.466,7.783,7.833,7.892, 00048
37.958,8.267,8.325,7.933,8.208,8.292,8.575,8.650,8.733,9.017,9.092, 00049
49.383,9.458,9.750,9.825,9.900,9.975,10.267,10.333,6.675,6.775,     00050
57.033,7.133,7.217,7.483,7.758,7.842,3.062,3.397,3.625,3.980,4.312, 00051
6 4.688,4.897,5.375/                                                  00052
DATA RPRA/6.358,8.217,6.958,8.683,11.350,9.150,11.492,15.242,      00053
111.750,14.892,12.050,14.792,18.975,14.858,12.767,15.033,13.158,    00054
215.267,18.033,15.542,18.067,21.450,26.225,21.232,18.392,21.175,    00055
324.800,21.192,18.900,21.307,24.292,28.175,24.242,27.725,21.717,    00056
419.667,21.932,20.083,22.232,24.825,22.550,24.975,22.875,25.192,    00057
523.217,25.425,28.042,31.190,28.173,31.125,16.050,18.333,16.492,    00058
618.550,21.382,18.975,17.375,19.342,6.355,7.730,8.375,9.667,11.042, 00059
7 12.647,13.375,15.417/                                              00060
DATA PI/34*1.500,24*2.583,8*1.500/                                    00061
C                                                                        00062
C MLTPLT MATCHES ARCH PLATE PIPE TO STANDARDS AND CALCULATES CRITICAL SLO00063
C AND CRITICAL DEPTH FOR SAME                                          00064
C                                                                        00065
C                                                                        00066
C      IHIWD=HIGH*WIDE                                                00066
C      KS=1                                                            00067
C      KND=58                                                           00068
C      IF (MAT.EQ.3) GO TO 100                                         00069
C      KS=59                                                            00070
C      KND=66                                                            00071
100 DO 101 M=KS,KND                                                    00072
C      K=M                                                              00073
C      IF (IHIWD.EQ.IPROD(M)) GO TO 102                               00074
101 CONTINUE                                                            00075
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)                                              00076
1000 FORMAT (' CLB0104B--NOMINAL DIMENSIONS GIVEN DO NOT AGREE WITH', 00077**9
. ' STANDARD DIMENSIONS.' )                                          00078**9
C      RETURN1                                                         00079
C      ENTRY PLWIDE(KK,SO2)                                             00080**5
C      SO2 = SO2A(KK)                                                  00081**5
C      RETURN                                                           00082
C      ENTRY CGMDES(KK,CRITD,SO2,IHIGH,IWIDE)                        00083**6
C      K = KK                                                           00084**5
C                                                                        00085
C COMPUTE DIMENSIONS FOR USE IN THIS AND OTHER ROUTINES             00086
C                                                                        00087
102 R2=RA(K)                                                            00088
C      R1=RPRA(K)                                                       00089
C      HIFT=RISEA(K)                                                    00090**9
C      HIGH=HIFT*12.                                                    00091**9

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SO2=SO2A(K)	00092
WIFT=2.*SO2	00093**9
WIDE=WIFT*12.	00094**9
R3=PI(K)	00095
KC(34)=R3	00096
W=(SO2-R3)*2.	00097
DT=R2-HIFT+BA(K)	00098**9
THETA=ARSIN(W/(R1-R3)/2.)	00099
BETA=1.5708-THETA	00100
D1=R3*COS(THETA)	00101
ALPHA=2.*ATAN(W/DT/2.)	00102
D4=R3*SIN(1.5708-ALPHA/2.)	00103
H1=R1*(1.-COS(THETA))	00104
B=HIFT-R2	00105**9
D3=D1-(B-H1)+D4	00106
A1=W/2.+R3*SIN(THETA)	00107
H2=D1	00108
H3=D4	00109
AK1=TAN(THETA)	00110
AK2=TAN(ALPHA/2.)	00111
QPP=QPEAK/BELS	00112
C	00113
C FIND CRITICAL DEPTH BY MATCHING THE RIGHT SIDE OF THE EQUATION TO THE	00114
C SIDE BY A CONVERGENCE METHOD	00115
C	00116
SLEF=QPP**2/32.2	00117
D5=HIFT/2.-0.01	00118**9
DENOM=2.	00119
103 IF(HIFT/DENOM.LT.0.005) GO TO 200	00120**9
CALL AREAH	00121
IF (D5.GE.(H1+H2+H3)) GO TO 104	00122
IF (D5.GE.(H1+H2)) GO TO 105	00123
IF (D5.GE.H1) GO TO 106	00124
FACTOR = R1 - D5	00125**2
FACTOR = R1 * R1 - FACTOR * FACTOR	00126**2
IF (FACTOR .LE. 0.0) FACTOR = 0.001	00127**2
T = 2. * SQRT (FACTOR)	00128**2
GO TO 107	00129
104 CONTINUE	00130**2
FACTOR = D5 - B	00131**2
FACTOR = R2 * R2 - FACTOR * FACTOR	00132**2
IF (FACTOR .LE. 0.0) FACTOR = 0.001	00133**2
T = 2. * SQRT (FACTOR)	00134**2
GO TO 107	00135
105 CONTINUE	00136**2
FACTOR = D5 - H1 - H2	00137**2
FACTOR = R3 * R3 - FACTOR * FACTOR	00138**2
IF (FACTOR .LE. 0.0) FACTOR = 0.001	00139**3
C VALUES OF FACTOR SET TO 0.001 SET AT REQUEST OF	00140**3
C DWIGHT REAGAN CIRCA 20 JAN 76. THESE VALUES	00141**3
C AVOID A SQUARE ROOT PROBLEM IN THE WATER DEPTH OF	00142**3
C THE ARCH PIPE HERE.	00143**3
T = 2. * (W / 2. + SQRT (FACTOR))	00144**2
GO TO 107	00145
106 CONTINUE	00146**2
FACTOR = D1 - (D3 - H1)	00147**2
FACTOR = R3 * R3 - FACTOR * FACTOR	00148**2

IF (FACTOR .LE. 0.0) FACTOR = 0.001	00149**2
T = 2. * (W / 2. + SQRT (FACTOR))	00150**2
107 SRGT=ARC**3/T	00151
DENOM=DENOM*2.	00152
IF (SLEF-SRGT) 108,200,109	00153
108 D5=D5-HIFT/DENOM	00154**9
GO TO 103	00155
109 D5=D5+HIFT/DENOM	00156**9
GO TO 103	00157
200 CRITD=D5	00158
C	00159
C FIND CRITICAL SLOPE	00160
C	00161
CALL AREAH	00162
CALL WETPR	00163
R=ARC/WPR	00164
CRSLPE=QPP**2*MANN**2/(2.208*ARC**2*R**(4./3.))	00165
IHIGH=RISEA(K)*12.0	00166
IF (PI(K).EQ.1.5) IHIGH=RISEA(K)*12.0+0.4	00167
IWIDE=IPROD(K)/IHIGH	00168
RETURN	00169
END	00170
SUBROUTINE SPANS (HIFT,MAXHW1,QPEAK,KECF,BBLS,WIFT,JFLAG,WT)	00001**4
REAL MAXHW1,KECF	00002
C	00003
C SPANS CALCULATES BARRELS AND WIDTH NEEDED TO PASS GIVEN FLOW AT A GIVEN	00004
C HEIGHT USING THD STANDARDS.	00005
C	00006
IF (JFLAG.NE.0) GO TO 16	00007
C	00008
C ESTABLISH A BEGINNING CULVERT WIDTH	00009
C	00010
QODU=ALOG10((AMIN1(MAXHW1/HIFT,6.)+4.)/4.201)/.02592	00011**4
QPFT=QODU*HIFT**1.5	00012**4
WT=QPEAK/QPFT	00013
IF (WT.LT.1.0) WT=1.0	00014
KW=WT	00015
WT=KW	00016
IF(HIFT.GE.9.0) WT=AMAX1(11.,WT)	00017**4
16 IF (WT.GT.10.0) GO TO 2	00018
BBLS=1.	00019
GO TO 3	00020
2 BBLS=0.	00021
C	00022
C ESTABLISH A BEGINNING BARREL WIDTH	00023
C	00024
3 T=10.	00025
4 IF(T.GE.HIFT) GO TO 5	00026**4
C	00027
C INCREMENT THE CULVERT WIDTH IF NECESSARY	00028
C	00029
14 WT=WT+1.	00030
IF (JFLAG.EQ.-1) WT=WT-2.	00031
IF(WT.GE.HIFT) GO TO 3	00032**4
KWB=1	00033
T=HIFT	00034**4
GO TO 15	00035

C		00036
C	ESTABLISH THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT THAT THE WIDTH CAN EXCEED THE HEIGHT	00037
C		00038
5	IF (T.LT.5.) GO TO 6	00039
	IF (T.LT.7.) GO TO 7	00040
	IF (T.EQ.10.) GO TO 8	00041
9	ADIF=4.	00042
	GO TO 11	00043
6	IF (T.EQ.4.) GO TO 10	00044
	T=3.	00045
	ADIF=1.	00046
	GO TO 11	00047
10	ADIF=2.	00048
	GO TO 11	00049
7	ADIF=3.	00050
	GO TO 11	00051
8	IF (BBL.S.NE.1.) GO TO 9	00052
	ADIF=5.	00053
11	WB=WT/T	00054
	KWB=WB	00055
	DIF=WB-KWB	00056
C		00057
C	CHECK IF CULVERT WIDTH CAN BE BROKEN DOWN INTO A WHOLE NUMBER OF BARRE	00058
C		00059
	IF (DIF.EQ.0.0) GO TO 12	00060
C		00061
C	INCREMENT BARREL WIDTH AND TRY AGAIN	00062
C		00063
13	T=T-1.	00064
	IF((T-HIFT).GT.ADIF) GO TO 13	00065**4
	IF (T.LT.3.0) GO TO 14	00066
	GO TO 4	00067
C		00068
C	CHECK THAT HIGH AND WIDE ARE A STANDARD SIZE	00069
C		00070
12	IF((T-HIFT).GT.ADIF) GO TO 13	00071**4
	IF (KWB.EQ.1) GO TO 15	00072
	IF (T.LT.5.0) GO TO 14	00073
15	BBL.S=KWB	00074
	WIFT=T	00075**4
	RETURN	00076
	END	00077
	SUBROUTINE WETPR	00001
	COMMON/ARCHP/A1,AK1,AK2,ALPHA,ARC,B,BETA,D1,D3,D5,H1,H2,H3,R1,R2,	00002
	1 R3,W,WPR	00003
C		00004
C	WETPR COMPUTES WETTED PERIMETER FOR ARCH PIPE	00005
C		00006
C	THE PIPE CROSS-SECTION HAS BEEN DIVIDED INTO 4 SECTIONS BY HEIGHT, AND	00007
C	FORMULA DERIVED TO CALCULATE EACH SEGMENT'S PERIMETER.	00008
C	THE 4 WPR EQUATIONS ACCOMPLISH THIS	00009
C		00010
C		00011
	HT1=H1	00012
	HT2=H2	00013
	HT3=H3	00014
	IF (D5.GE.H1) GO TO 1	00015

	H1=D5	00016
1	WPR=2.*R1*ARSIN(SQRT(2.*R1*H1-H1**2)/R1)	00017
	IF (D5.LE.H1) GO TO 4	00018
	IF (D5.GE.(H1+H2)) GO TO 2	00019
	H2=D5-H1	00020
	IF ((D1-H2).LE.R3) GO TO 2	00021
	H2=D1-R3	00022
2	ALPHA1=ARSIN((D1-H2)/R3)	00023
	PSI=BETA-ALPHA1	00024
	WPR=WPR+2.*R3*PSI	00025
	IF (D5.LE.(H1+H2)) GO TO 4	00026
	IF (D5.GE.(H1+H2+H3)) GO TO 3	00027
	H3=D5-H1-H2	00028
	IF (H3.LE.R3) GO TO 3	00029
	H3=R3	00030
3	RHO=ARSIN(H3/R3)	00031
	WPR=WPR+2.*R3*RHO	00032
	IF (D5.LE.(H1+H2+H3)) GO TO 4	00033
	DELTA=ALPHA/2.-ARCOS(AMIN1((D5-B)/R2,9.999999E-1))	00034
	WPR=WPR+2.*R2*DELTA	00035
4	H1=HT1	00036
	H2=HT2	00037
	H3=HT3	00038
	RETURN	00039
	END	00040
C-----		
C----	CONVERT DARSIN TO DASIN	
	FUNCTION DARSIN(ARG)	
	REAL*8 ARG,DARSIN	
	DARSIN=DASIN(ARG)	
	RETURN	
	END	
C-----		
C----	CONVERT DARCOS TO DACOS	
	FUNCTION DARCOS(ARG)	
	REAL*8 ARG,DARCOS	
	DARCOS=DACOS(ARG)	
	RETURN	
	END	
C-----		
C----	CONVERT DCOTAN TO 1/DTAN	
	FUNCTION DCOTAN(ARG)	
	REAL*8 ARG,DCOTAN	
	DCOTAN=1.0D0/DTAN(ARG)	
	RETURN	
	END	
C-----		
C----	CONVERT ARSIN TO ASIN	
	FUNCTION ARSIN(ARG)	
	REAL ARG,ARSIN	
	ARSIN=ASIN(ARG)	
	RETURN	
	END	
C-----		
C----	CONVERT ARCOS TO ACOS	
	FUNCTION ARCOS(ARG)	
	REAL ARG,ARCOS	

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    ARCOS=ACOS(ARG)
    RETURN
    END
C-----
C-----CONVERT COTAN TO 1/TAN
    FUNCTION COTAN(ARG)
    REAL ARG,COTAN
    COTAN=1.0D0/TAN(ARG)
    RETURN
    END
C-----
    SUBROUTINE RC100(HH)                                00001
    REAL LEN                                             00002
    DOUBLE PRECISION X100,HHH,HHEL,BWHEL                00003*21
    COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC,ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50), 00004
1  SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)          00005*19
    COMMON/F100/N100,CLREL,HEL,Q100,V100,WTL100,X100(100),Y100(100) 00006
    QPEAK=0.0                                           00007
    QH=0.0                                              00008
    HHH = HH                                           00009*21
    HHEL = HEL                                          00010*21
    BWHEL = HHEL + HHH                                00011*21
    DO 1840 LS=2,N100                                  00012
        H1=BWHEL-Y100(LS-1)                            00013
        H2=BWHEL-Y100(LS)                              00014
        IF(Y100(LS-1).GT.BWHEL) GO TO 1805             00015
        IF(Y100(LS).GT.BWHEL) GO TO 1807               00016
        IF(Y100(LS-1).EQ.BWHEL.AND.Y100(LS).EQ.BWHEL) GO TO 1840 00017
        LEN=DABS(X100(LS)-X100(LS-1))                  00018
        AVGH=(Y100(LS-1)+Y100(LS))*0.5                 00019
        CALL KTFAC(T,AVGH,BWHEL,TK)                   00020
        IF(H1.EQ.H2) GO TO 1809                         00021
        QH=QH+TK* 3.0*LEN*(-2.0/5.0/(H1-H2))*(H2**2.5-H1**2.5) 00022
        GO TO 1840                                     00023
1805 IF(Y100(LS).GE.BWHEL) GO TO 1840                  00024
        XDIF=X100(LS-1)-X100(LS)                       00025
        LEN = DABS((BWHEL-Y100(LS))*XDIF/(Y100(LS-1)-Y100(LS))) 00026*21
        AVGH=(BWHEL+Y100(LS))*0.5                      00027
        CALL KTFAC(T,AVGH,BWHEL,TK)                   00028
        QH=QH+TK*(3.0*LEN*(-2.0/5.0/(-H2))*H2**2.5)    00029
        GO TO 1840                                     00030
1807 IF(Y100(LS-1).EQ.BWHEL) GO TO 1840               00031
        XDIF=X100(LS)-X100(LS-1)                       00032
        LEN = DABS((BWHEL-Y100(LS-1))*XDIF/(Y100(LS-1)-Y100(LS))) 00033*21
        AVGH=(BWHEL+Y100(LS-1))*0.5                   00034
        CALL KTFAC(T,AVGH,BWHEL,TK)                   00035
        QH=QH+TK*(3.0*LEN*(-2.0/5.0/H1))*(-H1**2.5))    00036
        GO TO 1840                                     00037
1809 QH=QH+TK*3.0*LEN*H1**1.5                         00038
1840 CONTINUE                                          00039
        QPEAK=Q100-QH                                  00040
        RETURN                                          00041
        END                                            00042
    SUBROUTINE RC11 (INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1,*)      00001
    DIMENSION ACO(6)                                   00002
    REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH, 00003**8
1  MAXHW1,INSTA1,INEL1                                00004**8

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INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS	00005**4
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00006
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)	00007**4
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00008
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00009
COMMON/CCOM/BBLB,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00010**3
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00011**7
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00012**3
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00013**3
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE	00015**4
COMMON/CCOM1/BRSUB(10),CLVTID,FLSEC,NAME,ORIGID,ROADID	00016**4
COMMON/ID/MOVEID,TOID,GSEC(50),CONYID,NAM,IS1,IS2,IDSEC(50)	00017**4
CHARACTER*3 CLVTID,BRSUB,NAME,ROADID	00018**4
CHARACTER*4 FLSEC,ORIGID,MOVEID,TOID,GSEC,CONYID,NAM,IS1,	00019**4
1 IS2,IDSEC	00020**4
COMMON/COSCOM/PRC(90),CONC,STL,FILLH,CMISC,COSFT,TOTCOS	00021
C	00022
C THIS ROUTINE DESIGNS A STRAIGHT, CIRCULAR, NORMAL, SINGLE-OPENING	00023
C CULVERT.	00024
C	00025
IF (DEPTH.GE.1.5) GO TO 100	00026
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1006)	00027
1006 FORMAT (81H CLB0075--THE MINIMUM SIZE PIPE CONSIDERED FOR DESIGN	00028**2
\$ IS 18 IN. THIS EXCEEDS THE /	00029**2
2 10X, 16HALLOWABLE DEPTH.)	00030**2
109 RETURN	00031
100 KFLAG=0	00032
ITYP=1	00033
NUMB=0	00034
SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/ABS(OUTSTA-INSTA)	00035
MAXHW1=MAXHW-INEL	00036
C	00037
C DETERMINATION OF BEGINNING TRIAL SIZE	00038
C	00039
IF (MAXHW1.GE.DEPTH) GO TO 108	00040
DIAM=IFIX(MAXHW1/(1.2-SLOPE*UPSS)*2.)*6.	00041
DIFT=DIAM/12.	00042**7
IF (DIAM.LE.DEPTH*12.) GO TO 101	00043
108 DIFT=IFIX(DEPTH*2.)/2.	00044**7
IF (DEPTH.LT.3.0) DIFT=IFIX(DEPTH*4.)/4.	00045**7
DIAM=DIFT*12.	00046**7
101 IF (MAT.EQ.3) GO TO 110	00047
C	00048
C MINIMUM CGMP OR RCP SIZE=18 IN., MAXIMUM=120 IN.	00049
C	00050
IF (DIAM.LT.18.0) DIAM=18.0	00051
IF (DIAM.GT.120.0) DIAM=120.0	00052
GO TO 102	00053
C	00054
C MINIMUM CIRC PLATE SIZE=5 FT., MAXIMUM=20 FT.	00055
C	00056
110 IF (DIAM.LT.60.0) DIAM=60.0	00057
IF (DIAM.GT.240.) DIAM=240.	00058
102 DIFT=DIAM/12.	00059**7
C	00060
C ARBITRARY DETERMINATION OF THE NUMBER OF BARRELS NEEDED	00061
C	00062

103	MAXHW1=MAXHW-INEL+DIFT*UPSS*SLOPE	00063**7
	FACT=ALOG10((MAXHW1/DIFT+0.8)/1.1506)/.08664	00064**7
	QPBT=FACT*DIFT**2.5	00065**7
	KT=QPEAK/QPBT	00066
	IF (KT.LE.0) KT=1	00067
	BELS=KT	00068
104	QPP=QPEAK/BELS	00069
	KC(60)=0	00070
	MAXHW1=MAXHW-INEL+DIFT*UPSS*SLOPE	00071**7
	GO TO (105,106,107), MAT	00072
	GO TO 200	00073
C		00074
C	N VALUE ASSIGNMENT	00075
C		00076
105	MANN=0.012	00077
	GO TO 200	00078
106	MANN=0.024	00079
	ITYP=2	00080
	IF(DIFT.GT.8.0) MANN=0.027	00081**7
	GO TO 200	00082
107	MANN=10.**((ALOG10(DIFT+10.)-4.15076)/(-5.77698)-2.)	00083**7
C		00084
C	DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE	00085
C		00086
200	CALL CRITIC (QPP,DIFT,CRITD,CRSLPE,MANN)	00087**7
	INSTA1=INSTA	00088
	OUTST1= OUTSTA	00089
	IF (INSTA1.LT.OUTST1) GO TO 201	00090
	INSTA1=INSTA1-DIFT*UPSS	00091**7
	OUTST1=OUTST1+DIFT*DNSS	00092**7
	GO TO 202	00093
201	INSTA1=INSTA1+DIFT*UPSS	00094**7
	OUTST1=OUTST1-DIFT*DNSS	00095**7
202	LENGTH=ABS(INSTA1-OUTST1)	00096
	TW=WATEL-(OUTEL+SLOPE*ABS(OUTSTA-OUTST1))	00097
C		00098
C	TESTS TO DETERMINE PROPER HEADWATER CALCULATION	00099
C		00100
	IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLPE) GO TO 203	00101
	IF (TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 300	00102
	IF(TW.LE.(SLOPE*LENGTH+DIFT)) GO TO 400	00103**7
204	ADD=TW	00104
	GO TO 500	00105
203	IF (CRITD.GT.TW) GO TO 700	00106
	IF(TW.LT.DIFT) GO TO 600	00107**7
	GO TO 204	00108
C		00109
C	KFLAG=4 IF TAILWATER MIGHT INFLUENCE HEADWATER ON STEEP SLOPE CULVERTS	00110
C		00111
400	KFLAG=4	00112
C		00113
C	ENTRANCE CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00114
C		00115
300	IF (MAT.EQ.1) GO TO 307	00116
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) KECF=0.5	00117
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.7) GO TO 313	00118
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.9) GO TO 314	00119

C		00120
C	COEFFICIENTS FOR CGMP	00121
C		00122
	ACO(1)=0.167433	00123
	ACO(2)=0.538595	00124
	ACO(3)=-0.149374	00125
	ACO(4)=0.0391543	00126
	ACO(5)=-0.00343974	00127
	ACO(6)=0.000115882	00128
	GO TO 306	00129
313	ACO(1)=0.107137	00130
	ACO(2)=0.757789	00131
	ACO(3)=-0.361462	00132
	ACO(4)=0.123393	00133
	ACO(5)=-0.0160642	00134
	ACO(6)=0.000767390	00135
	GO TO 306	00136
314	ACO(1)=0.187321	00137
	ACO(2)=0.567710	00138
	ACO(3)=-0.156544	00139
	ACO(4)=0.0447052	00140
	ACO(5)=-0.00343602	00141
	ACO(6)=0.000089661	00142
	GO TO 306	00143
307	IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) GO TO 308	00144
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.25) GO TO 309	00145
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.55) GO TO 310	00146
C		00147
C	COEFFICIENTS FOR RCP	00148
C		00149
	ACO(1)=0.087483	00150
	ACO(2)=0.706578	00151
	ACO(3)=-0.253295	00152
	ACO(4)=0.0667001	00153
	ACO(5)=-0.00661651	00154
	ACO(6)=0.000250619	00155
	GO TO 306	00156
310	ACO(1)=0.167287	00157
	ACO(2)=0.558766	00158
	ACO(3)=-0.159813	00159
	ACO(4)=0.0420069	00160
	ACO(5)=-0.00369252	00161
	ACO(6)=0.000125169	00162
	GO TO 306	00163
309	ACO(1)=0.108786	00164
	ACO(2)=0.662381	00165
	ACO(3)=-0.233801	00166
	ACO(4)=0.0579585	00167
	ACO(5)=-0.00557890	00168
	ACO(6)=0.000205052	00169
	GO TO 306	00170
308	ACO(1)=0.114099	00171
	ACO(2)=0.653562	00172
	ACO(3)=-0.233615	00173
	ACO(4)=0.0597723	00174
	ACO(5)=-0.00616338	00175
	ACO(6)=0.000242832	00176

306	XENT=QPP/DIFT**2.5	00177**7
	HWOD=ACO(1)	00178
	P=1.	00179
	DO 301 J=2,6	00180
	P=P*XENT	00181
	HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P	00182
301	CONTINUE	00183
	BWH=HWOD*DIFT	00184**7
	CALL BOXUD (SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00185**7
	IF(UDEP.NE.FLOAT(IFIX((100.*DIFT)*.93818)/100)) GO TO 311	00186**7
	D5=UDEP	00187
	GO TO 312	00188
311	CALL BWS2 (SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00189**8
	1 *109)	00190**8
C		00191
C	CHECK FOR HYDRAULIC JUMP	00192
C		00193
	CALL JUMP (D5,DIFT,QPP,D2,CRITD,MANN)	00194**7
	IF (D2.GT.TW) GO TO 312	00195
	D5=AMIN1(TW,DIFT)	00196**7
312	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00197**7
	VO=QPP/A	00198
	IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00199
	V3=VO	00200
	HW3=BWH	00201
	ADD=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00202
C		00203
C	FULL FLOW - OUTLET CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00204
C		00205
500	D5=DIFT	00206**7
	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00207**7
	VO=QPP/A	00208
	HE=(1.+KECF)*VO**2/64.4	00209
	HF=LENGTH*S	00210
	D5A=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00211
	D5=AMIN1(DIFT,D5A)	00212**7
	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00213**7
	VO=QPP/A	00214
	BWH=ADD+HE+HF-SLOPE*LENGTH	00215
	IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00216
	IF(TW.GE.DIFT) GO TO 502	00217**7
	D5=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00218
	GO TO 503	00219
502	D5=DIFT	00220**7
503	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00221**7
	V4=QPP/A	00222
	HW4=BWH	00223
C		00224
C	SELECT LARGEST HEADWATER WHERE TAILWATER MIGHT INFLUENCE HEADWATER ON	00225
C	STEEP SLOPE CULVERT	00226
C		00227
	IF (HW3.GT.HW4) GO TO 405	00228
	BWH=HW4	00229
C		00230
C	BWH BASED ON OUTLET CONDITIONS KC(60)=1 BYPASSES RC12	00231
C		00232
	KC(60)=1	00233

	VO=V4	00234
	GO TO 800	00235
405	BWH=HW3	00236
	VO=V3	00237
	GO TO 800	00238
C		00239
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER GREATER THAN CRITICAL DEPTH BUT LE	00240
C	HIGH. (SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00241
C		00242
	600 CALL BOXUD (SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00243**7
	IF (TW-UDEP) 701,601,602	00244
	602 CALL BWM1 (SHAPE,TW,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,WDEP)	00245**7
	D5=WDEP	00246
	GO TO 603	00247
601	D5=UDEP	00248
	WDEP=UDEP	00249
	603 CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00250**7
	V=QPP/A	00251
	BWH=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4+WDEP	00252
	D5=TW	00253
	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00254**7
	VO=QPP/A	00255
	GO TO 800	00256
C		00257
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR OUTLET CONTROL BY CRITICAL DEPTH	00258
C	(NOT FULL FLOW)	00259
C		00260
	700 CALL BOXUD (SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00261**7
	701 CALL BWM2 (TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00262**7
	. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00263**7
	IF (DIST.LT.LENGTH) GO TO 702	00264
	D5=WDEP	00265
	703 CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00266**7
	V=QPP/A	00267
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00268
	BWH=WDEP+HE	00269
	GO TO 706	00270
705	D5=UDEP	00271
	GO TO 703	00272
	702 IF(WDEP.LT.0.93818*DIFT) GO TO 705	00273**7
	D5=DIFT	00274**7
	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00275**7
	V=QPP/A	00276
	HF=(LENGTH-DIST)*(S-SLOPE)	00277
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00278
	BWH=DIFT+HE+HF	00279**7
706	D5=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00280
	CALL CIRCLE (D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00281**7
	VO=QPP/A	00282
800	IBBLS=BBLs	00283
	IDIAM=DIFT*12.	00284**7
	IWIDE=0	00285
	ILEN=LENGTH	00286
	IHIGH=0	00287
	OUTEL1=OUTEL+SLOPE*(ABS(OUTSTA-OUTST1))	00288
	INEL1=INEL-SLOPE*(ABS(INSTA-INSTA1))	00289
	BWHEL=BWH+INEL1	00290

C	00291
C ESTIMATED COST CALCULATION	00292
C	00293
IF (KC(64).NE.1) GO TO 810	00294
CALL IINDEX(J,DIFT,ITYP)	00295**7
CALL PIPCOS(J)	00296
810 CONTINUE	
HWC=BWHEL	
VEC=VO	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,4311) IBLS,IDIAM,IWIDE,IHIGH,ILEN,MAXHW,BWHEL,BWH,	00297
CDEL 1 VMAX,VO,TOTCOS	00298
4311 FORMAT (2X,I3,I8,I7,I7,I7,F10.2,F9.2,F7.2,F8.2,F8.2,2X,F7.0)	00299
C	00300
C THE GENERAL AIM OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO BEST SATISFY ALLOWABLE HEADWATER	00301
C AT THE SAME TIME, FIND A HEADWATER WHICH SUBMERGES THE CULVERT SOFFIT	00302
C	00303
IF (BWH.LE.MAXHW1) GO TO 801	00304
NUMB=NUMB+1	00305
IF (NUMB.LE.200) GO TO 803	00306
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1001)	00307
1001 FORMAT (71H CLB0076--CONDITIONS FOR THIS CULVERT CANNOT BE ECONO	00308**2
\$MICALLY SATISFIED.)	00309**2
GO TO 109	00310
803 IF (KC(26).NE.1) GO TO 806	00311
C	00312
C RECALL STORED VALUES FOR PREVIOUS TRIAL SIZE	00313
C	00314
INSTA1=STNKP	00315
OUTST1=STOKP	00316
INEL1=ELNKP	00317
OUTEL1=ELOKP	00318
DIFT=DKP	00319**7
BLS=BKP	00320
LENGTH=ELKP	00321
BWH=BWKP	00322
VO=VKP	00323
KC(60)=KCKP	00324
IBLS=BLS	00325
IDIAM=DIFT*12.	00326**7
ILEN=LENGTH	00327
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000) IBLS,IDIAM,ILEN	00328
1000 FORMAT (/2X,'**** BARRELS=',I3,' DIAMETER=',I4,' LENGTH=',I4,	00329
1 ' IS THE ACCEPTED DESIGN ****')	00330
GO TO 802	00331
C	00332
C RESIZE CULVERT AND TRY AGAIN	00333
C	00334
806 IF (KC(22).NE.1) GO TO 804	00335
BLS=BLS+1.	00336
KC(23)=1	00337
GO TO 104	00338
804 DIFT=DIFT+0.25	00339**7
IF(DIFT.GT.3.0) DIFT=DIFT+0.25	00340**7
IF(DIFT.GT.DEPTH) GO TO 805	00341**7
IF (MAT.EQ.3) GO TO 103	00342
IF(DIFT.LE.10.0) GO TO 103	00343**7
805 BLS=BLS+1.	00344

IF(DIFT.GT.3.0) DIFT=DIFT-0.25	00345**7
DIFT=DIFT-0.25	00346**7
KC(23)=1	00347
GO TO 104	00348
801 IF(BWH.LT.DIFT) GO TO 807	00349**7
IF(DIFT.EQ.1.5) GO TO 802	00350**7
KC(26)=1	00351
C	00352
C STORE VALUES FOR CURRENT TRIAL SIZE IN CASE IT IS THE MOST EFFICIENT	00353
C	00354
KCKP=KC(60)	00355
STNKP=INSTA1	00356
STOKP=OUTST1	00357
ELNKP=INEL1	00358
ELOKP=OUTEL1	00359
DKP=DIFT	00360**7
BKP=BBLS	00361
ELKP=LENGTH	00362
BWKP=BWH	00363
VKP=VO	00364
C	00365
C RESIZE CULVERT FOR ANOTHER TRIAL	00366
C	00367
IF(MAT.EQ.3.AND.DIFT.EQ.5.0) GO TO 802	00368**7
IF(DIFT.GT.3.0) DIFT=DIFT-0.25	00369**7
DIFT=DIFT-0.25	00370**7
GO TO 104	00371
807 KC(22)=1	00372
IF(DIFT.GT.3.0) DIFT=DIFT-0.25	00373**7
DIFT=DIFT-0.25	00374**7
IF (MAT.EQ.3) GO TO 808	00375
IF(DIFT.GE.1.5) GO TO 103	00376**7
DIFT=1.5	00377**7
GO TO 809	00378
808 IF(DIFT.GE.5.0) GO TO 103	00379**7
DIFT=5.0	00380**7
809 IF (KC(23).EQ.1) GO TO 802	00381
BBLS=BBLS-1.	00382
IF (BBLS.NE.0.0) GO TO 104	00383
BBLS=1.	00384
802 DIAM=DIFT*12.0	00385**7
KC(26)=0	00386
KC(22)=0	00387
KC(23)=0	00388
KC(37)=1	00389
RETURN	00390
END	00391
SUBROUTINE RC12 (INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1,*)	00001**8
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH,	00002**8
1 INSTA1,INEL1	00003**8
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs	00004**4
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00005
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)	00006**4
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00007
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00008
COMMON/COSCOM/PRC(90),CONC,STL,FILLH,CMISC,COSFT,TOTCOS	00009
COMMON/CCOM/BBLS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00010**3

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1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,00011**7
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),00012**3
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),00013**3
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENG,PROFIL,SHAPE00015**4
  DIMENSION QT(6),ACO(6)00016
C00017
C THIS ROUTINE DESIGNS A STRAIGHT, CIRCULAR, FLARED,00018
C SINGLE-OPENING CULVERT00019
C00020
  IF (DEPTH.GE.1.5) GO TO 10600021
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1006)00022
1006 FORMAT ( 81H CLB0075--THE MINIMUM SIZE PIPE CONSIDERED FOR DESIGN00023**2
$ IS 18 IN. THIS EXCEEDS THE /00024**2
2 10X, 16HALLOWABLE DEPTH. )00025**2
  GO TO 40600026
106 KC(36)=000027
  SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)00028
  IF(KC(37).EQ.1)GO TO 10000029
C00030
C ASSIGN N VALUE IF NECESSARY00031
C00032
  IF (MANN.EQ.1.0) MANN=0.01200033
  IF (MANN.EQ.2.0) MANN=0.02400034
  IFLAG=000035
  GO TO 10500036
100 IFLAG=100037
  KC(38)=100038
105 BBL=1.00039
  KC(37)=000040
  QTEM=QPEAK00041
C00042
C ONLY RCP AND CGMP PROCESSED IN THIS ROUTINE00043
C00044
  IF (MAT.EQ.1.OR.MAT.EQ.2) GO TO 10100045
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1004)00046
1004 FORMAT ( 72H CLB0078--CURVES ARE ONLY VALID FOR STANDARD REINFORC00047**2
$ED CONCRETE PIPE OR /00048**2
2 10X, 22H CORRUGATED METAL PIPE. )00049**2
  GO TO 40600050
101 XD=10000000.00051
  K=500052
C00053
C TRIALS MADE FOR Q/D**(5/2) OF FROM 0.5 TO 8.5. (ORIGINAL RANGE00054
C OF CURVES FROM BPR)00055
C00056
102 QOD=K/10.00057
C00058
C MINIMUM DIAMETER OF 18 INCHES00059
C00060
  D=(QTEM/QOD)**0.400061
  IF (D.LT.1.5) D=1.500062
  QT(1)=QOD00063
  DO 103 L=2,600064
103 QT(L)=QT(L-1)*QOD00065
  IF (QOD.GE.5.0) GO TO 10400066
C00067
C HW/D ADJUSTMENT TO SLOPE00068

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C		00069
	F=0.0986333+0.145845*QT(1)-0.0130606*QT(2)	00070
	GO TO 200	00071
104	F=0.5	00072
200	L=0	00073
	IF (MANN.NE.0.012) GO TO 205	00074
	ITYP=1	00075
C		00076
C	ONE CURVE FOR RCP	00077
C		00078
	BIG=0.216805+0.396390*QT(1)-0.0533907*QT(2)+0.00797812*QT(3)	00079
	1-0.000281416*QT(4)	00080
	GO TO 206	00081
205	BIG1=0.0	00082
	BIG2=0.	00083
	BIG3=0.0	00084
	BIG4=0.0	00085
	ITYP=2	00086
C		00087
C	FOUR CURVES FOR CGMP DEPENDING ON DIAMETER	00088
C		00089
	IF (D.LT.4.0) BIG1=0.342975+0.0277890*QT(1)+0.260673*QT(2)	00090
	1 -0.108629*QT(3)+0.0214553*QT(4)-0.00197451*QT(5)+0.0000697351	00091
	2 *QT(6)	00092
	IF (D.GT.2.0.AND.D.LT.6.0) BIG2=0.351342+0.00107965*QT(1)	00093
	1+0.287643*QT(2)-0.121769*QT(3)+0.0244625*QT(4)-0.00229750*QT(5)	00094
	2 +0.0000828621*QT(6)	00095
	IF (D.GT.4.0.AND.D.LT.8.0) BIG3=0.349196+0.00936189*QT(1)	00096
	1 +0.276799*QT(2)-0.116937*QT(3)+0.0234314*QT(4)-0.00219361*QT(5)	00097
	2 +0.0000788166*QT(6)	00098
	IF (D.GT.6.0) BIG4=0.349380+0.0102961*QT(1)+0.271994*QT(2)	00099
	1 -0.114066*QT(3)+0.0226731*QT(4)-0.00210414*QT(5)+0.0000749226	00100
	2 *QT(6)	00101
C		00102
C	INTERPOLATION FOR CGMP	00103
C		00104
	BIG=(4.-AMAX1(2.,D))/2.*BIG1+(1.-ABS(4.-D)/2.)*BIG2+(1.-ABS(6.-D)	00105
	1 /2.)*BIG3+(AMIN1(8.,D)-6.)/2.*BIG4	00106
	IF (L.NE.1) GO TO 206	00107
	HWPR=BIG	00108
	GO TO 305	00109
206	HTRY=D*(BIG-F*SLOPE)-SLOPE*1.5*D	00110
	HWA=MAXHW-INEL+SLOPE*D*UPSS	00111
	YD=ABS(HTRY-HWA)	00112
	IF (YD.GT.XD) GO TO 201	00113
	XD=YD	00114
C		00115
C	DIAMETER CARRIED AS AN EXACT NUMBER	00116
C		00117
	DIFT=D	00118**7
	DIAM=DIFT*12.	00119**7
201	IF (K.EQ.85) GO TO 202	00120
	K=K+1	00121
	GO TO 102	00122
C		00123
C	CHANGE DIAMETER UP TO NEXT NOMINAL SIZE	00124
C		00125

202 IF(DIFT.GT.3.0) GO TO 203	00126**7
JD=DIFT*4.+0.99	00127**7
DIFT=JD*25./100.	00128**7
DIAM=DIFT*12.	00129**7
GO TO 204	00130
203 JD=DIFT*2.+0.99	00131**7
DIFT=JD*50./100.	00132**7
DIAM=DIFT*12.	00133**7
204 IF(DIFT.LE.DEPTH.AND.DIFT.LE.10.0) GO TO 300	00134**7
BBLS=BBLS+1.0	00135
QTEM=QPEAK/BBLS	00136
GO TO 101	00137
300 QODN=QTEM/DIFT**2.5	00138**7
QT(1)=QODN	00139
DO 301 LA=2,6	00140
QT(LA)=QT(LA-1)*QODN	00141
301 CONTINUE	00142
C	00143
C BEGIN CALCULATION OF HEADWATER FOR NORMAL DIAMETER	00144
C	00145
IF (QODN.GE.5.0) GO TO 302	00146
F=0.0986333+0.145845*QT(1)-0.0130606*QT(2)	00147
GO TO 304	00148
302 F=0.5	00149
304 L=1	00150
D=DIFT	00151**7
IF (MANN.NE.0.012) GO TO 205	00152
HWPR=0.216805+0.396390*QT(1)-0.0533907*QT(2)+0.00797812	00153
1 *QT(3)-0.000281416*QT(4)	00154
305 HW=DIFT*(HWPR-F*SLOPE)-SLOPE*1.5*DIFT	00155**7
HWA=MAXHW-INEL+SLOPE*DIFT*UPSS	00156**7
C	00157
C COMPARE CALCULATED HEADWATER TO MAXIMUM HEADWATER	00158
C	00159
IF (HW.LE.HWA) GO TO 400	00160
IF(DIFT.GE.3.0) DIFT=DIFT+.25	00161**7
DIFT=DIFT+0.25	00162**7
DIAM=DIFT*12.	00163**7
303 IF(DIFT.LE.DEPTH.AND.DIFT.LE.10.0) GO TO 300	00164**7
BBLS=BBLS+1.0	00165
QTEM=QPEAK/BBLS	00166
GO TO 101	00167
400 CALL CRITIC(QTEM,DIFT,CRITD,CRSLPE,MANN)	00168**7
C	00169
C CHECK SLOPE AGAINST CRITICAL SLOPE	00170
C	00171
IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLPE) GO TO 405	00172
LENGTH=ABS(OUTSTA-INSTA)-DIFT*(UPSS+DNSS)	00173**7
TW=WATEL-OUTEL-SLOPE*DNSS*DIFT	00174**7
IF(TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH+DIFT) GO TO 408	00175**7
C	00176
C JROUTE=1 IF TAILWATER NOT AN INFLUENCE ON HEADWATER	00177
C JROUTE=2 IF OUTLET CONTROL CONSIDERED BUT LESS SIGNIFICANT THAN FLARED	00178
C INLET CONTROL	00179
C JROUTE=3 IF OUTLET CONTROL CONSIDERED AND FOUND MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN	00180
C INLET CONTROL	00181
C JROUTE=4 IF CULVERT SLOPE IS LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE	00182


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C JROUTE=5 IF HEADWATER FOR ORDINARY ENTRANCE HAS BEEN CALCULATED AND FO00183
C      TO BE MORE SIGNIFICANT THAN HEADWATER FROM FLARED INLET.      00184
C      (PROBABLE DUMMY ROUTE)      00185
C      00186
C      JROUTE=3      00187
C      GO TO 402      00188
408 IF (TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 407      00189
    IF (MANN.EQ.0.012) GO TO 409      00190
    ACO(1)=0.167433      00191
    ACO(2)=0.538595      00192
    ACO(3)=-0.149374      00193
    ACO(4)=0.0391543      00194
    ACO(5)=-0.00343974      00195
    ACO(6)=0.000115882      00196
    GO TO 410      00197
409 ACO(1)=0.114099      00198
    ACO(2)=0.653562      00199
    ACO(3)=-0.233615      00200
    ACO(4)=0.0597723      00201
    ACO(5)=-0.00616338      00202
    ACO(6)=0.000242832      00203
410 XENT=QTEM/DIFT**2.5      00204**7
    HWOD=ACO(1)      00205
    P=1.      00206
    DO 411 J=2,6      00207
    P=P*XENT      00208
411 HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P      00209
    HW3=HWOD*DIFT      00210**7
    JROUTE=5      00211
402 HW4=QTEM**2/100.*(2.5204*(1.+KECF)/DIFT**4+466.153*MANN**2*LENGTH/00212**7
    . DIFT**(16./3.))+AMAX1(TW,CRITD)-SLOPE*LENGTH      00213**7
    IF (JROUTE.EQ.3) GO TO 404      00214
    IF (JROUTE.EQ.5) GO TO 412      00215
    IF (HW.GT.HW4) GO TO 403      00216
413 IF (HW4.LE.HWA) GO TO 404      00217
414 IF(DIFT.GE.3.0)DIFT=DIFT+.25      00218**7
    DIFT=DIFT+0.25      00219**7
    DIAM=DIFT*12.      00220**7
    GO TO 303      00221
407 JROUTE=1      00222
    BWH=HW      00223
    KECF=1.      00224
    GO TO 500      00225
405 IF (IFLAG.NE.0) GO TO 401      00226
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1005)      00227
1005 FORMAT ( 71H CLB0079--FLARED INLET DESIGN NOT PRACTICAL BECAUSE S00228**2
    $LOPE OF CULVERT IS /      00229**2
    2 10X, 33HSUBCRITICAL. PROBLEM TERMINATED. )      00230**2
    GO TO 406      00231
401 CONTINUE
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)      00232
1000 FORMAT ( 77H CLB0080--ORIGINAL CONVENTIONAL (NON-FLARED) DESIGN I00233**2
    $$ ACCEPTABLE. NO FLARED /      00234**2
    2 10X, 26HINLET DESIGN IS PRACTICAL. )      00235**2
406 JROUTE=4      00236
    KC(36)=1      00237
    GO TO 604      00238

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403	JROUTE=2	00239
	BWH=HW	00240
	KECF=1.	00241
	GO TO 500	00242
404	BWH=HW4	00243
	KECF=0.2	00244
	JROUTE=3	00245
	GO TO 500	00246
412	IF (HW.GT.HW4) GO TO 403	00247
	IF (HW3.LE.HW4) GO TO 413	00248
	IF (HW3.GT.HWA) GO TO 414	00249
	BWH=HW3	00250
	KECF=0.2	00251
500	GO TO (501,502,503,604), JROUTE	00252
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1007)	00253
1007	FORMAT (74H CLB0081--FLARED INLET HAS NO EFFECT - HEADWATER BASE	00254**2
	\$D ON ENTRANCE CONTROL /	00255**2
	2 10X, 14HWITH KE = 0.2.)	00256**2
	GO TO 506	00257
501	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1001)	00258
1001	FORMAT (68H CLB0082--OUTLET CONDITIONS NOT CONSIDERED BECAUSE TW	00259**2
	\$ INSIGNIFICANT.)	00260**2
	GO TO 506	00261
502	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1002)	00262
1002	FORMAT (64H CLB0083--OUTLET CONDITIONS CONSIDERED BUT FOUND NOT	00263**2
	\$TO CONTROL.)	00264**2
C		00265
C	OUTLET VELOCITY CALCULATION WITH HYDRAULIC JUMP CONSIDERATION	00266
C		00267
	506 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QTEM,SLOPE,UDEP)	00268**7
	CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QTEM,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00269**8
	1 *605)	00270**8
	CALL JUMP(D5,DIFT,QTEM,D2,CRITD,MANN)	00271**7
	IF (D2.GT.TW) GO TO 507	00272
	D5=AMIN1(TW,DIFT)	00273**7
	507 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QTEM,MANN)	00274**7
	VO=QTEM/A	00275
	GO TO 600	00276
503	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1003)	00277
1003	FORMAT (65H CLB0084--OUTLET CONDITIONS CONTROL - FLARED INLET HA	00278**2
	\$S NO EFFECT.)	00279**2
	D5=AMIN1(TW,DIFT)	00280**7
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QTEM,MANN)	00281**7
	VO=QTEM/A	00282
600	IF (INSTA.LT.OUTSTA) GO TO 601	00283
	INSTA1=INSTA-DIFT*UPSS	00284**7
	OUTST1=OUTSTA+DIFT*DNSS	00285**7
	GO TO 602	00286
	601 INSTA1=INSTA+DIFT*UPSS	00287**7
	OUTST1=OUTSTA-DIFT*DNSS	00288**7
602	INEL1=INEL-SLOPE*ABS(INSTA-INSTA1)	00289
	OUTEL1=OUTEL+SLOPE*ABS(OUTSTA-OUTST1)	00290
	BWHEL=BWH+INEL1	00291
	IF (KC(64).NE.1) GO TO 603	00292

C		00293
C COST CALCULATION		00294
C		00295
	IDUM = 3	00296**7
	CALL IINDEX(J,DIFT,IDUM)	00297**7
	KC(63)=J	00298
	CALL IINDEX(J,DIFT,ITYP)	00299**7
	CALL PIPCOS(J)	00300
603	DIAM=DIFT*12.0	00301**7
	IBBLS=BBLs	00302
	IDIAM=DIAM	00303
	IWIDE=0	00304
	ILEN=LENGTH	00305
	IHIGH=0	00306
	HWC=BWHEL	
	VEC=VO	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,4311) IBBLS,IDIAM,IWIDE,IHIGH,ILEN,MAXHW,BWHEL,BWH,	00307
CDEL 1	VMAX,VO,TOTCOS	00308
4311	FORMAT (2X,I3,I8,I7,I7,I7,F10.2,F9.2,F7.2,F8.2,F8.2,2X,F7.0)	00309
604	RETURN	00310
605	RETURN 1	00311**8
	END	00312
	SUBROUTINE RC14 (INSTAL,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1)	00001**9
	DIMENSION ACO(6),RISE(66),STAR(2)	00002
	REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,	00003**9
1	LENGTH,MAXHW1,INSTAL,INEL1	00004
	INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS	00005**4
	COMMON/ARCHP/A1,AK1,AK2,ALPHA,ARC,B,BETA,D1,D3,D5,H1,H2,H3,R1,R2,	00006
1	R3,W,WPR	00007
	COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00008
1	SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NIOTPT(50)	00009**4
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00010
1	LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00011
	COMMON/COSCOM/PRC(90),CONC,STL,FILLH,CMISC,COSFT,TOTCOS	00012
	COMMON/CCOM/BBLs,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00013**3
1	DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00014**8
2	LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00015**3
3	PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00016**3
4	VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE	00018**4
	CHARACTER*2 BLANK,STAR,FLAG	00019**4
	DATA RISE/0.938,1.125,1.500,1.875,2.250,2.625,3.000,3.375,3.750,	00020
1	4.500,5.250,5.583,5.917,6.250,6.583,6.917,4.583,4.758,4.908,	00021
2	5.092,5.267,5.417,5.600,5.783,5.925,6.108,6.258,6.442,6.625,	00022
	36.767,6.908,7.092,7.242,7.425,7.608,7.750,7.933,8.117,8.308,	00023
	48.442,8.583,8.767,8.958,9.100,9.233,9.425,9.608,9.800,9.933,	00024
	510.125,10.708,10.850,11.033,11.183,11.358,11.542,11.692,11.867,	00025
	612.017,12.200,12.342,12.525,12.708,12.892,13.033,13.217/,BLANK,	00026
7	STAR/' ','* ','**'/	00027
	SLOP(A,X,Y,D)=A**2*X**2/(2.208*Y**2*D**(4./3.))	00028
C		00029
C THIS ROUTINE DESIGNS AN ARCH CULVERT WITH NORMAL OPENING AND STRAIGHT		00030
C		00031
C KC(22) IS AN INTERNAL FLAG TO SHOW THAT PIPE SIZE DECREASED BECAUSE BW		00032
C LESS THAN MAXHW1, BUT BWH ALSO LESS THAN HIGH AND IS NOT SATISFACTORY		00033
C		00034
C KC(23) IS AN INTERNAL FLAG TO SHOW THAT BWH EXCEEDED MAXHW1 AND BBLs W		00035
C INCREASED		00036

C		00037
C	KC(24)=4 IS AN INTERNAL FLAG WHICH INDICATES THAT BWH MAY BE BASED ON	00038
C	CONTROL OR OUTLET CONTROL-WHICHEVER IS HIGHER	00039
C		00040
C	KC(26) IS AN INTERNAL FLAG TO SHOW THAT A SATISFACTORY SIZE HAS BEEN	U00041
C		00042
C	KC(34) IS A FLAG FROM CGMDES TO INDICATE SIZE OF RADIUS	00043
C		00044
100	CONTINUE	00045
	NS=1	00046
	NR=11	00047
C		00048
C	N VALUE ASSIGNMENT	00049
C		00050
	GO TO (101,102,103), MAT	00051
	GO TO 104	00052
101	MANN=0.012	00053
	ITYP=4	00054
	GO TO 104	00055
102	MANN=0.024	00056
	ITYP=5	00057
	NR=16	00058
	GO TO 104	00059
103	NS=17	00060
	NR=66	00061
104	SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00062
	TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00063
	MAXHW1=MAXHW-INEL	00064
C		00065
C	DETERMINATION OF BEGINNING TRIAL SIZE	00066
C		00067
	RISTRY=DEPTH	00068
	IF (MAXHW1.LT.DEPTH) RISTRY=MAXHW1/1.2	00069
	XA=10000000.	00070**9
	DO 107 K=NS,NR	00071
	YA=ABS(RISTRY-RISE(K))	00072
	IF (YA.GT.XA) GO TO 108	00073
	XA=YA	00074
	NUSE=K	00075
107	CONTINUE	00076
108	IF (RISE(NUSE).LE.DEPTH) GO TO 109	00077
	IF (NUSE.EQ.NS) GO TO 109	00078
	NUSE=NUSE-1	00079
	GO TO 108	00080
109	IF (MAXHW1.GT.RISE(NUSE)) GO TO 110	00081
	IF (NUSE.EQ.NS) GO TO 110	00082
	NUSE=NUSE-1	00083
	GO TO 109	00084
110	HIFT=RISE(NUSE)	00085**8
	HIGH=HIFT*12.	00086**8
	IF (INSTA.LT.OUTSTA) GO TO 111	00087
	INSTA1=INSTA-HIFT*UPSS	00088**8
	OUTST1=OUTSTA+HIFT*DNSS	00089**8
	GO TO 112	00090
111	INSTA1=INSTA+HIFT*UPSS	00091**8
	OUTST1=OUTSTA-HIFT*DNSS	00092**8
112	INEL1=INEL-HIFT*UPSS*SLOPE	00093**8

OUTEL1=OUTEL+HIFT*DNSS*SLOPE	00094**8
LENGTH=ABS(INSTAL-OUTST1)	00095
MAXHW1=MAXHW-INEL+HIFT*UPSS*SLOPE	00096**8
C	00097
C DETERMINE TRIAL WIDTH	00098
C	00099
WIFT=1.62261*HIFT	00100**8
WIDE=WIFT*12.	00101**8
IF (MAT.NE.3) GO TO 113	00102
K=NUSE-16	00103
CALL PLWIDE (K,SO2)	00104
WIFT=2.*SO2	00105**8
WIDE=WIFT*12.	00106**8
113 IF (KC(26).EQ.1) GO TO 203	00107
C	00108
C DETERMINATION OF NUMBER OF BARRELS PER RISE(NUSE)	00109
C	00110
QOARCH=((MAXHW1/HIFT-0.5)/0.11022)**0.588	00111**8
IBLS=QPEAK/(QOARCH*WIFT*HIFT**1.5)	00112**8
BLS=IBLS	00113
IF (BLS.LT.1.0) BLS=1.0	00114
203 QPP=QPEAK/BLS	00115
IF (NUSE.LT.11.OR.MAT.EQ.1) GO TO 204	00116
C	00117
C IF PLATE OR CGM, DETERMINE WHICH AND SET PROPER N VALUE	00118
C	00119
IF (MAT.NE.3) GO TO 205	00120
MANN=0.0371*((HIFT+WIFT)/2.)*(-0.0772)	00121**8
K=NUSE-16	00122
GO TO 206	00123
205 K=NUSE+50	00124
MANN=0.027	00125
C	00126
C OBTAIN GEOMETRIC AND HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR LARGE SIZES FROM ML	00127
C	00128
206 CALL CGMDES(K,CRITD,RDUM,IHIGH,IWIDE)	00129**5
GO TO 300	00130
C	00131
C OBTAIN GEOMETRIC AND HYDRAULIC CHARACTERISTICS FOR SMALL SIZES	00132
C	00133
204 IF (MAT.EQ.2) MANN=0.024	00134
A1=0.63333*HIFT	00135**8
B=0.16553*HIFT	00136**8
R1=2.33333*HIFT	00137**8
R2=0.83333*HIFT	00138**8
R3=0.24667*HIFT	00139**8
W=WIFT-2*R3	00140**8
D1=0.9624586*R3	00141
H1=0.03754141*R1	00142
H2=D1	00143
ALPHA=2.58842	00144
H3=0.2714286*R3	00145
D2=H3	00146
AK1=0.281898	00147
F2=D1	00148
AK2=F2/D2	00149
D3=D1+D2+H1-B	00150

BETA=1.29592	00151
FAC=QPP/(WIFT*HIFT**1.5)	00152**8
IF (FAC.GT.10.5) GO TO 904	00153
C	00154
C DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE	00155
C	00156
CRITD=((((((-0.0000058507)*FAC+0.00019451)*FAC-0.0024461)*FAC	00157
1 +0.015275)*FAC-0.065615)*FAC+0.30225)*FAC+0.11709)*HIFT	00158**8
D5=CRITD	00159
CALL AREAH	00160
CALL WETPR	00161
R=ARC/WPR	00162
CRSLPE=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)	00163
C	00164
C TESTS TO DETERMINE PROPER HEADWATER CALCULATION METHOD	00165
C	00166
300 IF (SLOPE.GT.CRSLPE) GO TO 301	00167
IF (CRITD.GT.TW) GO TO 800	00168
IF(TW.LE.HIFT) GO TO 700	00169**8
302 ADD=TW	00170
GO TO 600	00171
301 IF (TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 400	00172
IF(TW.GT.SLOPE*LENGTH+HIFT) GO TO 302	00173**8
C	00174
C KC(24)=4 IF TAILWATER MIGHT INFLUENCE HEADWATER ON STEEP SLOPE CULVERT	00175
C	00176
KC(24)=4	00177
C	00178
C ENTRANCE CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00179
C	00180
400 CONTINUE	
CDEL IF (MANN.EQ.0.012) WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00181
1000 FORMAT (' INLET CURVES BASED ON CGM MODELS. COMPUTATIONS CONTINUE'	00182
1)	00183
IF (KECF.EQ.0.5) GO TO 401	00184
IF (KECF.EQ.0.7) GO TO 402	00185
C	00186
C COEFFICIENTS FOR ENTRANCE CONTROL HEADWATER DETERMINATION POLYNOMIAL	00187
C	00188
ACO(1)=0.089053	00189
ACO(2)=0.71254	00190
ACO(3)=-0.27092	00191
ACO(4)=0.079250	00192
ACO(5)=-0.0079805	00193
ACO(6)=0.00029321	00194
GO TO 404	00195
402 ACO(1)=0.083301	00196
ACO(2)=0.79514	00197
ACO(3)=-0.43408	00198
ACO(4)=0.16377	00199
ACO(5)=-0.024914	00200
ACO(6)=0.0014107	00201
GO TO 404	00202
401 ACO(1)=0.11128	00203
ACO(2)=0.61058	00204
ACO(3)=-0.19494	00205
ACO(4)=0.051289	00206

ACO(5)=-0.0048054	00207
ACO(6)=0.00016855	00208
404 F=QPP/(WIFT*HIFT**1.5)	00209**8
P=1.	00210
HOD=ACO(1)	00211
DO 405 J=2,6	00212
P=P*F	00213
405 HOD=HOD+P*ACO(J)	00214
BWH=HIFT*HOD	00215**8
CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00216**8
CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00217**9
1 *911)	00218**9
CALL AREAH	00219
VO=QPP/ARC	00220
IF (KC(24).NE.4) GO TO 900	00221
D5=AMIN1(TW,HIFT)	00222**8
CALL AREAH	00223
V3=QPP/ARC	00224
HW3=BWH	00225
IF(TW.GE.HIFT) GO TO 501	00226**8
P1=(CRITD+HIFT)/2.	00227**8
GO TO 502	00228
501 P1=TW	00229
502 KC(24)=4	00230
ADD=P1	00231
C	00232
C FULL FLOW - OUTLET CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00233
C	00234
600 D5=HIFT	00235**8
CALL AREAH	00236
VO=QPP/ARC	00237
CALL WETPR	00238
R=ARC/WPR	00239
SF=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)	00240
HE=(1.+KECF)*VO**2/64.4	00241
HF=SF*LENGTH	00242
BWH=ADD+HE+HF-SLOPE*LENGTH	00243
IF (KC(24).NE.4) GO TO 900	00244
D5=AMAX1(TW,HIFT)	00245**8
CALL AREAH	00246
V4=QPP/ARC	00247
HW4=BWH	00248
C	00249
C SELECT LARGEST HEADWATER WHERE TAILWATER MIGHT INFLUENCE HEADWATER ON	00250
C SLOPE CULVERT	00251
C	00252
IF (HW3.GT.HW4) GO TO 603	00253
BWH=HW4	00254
VO=V4	00255
GO TO 900	00256
603 BWH=HW3	00257
VO=V3	00258
GO TO 900	00259
C	00260
C HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER GREATER THAN CRITICAL DEPTH BUT LE	00261
C HIGH (SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00262
C	00263

700	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00264**8
	IF (TW-UDEP) 801,701,702	00265
701	D5=UDEP	00266
	WDEP=UDEP	00267
	GO TO 703	00268
702	CALL BWM1(SHAPE,TW,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,WDEP)	00269**8
	D5=WDEP	00270
703	CALL AREAH	00271
	V=QPP/ARC	00272
	BWH=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4+WDEP	00273
	D5=TW	00274
	CALL AREAH	00275
	VO=QPP/ARC	00276
	GO TO 900	00277
C		00278
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION BASED ON OUTLET CONTROL - PARTIAL FLOW (CRITICAL	00279
C	DEPTH CONTROL)	00280
C		00281
800	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00282**8
801	CALL BWM2(TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00283**8
	. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00284**8
	IF (DIST.LT.LENGTH) GO TO 802	00285
	D5=WDEP	00286
804	CALL AREAH	00287
	V=QPP/ARC	00288
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00289
	BWH=WDEP+HE	00290
	GO TO 805	00291
803	D5=UDEP	00292
	GO TO 804	00293
C		00294
C	0.9257*HIGH REPRESENTS DEPTH RATIO IN ARCH PIPE SHAPE AT WHICH CONVEY	00295
C	IS MAXIMUM	00296
C		00297
802	IF(WDEP.LT.0.9257*HIFT) GO TO 803	00298**8
	D5=HIFT	00299**8
	CALL AREAH	00300
	CALL WETPR	00301
	R=ARC/WPR	00302
	SF=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)	00303
	V=QPP/ARC	00304
	HF=(LENGTH-DIST)*(SF-SLOPE)	00305
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00306
	BWH=HIFT+HE+HF	00307**8
805	UDEP=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00308
	D5=UDEP	00309
	CALL AREAH	00310
	VO=QPP/ARC	00311
C		00312
C	PREPARATION FOR OUTPUT	00313
C		00314
900	IBBLS=BBLs	00315
	IDIAM=0	00316
	IF(MAT.NE.3) IWIDE=WIFT*12.	00317**8
	ILEN=LENGTH	00318
	IF(MAT.NE.3) IHIGH=HIFT*12.	00319**8
	OUTEL1=OUTEL+SLOPE*(ABS(OUTSTA-OUTST1))	00320

INEL1=INEL-SLOPE*(ABS(INSTA-INSTA1))	00321
BWHEL=BWH+INEL1	00322
IF (KC(64).NE.1.OR.MAT.EQ.3) GO TO 910	00323
C	00324
C ESTIMATED COST CALCULATION	00325
C	00326
CALL IINDEX(J,HIFT,ITYP)	00327**8
CALL PIPCOS (J)	00328
910 FLAG=BLANK	00329
IF (MAT.EQ.3) FLAG=STAR(KC(34))	
HWC=BWHEL	00330
VEC=VO	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,4311) IBLS,IDIAM,IWIDE,IHIGH,ILEN,MAXHW,BWHEL,BWH,	00331
CDEL 1 VMAX,VO,TOTCOS,FLAG	00332
4311 FORMAT(2X,I3,I8,3(I7),F10.2,F9.2,F7.2,2(F8.2),2X,F7.0,1X,A)	00333**4
C	00334
C THE GENERAL AIM OF THIS ROUTINE IS TO BEST SATISFY ALLOWABLE HEADWATER	00335
C AT THE SAME TIME, FIND A HEADWATER WHICH SUBMERGES THE CULVERT SOFFIT	00336
C	00337
IF (BWH.LE.MAXHW1) GO TO 901	00338
IF (KC(26).EQ.1) GO TO 902	00339
IF (KC(22).EQ.1) GO TO 904	00340
IF (NUSE.EQ.NR) GO TO 904	00341
IF (MAT.NE.3) GO TO 908	00342
IF (NUSE+3.LE.NR) NUSE=NUSE+2	00343
908 NUSE=NUSE+1	00344
IF (RISE(NUSE).LE.DEPTH) GO TO 110	00345
NUSE=NUSE-1	00346
904 BBLS=BBLS+1.	00347
KC(23)=1	00348
GO TO 203	00349
C	00350
C RECALL STORED VALUES FOR THE LAST TRIAL SIZE	00351
C	00352
902 VO=VOK	00353
BWH=BWHK	00354
BBLS=NBLS	00355
WIDE=NWIDE	00356
HIGH=NHIGH	00357
LENGTH=NLEN	00358
INEL1=EINK	00359
OUTEL1=ELOK	00360
INSTA1=STNK	00361
OUTST1=STOK	00362
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1001) NBLS,NWIDE,NHIGH,NLEN	00363
1001 FORMAT (/2X,'**** BARRELS=',I3,' WIDE=',I4,' HIGH=',I4,' LENGT	00364
1H=',I4,' IS THE ACCEPTED DESIGN ****')	00365
903 KC(26)=0	00366
KC(24)=0	00367
KC(22)=0	00368
KC(23)=0	00369
DIAM=0	00370
DIFT=0.	00371**8
CDEL IF (MAT.EQ.3) WRITE (SYSOUT,1004)	00372
1004 FORMAT (///2X,'* 18 INCH RADIUS'/2X,'** 31 INCH RADIUS')	00373
RETURN	00374
901 IF (NUSE.EQ.NS) GO TO 906	00375

IF (MAT.NE.3) GO TO 907	00376
IF (NUSE-3.GE.NS) NUSE=NUSE-2	00377
907 NUSE=NUSE-1	00378
IF(BWH.LT.HIFT) GO TO 905	00379**8
C	00380
C STORE VALUES FOR CURRENT TRIAL SIZE IN CASE IT IS THE MOST EFFICIENT	00381
C HYDRAULICALLY	00382
C	00383
NBLS=IBLS	00384
NHIGH=IHIGH	00385
NLEN=ILEN	00386
NWIDE=IWIDE	00387
VOK=VO	00388
BWHK=BWH	00389
ELNK=INEL1	00390
ELOK=OUTEL1	00391
STNK=INSTA1	00392
STOK=OUTST1	00393
KC(26)=1	00394
GO TO 110	00395
905 KC(22)=1	00396
GO TO 110	00397
906 IF (KC(23).EQ.1) GO TO 903	00398
IF (BLS.NE.1.0) GO TO 909	00399
CDEL IF (MAT.EQ.3) WRITE (SYSOUT,1005)	00400
1005 FORMAT(// 63H0CLB0085--THIS IS THE SMALLEST STRUCTURAL PLATE SIZE	00401**2
\$AVAILABLE.)	00402**2
WIDE=IWIDE	00403
GO TO 903	00404
909 BLS=BLS-1.	00405
GO TO 203	00406
911 RETURN	00407**9
END	00408
SUBROUTINE RC18 (INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1,BWHEL,*)	00001*14
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH,	00002*14
1 KECF1,INSTA1,MAXHW1,INEL1	00003*14
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs	00004**9
COMMON/COSCOM/PRC(90),CONC,STL,FILLH,CMISC,COSFT,TOTCOS	00005
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00006
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NIOTPT(50)	00007**9
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00008
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00009
COMMON/CCOM/BLS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00010
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00011*13
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00012
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00013
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE	00015**9
CHARACTER*4 EXES	00016*14
DIMENSION ACO(6),EXES(2)	00017
DATA EXES/' ', 'XXXX' /	00018
SLOP(A,X,Y,D)=A**2*X**2/(2.208*Y**2*D**(4./3.))	00019
C	00020
C THIS ROUTINE DESIGNS A SINGLE-OPENING, STRAIGHT, NORMAL, BOX	00021
C CULVERT	00022
C	00023
100 KFLAG=0	00024
KECF1=KECF	00025

KC(40)=0	00026
KC(61)=0	00027
JFLAG=0	00028
BWHK=0.	00029
SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/ABS(OUTSTA-INSTA)	00030
LC=12	00031
TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00032
IF(TW.LT.0.0) TW=0.0	00033**7
IF (MANN.EQ.1.0) MANN=0.012	00034
LFLAG=0	00035
WIKEEP=0.	00036
WT=0.	00037
MAXHW1=MAXHW-INEL	00038
IF (MAXHW1.GE.DEPTH) GO TO 101	00039
HIFT=MAXHW1/(1.2-SLOPE*UPSS)+0.5	00040*13
GO TO 102	00041
101 HIFT=DEPTH	00042*13
102 IF(HIFT.GT.10.0) HIFT=10.0	00043*13
IF(HIFT.LT.2.0) HIFT=2.0	00044*13
HIFT=IFIX(HIFT)	00045*13
HIGH=HIFT*12.	00046*13
104 MAXHW1=MAXHW-INEL+HIFT*UPSS*SLOPE	00047*13
105 WTA=WT	00048
C	00049
C SUBROUTINE SPANS INSURES CONFORMITY TO THD STANDARD CULVERT SHAPES	00050
C	00051
CALL SPANS(HIFT,MAXHW1,QPEAK,KECF,BBLS,WIFT,JFLAG,WT)	00052*13
WIDE=WIFT*12.	00053*13
IF (WT.NE.WTA) WIKEEP=WIKEEP+(WT-WTA)	00054
QPP=QPEAK/BBLS	00055
QPFT=QPP/WIFT	00056*13
CRITD=(QPFT**2/32.2)**(1./3.)	00057
IF(CRITD.LT.HIFT) GO TO 108	00058*13
ADD=AMAX1(HIFT,TW)	00059*14
INSTA1=INSTA	00060**8
OUTST1=OUTSTA	00061**8
IF (INSTA1.LT.OUTST1) GO TO 121	00062**8
INSTA1=INSTA1-HIFT*UPSS	00063*13
OUTST1=OUTST1+HIFT*DNSS	00064*13
GO TO 122	00065**8
121 INSTA1=INSTA1+HIFT*UPSS	00066*13
OUTST1=OUTST1-HIFT*DNSS	00067*13
122 LENGTH=ABS(INSTA1-OUTST1)	00068**8
CALL BOXUD (SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00069*14
IF (UDEP.LT.HIFT) GO TO 200	00070*14
GO TO 500	00071**7
108 A=WIFT*CRITD	00072*13
WP=WIFT+2.*CRITD	00073*13
R=A/WP	00074
CRSLPE=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00075
INSTA1=INSTA	00076
OUTST1=OUTSTA	00077
IF (INSTA1.LT.OUTST1) GO TO 201	00078
INSTA1=INSTA1-HIFT*UPSS	00079*13
OUTST1=OUTST1+HIFT*DNSS	00080*13
GO TO 202	00081
201 INSTA1=INSTA1+HIFT*UPSS	00082*13

	OUTST1=OUTST1-HIFT*DNSS	00083*13
202	LENGTH=ABS(INSTAL-OUTST1)	00084
C		00085
C	TESTS FOR PROPER CALCULATION METHOD	00086
C		00087
	IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLOPE) GO TO 203	00088
200	IF (TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 300	00089
	IF(TW.GT.(SLOPE*LENGTH+HIFT)) GO TO 204	00090*13
	IF (TW.LT.SLOPE*LENGTH+CRITD) GO TO 300	00091
	IF(TW.LT.HIFT) GO TO 205	00092*13
	KFLAG=4	00093
	GO TO 300	00094
203	IF (CRITD.GT.TW) GO TO 700	00095
	IF(TW.GT.HIFT) GO TO 204	00096*13
	GO TO 600	00097
204	ADD=TW	00098
	GO TO 500	00099
205	ADD=WATEL-INEL	00100
	VENT=QPP/(ADD*WIFT)	00101*13
	BWH=ADD+(1.+KECF)*VENT**2/64.4	00102
	GO TO 309	00103
C		00104
C	ENTRANCE CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00105
C		00106
300	IF (KECF.EQ.0.15.OR.KECF.EQ.0.4) GO TO 308	00107
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.5) GO TO 301	00108
	ACO(1)=0.144138	00109
	ACO(2)=0.461363	00110
	ACO(3)=-0.0921507	00111
	ACO(4)=0.0200028	00112
	ACO(5)=-0.00136449	00113
	ACO(6)=0.0000358431	00114
	GO TO 302	00115
301	ACO(1)=0.122117	00116
	ACO(2)=0.505435	00117
	ACO(3)=-0.108560	00118
	ACO(4)=0.0207809	00119
	ACO(5)=-0.00136757	00120
	ACO(6)=0.0000345642	00121
	GO TO 302	00122
308	ACO(1)=0.0724927	00123
	ACO(2)=0.507087	00124
	ACO(3)=-0.117474	00125
	ACO(4)=0.0221702	00126
	ACO(5)=-0.00148958	00127
	ACO(6)=0.0000380126	00128
302	XENT=(QPP/WIFT)/HIFT**1.5	00129*13
	HWOD=ACO(1)	00130
	P=1.	00131
	DO 303 J=2,6	00132
	P=P*XENT	00133
	HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P	00134
303	CONTINUE	00135
	BWH=HWOD*HIFT	00136*13
	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00137*13
	IF(UDEP.EQ.HIFT) GO TO 306	00138*13
C		00139

C CHECK FOR HYDRAULIC JUMP	00140
C	00141
C IF CRITD GREATER THAN HIFT, CALL BWS2 W HIFT	00142*14
C	00143*14
CRITKP=CRITD	00144*14
IF (CRITD.GT.HIFT) CRITD=HIFT	00145*14
CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00146*14
1 *813)	00147*14
CRITD=CRITKP	00148*14
A=WIFT*D5	00149*13
D2=-D5/2.+SQRT(2.*QPP**2/(D5*WIFT)**2*D5/32.2+D5**2/4.)	00150*13
IF(D2.LT.HIFT) GO TO 305	00151*13
A2=HIFT*WIFT	00152*13
D2=QPP**2/(32.2*A2)*(1./A-1./A2)+A/A2*D5/2.+0.5*HIFT	00153*13
305 IF (D2.GT.TW) GO TO 307	00154
IF(TW.GT.HIFT) GO TO 306	00155*13
309 A=WIFT*TW	00156*13
GO TO 304	00157
306 A=WIFT*HIFT	00158*13
C	00159
C KFLAG=4 WHEN HEADWATER MAY BE ENTRANCE OR OUTLET CONTROL	00160
C	00161
IF (UDEP.EQ.HIFT) KFLAG=4	00162*13
GO TO 304	00163
307 A=WIFT*D5	00164*13
304 VO=QPP/A	00165
IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00166
V3=VO	00167
HW3=BWH	00168
IF (TW.GE.HIFT) GO TO 402	00169*13
P1=(CRITD+HIFT)/2.	00170*13
IF (P1.GE.TW) GO TO 403	00171
402 P1=TW	00172
403 KFLAG=4	00173
ADD=P1	00174
GO TO 500	00175
404 HW4=BWH	00176
V4=QPP/A	00177
IF (HW3.GT.HW4) GO TO 405	00178
VO=V4	00179
GO TO 800	00180
405 BWH=HW3	00181
VO=V3	00182
GO TO 800	00183
C	00184
C FULL FLOW - OUTLET CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00185
C	00186
500 A=HIFT*WIFT	00187*13
WP=2.*(HIFT+WIFT)	00188*13
R=A/WP	00189
VO=QPP/A	00190
HE=(1.+KECF1)*VO**2/64.4	00191*14
HF=LENGTH*SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00192
BWH=ADD+HE+HF-SLOPE*LENGTH	00193
IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00194
IF(TW.GE.HIFT) GO TO 503	00195*13
IF (TW.GT.CRITD) GO TO 505	00196

IF(CRITD.GT.HIFT) GO TO 503	00197*13
A=CRITD*WIFT	00198*13
GO TO 404	00199
505 A=IW*WIFT	00200*13
GO TO 404	00201
503 A=HIFT*WIFT	00202*13
GO TO 404	00203
C	00204
C HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER GREATER THAN CRITICAL DEPTH BUT LE	00205
C HIGH. (SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00206
C	00207
600 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00208*13
IF (TW-UDEP) 701,601,602	00209
601 WDEP=UDEP	00210
GO TO 603	00211
602 CALL BWM1(SHAPE,TW,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,WDEP)	00212*13
603 A=WDEP*WIFT	00213*13
V=QPP/A	00214
BWH=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4+WDEP	00215
VO=QPP/(WIFT*TW)	00216*13
GO TO 800	00217
C	00218
C HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER LESS THAN CRITICAL DEPTH AND UNIFO	00219
C DEPTH. (SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00220
C	00221
700 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00222*13
701 CALL BWM2(TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00223*13
. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00224*13
IF (DIST.LT.LENGTH) GO TO 702	00225
D4=WDEP	00226
703 V=QPP/(WIFT*D4)	00227*13
HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00228
BWH=WDEP+HE	00229
GO TO 707	00230
702 IF(WDEP.GE.HIFT) GO TO 705	00231*13
D4=UDEP	00232
GO TO 703	00233
705 A=WIFT*HIFT	00234*13
WP=2.*(WIFT+HIFT)	00235*13
R=A/WP	00236
V=QPP/A	00237
HF=(LENGTH-DIST)*(SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)-SLOPE)	00238
HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00239
BWH=HIFT+HE+HF	00240*13
707 VO=QPP/(WIFT*AMIN1(HIFT,AMAX1(TW,CRITD)))	00241*13
800 IF (JFLAG.EQ.0) WIKEEP=WT	00242
IF (BWH.GT.MAXHW1.AND.WT.LT.WIKEEP) GO TO 810	00243
C	00244
C UP TO 75 TRIAL SIZES ALLOWED	00245
C	00246
IF (KC(40).LT.75) GO TO 803	00247
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1001)	00248
1001 FORMAT (76H CLB0086--THE CONDITIONS FOR THIS BOX DESIGN CANNOT B	00249
\$E REASONABLY SATISFIED.)	00250
KC(61)=1	00251
GO TO 811	00252
803 IDIAM=0	00253

IHIGH=HIFT	00254*13
IWIDE=WIFT	00255*13
IBBLS=BBLs	00256
ILEN=LENGTH	00257
BWHK=BWH	00258
VOK=VO	00259
INEL1=INEL-SLOPE*ABS(INSTA-INSTA1)	00260
BWHEL=BWH+INEL1	00261
C	00262
C COST CALCULATION	00263
C	00264
IF (KC(64).EQ.1) CALL COST	00265
IF (LC.LT.48) GO TO 805	00266
LC=8	00267
CDEL CALL PAGE	00268*10
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,4310)	00269
4310 FORMAT (//2X,'BBLs DIAM WIDE HIGH LENGTH ALLOW. CALC.	00270*10
1 CALC. ALLOW. CALC.'/37X,'HW ELEV HW ELEV HW VELOC.	00271*10
2. VELOC.'//)	00272*10
805 CONTINUE	
HWC=BWHEL	
VEC=VO	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,4311) IBBLS,IDIAM,IWIDE,IHIGH,ILEN,MAXHW,BWHEL,BWH,	00273
CDEL 1 VMAX,VO,TOTCOS,EXES(KC(68)+1)	00274
4311 FORMAT(2X,I3,I8,I7,I7,I7,F10.2,F9.2,F7.2,F8.2,F8.2,2X,F7.0,2X,A1)	00275
LC=LC+1	00276
KC(40)=KC(40)+1	00277
C	00278
C COMPARE CALCULATED HEADWATER WITH ALLOWABLE HEADWATER	00279
C	00280
IF (BWH.LE.MAXHW1) GO TO 801	00281
WT=WT+1.	00282
JFLAG=1	00283
GO TO 105	00284
C	00285
C SMALLEST BOX SIZE AVAILABLE	00286
C	00287
801 IF(BBLs.LE.1.0.AND.HIFT.LE.2.0.AND.WIFT.LE.3.0) GO TO 809	00288*13
C	00289
C BOX IS SIZED UPON COMPARISON OF BWH AND MAXHW1 ACCORDING TO WHETHER TH	00290
C CURRENT WIDTH (WT) WAS AN INCREASE OR DECREASE OF THE PREVIOUS TRIAL	00291
C WIDTH (WKEEP)	00292
C	00293
IF (WT.GT.WKEEP) GO TO 811	00294
IF (LFLAG.EQ.1) GO TO 812	00295
IF (BWH.GT.MAXHW1-.5) GO TO 811	00296
LFLAG=1	00297
812 IF(WIFT.GT.HIFT) GO TO 802	00298*13
IF (BBLs.LE.2.) GO TO 804	00299
IF(HIFT.LE.7.) GO TO 802	00300*13
804 JFLAG=0	00301
HIFT=HIFT-1.	00302*13
GO TO 104	00303
802 WT=WT-1.	00304
JFLAG=-1	00305
GO TO 105	00306
809 CONTINUE	

CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1002)	00307
1002	FORMAT (61H CLB0087--THIS IS THE SMALLEST BOX SIZE AVAILABLE.	T00308
	\$RY PIPE.)	00309
	GO TO 811	00310
810	BBL5=IBBL5	00311
	WIFT=IWIDE	00312*13
	HIFT=IHIGH	00313*13
	LENGTH=ILEN	00314
	BWH=BWHK	00315
	VO=VOK	00316
811	INEL1=BWHEL-BWH	00317
	OUTEL1=OUTEL+SLOPE*ABS(OUTSTA-OUTST1)	00318
	WIDE=WIFT*12.	00319*13
	HIGH=HIFT*12.	00320*13
	RETURN	00321
813	RETURN 1	00322*14
	END	00323
	SUBROUTINE RC3 (*)	00001
	REAL MANN, INSTA, INEL, MAXHW, ISECN, ISTA, KECF, LEN, LFTSS, LENGTH	00002*32
	INTEGER OPENG5, PROFILE, SHAPE	00003*32
	COMMON ACRES, CA, FREQ, QPEAK, TC, ISECN(50,50), ISTA(50),	00004
1	SKEW, WATEL, WESTA, NSEC, NSUBSC(50), NIOTPT(50)	00005*26
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS, KA(99), KB(99), KC(99), KD(99), KE(99),	00006
1	LILC, LRLC, LILF, LRLF, IGATE, QSOFF, HSOFF, TWSOFF, VWSOFF, HWXC, TWV	00007
	COMMON/CCOM/BBL5, BREL(4), BRSTA(4), BWH, CONV(10), CRSLPE, DEPTH,	00008*23
1	DIFT, DIAM, DNSS, FLOW(10), FROMX(10), HIGH, HIFT, WIFT, INEL, INSTA, KECF,	00009*31
2	LEN(10), LENGTH, LFTSS(10), MANN, MAXHW, OUTEL, OUTSTA, PC(10),	00010*23
3	PFLOW(10), RGTSS(10), SLOPE, SLP(5), TOX(10), UPSS, VELOC(10),	00011*23
4	VMAX, VMAXB(10), VMIN(10), VO, WIDE, INLET, MAT, OPENG5, PROFIL, SHAPE	00019*25
	CHARACTER*3 CLVTID, BRSUB, NAME, ROADID	00014*26
	CHARACTER*4 FLSEC, ORIGID, MOVEID, TOID, GSEC, CONYID, NAM,	00015*26
1	IS1, IS2, IDSEC, BLANK4	00016*26
	COMMON/CCOM1/BRSUB(10), CLVTID, FLSEC, NAME, ORIGID, ROADID	00017*26
	COMMON/ID/MOVEID, TOID, GSEC(50), CONYID, NAM, IS1, IS2, IDSEC(50)	00018*26
	COMMON/XSECT/FLAG1(50), EX(100,50), WY(100,50)	00019*31
	DIMENSION X(100), Y(100)	00020
	DATA BLANK4/' ' /	00021*32
C		00022
C	THIS ROUTINE CHECKS THAT CERTAIN NECESSARY DATA HAS BEEN PROVIDED, THE	00023
C	GETS THE SECTION FROM EXTERNAL STORAGE AND THEN CALLS THE CORRECT	00024
C	SUBROUTINE	00025
C		00026
100	CONTINUE	00027
	IF (FLSEC.NE.BLANK4)GO TO 53	00028*26
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1003)	00029
1003	FORMAT (67H CLB0088--NO CROSS-SECTION IDENTIFICATION GIVEN. (SE	00030*22
	\$E FL-DV CARD.)	00031*22
	GO TO 703	00032
53	DO 50 N=1,50	00033
	J=N	00034
	IF (FLSEC.EQ.IDSEC(J)) GO TO 51	00035
50	CONTINUE	00036
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00037
1000	FORMAT (70H CLB0089--THERE IS NO CROSS-SECTION ID FROM HYDRA WHI	00038*22
	\$CH CORRESPONDS TO /	00039*22
2	10X, 37HFLOW-DIVIDE SECX. PROBLEM ABANDONED.)	00040*22
	GO TO 703	00041

51	NPTS=NTOTPT(J)	00042
	DO 1799 I=1,100	00043*31
	X(I)=EX(I,J)	00044*31
	1799 Y(I)=WY(I,J)	00045*31
C		00046
C	REVERSE THE LIMITS AND SLOPES IF THE ORIGINAL SECTION WAS IN DESCENDING	00047
C	ORDER	00048
C		00049
	KC(35)=FLAG1(J)	00050*31
	NO=KC(7)	00051
	IF (KC(35).NE.1) GO TO 1807	00052
	DO 1808 N=1,NO	00053
	TEMP=LFTSS(N)	00054
	LFTSS(N)=RGTSS(N)	00055
	RGTSS(N)=TEMP	00056
	TEMP=FROMX(N)	00057
	FROMX(N)=TOX(N)	00058
1808	TOX(N)=TEMP	00059
1807	IF (KC(8).EQ.1) GO TO 1800	00060
	DO 1803 N=1,NO	00061
	RGTSS(N)=2.	00062
1803	LFTSS(N)=2.	00063
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1001)	00064
1001	FORMAT (82H CLB0090--VALUE FOR LEFT AND RIGHT HEADER SLOPES NOT	00065*22
	\$GIVEN. 2.0 ASSUMED FOR BOTH.)	00066*22
1800	IF (OPENG.S.NE.1) GO TO 1805	00067
	IF(KC(28).EQ.1) GO TO 801	00068
	IF (KC(2).NE.1) GO TO 1802	00069
C		00070
C	SINGLE BRIDGE ANALYSIS	00071
C		00072
	801 CALL RC8 (X,Y,J,NPTS)	00073
	GO TO 1806	00074
C		00075
C	SINGLE BRIDGE DESIGN	00076
C		00077
	1802 CALL RC4 (X,Y,NPTS,J,ADUM,KDUM,LDUM,X2DUM,Y2DUM,SDUM,EDUM)	00078*27
	GO TO 1806	00079
1805	IF (KC(7).EQ.OPENG.S) GO TO 1801	00080
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,54)	00081
54	FORMAT (80H CLB0091--MULTIPLE BRIDGE REQUESTED, BUT NUMBER OF FL	00082*22
	\$OW-DIVIDES NOT EQUAL TO THE /	00083*22
	2 10X, 29HNUMBER OF OPENINGS SPECIFIED.)	00084*22
	GO TO 703	00085
1801	KSET=NSUBSC(J)	00086*24
	DO 1818 K=1,KSET	00087*24
	IF (ISECN(J,5*K-2).EQ.-999999.9) GO TO 1820	00088*28
1818	CONTINUE	00089*24
	GO TO 1804	00090*24
1820	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,55) FLSEC	00091*24
	55 FORMAT(' CLB0113--MULTIPLE BRIDGE DESIGN NOT FEASIBLE.',/,10X,	00092*24
	1 'NO N VALUE SUPPLIED FOR SECTION ',A,')'	00093*26
	GO TO 703	00094*24
C		00095
C	MULTIPLE BRIDGE DESIGN	00096
C		00097

1804	CALL RC6 (X,Y,J)	00098*24
	IF(KC(11).EQ.1)GO TO 703	00099*25
1806	IF (KC(35).NE.1) GO TO 1809	00100
	DO 1810 N=1,NO	00101
	TEMP=LFTSS(N)	00102
	LFTSS(N)=RGTSS(N)	00103
	RGTSS(N)=TEMP	00104
	TEMP=FROMX(N)	00105
	FROMX(N)=TOX(N)	00106
1810	TOX(N)=TEMP	00107
1809	RETURN	00108
703	RETURN1	00109
	END	00110
	SUBROUTINE RC4(X,Y,NPTS,J,ANEED,KKEEP,LKEEP,X2KEEP,Y2KEEP,	00001*12
1	STAR,END)	00002*12
	REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH	00003*16
	INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs	00004*12
	COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00005
1	SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)	00006*12
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00007
1	LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00008
	COMMON/CCOM/BBLs,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00009**8
1	DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00010*15
2	LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00011**8
3	PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00012**8
4	VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE	00014*12
	DIMENSION X(100),Y(100)	00015
C		00016
C	THIS ROUTINE DESIGNS ONE OPENING OF A BRIDGE	00017
C		00018
C	ANEED REPRESENTS THE MINIMUM CROSS-SECTION AREA NEEDED TO SATISFY DESI	00019
C		00020
100	ANEED=QPEAK/VMAXB(1)	00021
	KSTAR=0	00022
	KC(23)=0	00023
	NO=1	00024
C		00025
C	FIND THE BEGIN AND END POINTS OF THE FL-DV	00026
C		00027
54	KSTAR=KSTAR+1	00028
	IF (X(KSTAR).LT.FROMX(1)) GO TO 54	00029
55	IF (X(NPTS).LE.TOX(1)) GO TO 200	00030
	NPTS=NPTS-1	00031
	GO TO 55	00032
C		00033
C	ENTRY POINT FOR DESIGN OF ONE OPENING OF A MULTIPLE OPENING BRIDGE-FRO	00034
C		00035
	ENTRY RC4B (X,Y,NPTS,J,ANEED,KKEEP,LKEEP,X2KEEP,Y2KEEP,NNO,	00036*12
1	STAR,END)	00037*12
	NO = NNO	00038*12
	KSTAR=1	00039
200	LKEEP = 0	00040*16
	KWAY=1	00041
	NAR=1	00042
	BKEEP=10000.	00043
	SUMC=0.	00044
	XKP=X(NPTS)	00045

C	00046
C ADJUST VARIABLES ACCORDING TO WHETHER AREAS ARE TO BE ACCUMULATED ACRO	00047
C THE SECTION FROM LEFT TO RIGHT, OR RIGHT TO LEFT	00048
C	00049
201 KC(11)=0	00050*10
IF (KWAY.NE.1) GO TO 209	00051*10
KK=KSTAR	00052
VSIDE=RGTS(NO)	00053
FSIDE=LFTSS(NO)	00054
MINUS=NPTS-1	00055
GO TO 202	00056
209 KK=NPTS	00057
FSIDE=RGTS(NO)	00058
VSIDE=LFTSS(NO)	00059
MINUS=KSTAR+1	00060
C	00061
C BEGIN INDIVIDUAL (AND ACCUMULATIVE) AREA AND WIDTH CALCULATIONS	00062
C	00063
C REINITIALIZE THE VARIABLES AFTER A SOLUTION HAS BEEN FOUND	00064
C	00065
202 LL=1	00066
SUMA=0.	00067
SUMB=0.	00068
JLAG=0	00069
N=KK	00070
C	00071
C ESTABLISH THE DIMENSIONS OF A TRAPEZOID	00072
C	00073
203 X1=X(N)	00074
Y1=Y(N)	00075
X2=X(N+KWAY)	00076
Y2=Y(N+KWAY)	00077
H1=WATEL-Y1	00078*16
H2=WATEL-Y2	00079
XTMP=ABS(X2-X1)	00080
HT=AMAX1(H2,0.)	00081
AA=HT*HT*VSIDE/2.	00082
SMBTMP=SUMB	00083*11
SMATMP=SUMA	00084*11
C	00085
C BOTH ADJACENT POINTS UNDER WATER	00086
C	00087
IF (H1.GE.0.0.AND.H2.GE.0.0) GO TO 205	00088
C	00089
C ONE OR OTHER ADJACENT POINT UNDER WATER	00090
C	00091
IF (H1.LT.0.0.AND.H2.GT.0.0) GO TO 206	00092
IF (H1.GT.0.0.AND.H2.LT.0.0) GO TO 207	00093
C	00094
C NEITHER ADJACENT POINT UNDER WATER	00095
C	00096
A=0.	00097
B=0.	00098
IF (JLAG.NE.0) GO TO 212	00099
XTMP=0.	00100
KK=KK+KWAY	00101
LL=1	00102

GO TO 212	00103
C	00104
C COMPUTE THE SUBMERGED AREA OF THE TRAPEZOID	00105
C	00106
205 B=XTMP	00107
A=B*(H1+H2)/2.	00108
GO TO 208	00109
206 IF(KC(11).EQ.0)GO TO 210	00110*10
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,1003)WATEL	00111*10
1003 FORMAT(' CLB0113--AT WATER SURFACE ELEVATION ',F8.2,' ANOTHER FLOW	00112*10
1 DIVIDE MUST BE DEFINED.')	00113*10
RETURN	00114*10
210 B=H2*XTMP/(H2-H1)	00115*10
A=B*H2/2.	00116
X1=X2-(KWAY*B)	00117*11
Y1=WATEL	00118*11
GO TO 208	00119
207 B=H1*XTMP/(H1-H2)	00120
A=B*H1/2.	00121
X2=X1+(KWAY*B)	00122*11
Y2=WATEL	00123*11
C	00124*10
C AT THIS POINT THE STREAM CROSS SECTION EMERGES. KC(11)=1	00125*10
C	00126*10
KC (11) = 1	00127**9
C	00128
208 KPLL=LL	00129
XKP=X2	00130
IF (JLAG.NE.0) GO TO 212	00131
C	00132
C ADD IN THE AREA OF THE TRIANGLE AT THE BEGINNING END OF THE SECTION	00133
C	00134
HT=AMAX1(H1,0.)	00135
SUMA=HT*FSIDE*HT/2.	00136
SUMB=HT*FSIDE	00137
SMATMP=SUMA	00138*15
SMBTMP=SUMB	00139*15
XTMP=B	00140
JLAG=1	00141
212 SUMA=SUMA+A	00142
IF (KC(11) .EQ. 1) GO TO 215	00143**9
SUMB = SUMB + XTMP	00144**9
GO TO 216	00145**9
215 SUMB = SUMB + B	00146**9
216 IF (KWAY .NE. 1) GO TO 300	00147**9
IF (NAR.GT.N) GO TO 300	00148
C	00149
C AREA FOR THE TOTAL SECTION IS ACCUMULATED	00150
C	00151
SUMC=SUMC+A	00152
NAR=NAR+1	00153
C	00154
C CHECK WHETHER THE ACCUMULATED AREA IS SUFFICIENT TO SATISFY THE DESIGN	00155
C CRITERIA	00156
C	00157
C	00158
C CHECK IF THIS AREA GIVES A BETTER DESIGN (SHORTER) AND STORE VALUES IF	00159

C		00160
300	A TEST=SUMA+AA	00161*11
	IF(A TEST.LT.ANEED)GO TO 301	00162*11
	H1=WATEL-Y1	00163*11
	DX=X2-X1	00164*11
	DY=Y2-Y1	00165*11
	ICOUNT=1	00166*11
302	IF(ABS(A TEST-ANEED).LT.0.1) GO TO 303	00167*11
	DX=DX*0.5	00168*11
	DY=DY*0.5	00169*11
	ADJ=1.0	00170*11
	IF(ANEED.LE.A TEST) ADJ=-1.0	00171*11
	X2=X2+ADJ*DX	00172*11
	Y2=Y2+ADJ*DY	00173*11
	B=ABS(X2-X1)	00174*11
	H2=WATEL-Y2	00175*11
	AA=H2*H2*V SIDE/2.0	00176*11
	A TEST=SMATMP+B*(H1+H2)*0.5+AA	00177*11
	ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1	00178*11
	IF(ICOUNT.LE.15) GO TO 302	00179*11
303	SUMB=SMBTMP+B+H2*V SIDE	00180*11
	IF (SUMB.GE.BKEEP) GO TO 304	00181
	LKEEP = KPLL	00182*12
	KKEEP = KK	00183*12
	SUMAK=A TEST	00184*11
	X2KEEP=X2	00185*11
	Y2KEEP=Y2	00186
	BKEEP=SUMB	00187
	KC(32)=KWAY	00188
304	KK=KK+KWAY	00189
C		00190
C	CHECK IF ALL POINTS HAVE BEEN USED	00191
C		00192
	IF (KK.NE.MINUS) GO TO 202	00193
	IF (KWAY.NE.1) GO TO 400	00194
	KWAY=-1	00195
	GO TO 201	00196
C		00197
C	IF ALL POINTS HAVE NOT BEEN USED, INCREMENT THE COUNTERS AND	00198
C	PROCESS THE NEXT TRAPEZOID	00199
C		00200
301	IF (N.EQ.MINUS) GO TO 305	00201
	LL=LL+1	00202
	N=N+KWAY	00203
	GO TO 203	00204
C		00205
C	ALL POINTS HAVE BEEN USED, SO CHECK THAT A SOLUTION HAS BEEN FOUND.	00206
C	IF SO, REVERSE THE PROCESS AND GO FROM RIGHT TO LEFT	00207
C		00208
	305 IF(LKEEP.EQ.0) GO TO 307	00209*12
	IF (KWAY.NE.1) GO TO 400	00210
	KWAY=-1	00211
	GO TO 201	00212
C		00213
C	NO SOLUTION FOUND, BUT STORE VARIABLES FOR LATER USE	00214
C		00215
	307 KKEEP = KK	00216*12

X2KEEP=XKP	00217
Y2KEEP=Y2	00218
BKEEP=SUMB	00219
KC(32)=1	00220
LKEEP = KPLL	00221*12
SUMAK=SUMA	00222
C	00223
C MANIPULATE THE VARIABLES TO SHOW BOUNDARIES OF THE STRUCTURE	00224
C	00225
400 SUMA=SUMAK	00226*11
SUMA=SUMAK	00227
IF (KC(32).NE.1.AND.KC(35).EQ.0) GO TO 401	00228
IF (KC(32).EQ.1.AND.KC(35).EQ.1) GO TO 401	00229
STAR = X(KKEEP)	00230*12
END=X2KEEP	00231
GO TO 402	00232
401 STAR=X2KEEP	00233
END = X(KKEEP)	00234*12
402 IF(KC(32).NE.1) KKEEP = KKEEP - LKEEP	00235*12
LEN(NO)=BKEEP	00236
C	00237**9
KC (11) = 0	00238**9
C	00239
C RETURN FOR MULTIPLE BRIDGE DESIGN	00240
C	00241
IF (KC(23).EQ.1) RETURN	00242
C	00243
C FINAL VELOCITY AND BACKWATER HEAD CALCULATIONS	00244
C	00245
ANEED=SUMAK	00246*11
VELOC(1)=QPEAK/SUMA	00247
VELOC(2)=QPEAK/SUMC	00248
BWH=(VELOC(1)**2-VELOC(2)**2)/64.4	00249
CDEL IF (VELOC(1).LT.VMIN(1)) WRITE (SYSOUT,1001)	00250
1001 FORMAT (78H CLB0092--CALCULATED VELOCITY IS LESS THAN MINIMUM VE	00251**7
\$LOCITY. SUGGEST BREAKING /	00252**7
2 10X, 40HDESIGN SECTION INTO MORE X AND Y POINTS.)	00253**7
C	00254
C NATURAL VELOCITY IS GREATER THAN INPUT MAXIMUM VELOCITY	00255
C	00256
CDEL IF (VELOC(1).GT.VMAXB(1)) WRITE (SYSOUT,1002)	00257
1002 FORMAT (80H CLB0093--CALCULATED VELOCITY EXCEEDS INPUT MAXIMUM V	00258**7
\$ELOCITY. SUGGEST THAT THIS /	00259**7
2 10X, 71HMAX VELOCITY IS UNREALISTIC FOR THIS COMBINATION OF	00260**7
3Q, WATER ELEVATION, /	00261**7
4 10X, 19HAND DESIGN SECTION.)	00262**7
C	00263
C GO TO PRINT BRIDGE DESIGN REPORT	00264
C	00265
CDEL CALL BRRPT (STAR,END,J)	00266
IF(KC(27).EQ.0) RETURN	00267
FROMX(1)=STAR	00268
TOX(1)=END	00269
RETURN	00270
END	00271
SUBROUTINE RC40(BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE,*)	
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LENGTH,LFTSS	00002

INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs	00003**5
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00004
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HsoFF,TWsoFF,VWsoFF,HWXC,TWV	00005
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00006
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)	00007**5
COMMON/CCOM/BBLs,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00008**3
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00009**8
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00010**3
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00011**3
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE	00012**5
DIMENSION ACO(6)	00013
C	00014
C THIS ROUTINE ANALYZES A STRAIGHT, NORMAL, CIRCULAR,	00015
C SINGLE-OPENING CULVERT.	00016
C	00017
100 TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00018
SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00019
QPP=QPEAK/BBLs	00020
ITYP=1	00021
C	00022
C N VALUE ASSIGNMENT	00023
C	00024
GO TO (101,102,103), MAT	00025
GO TO 104	00026
101 MANN=0.012	00027
GO TO 104	00028
102 MANN=0.024	00029
ITYP=2	00030
IF(DIFT.GT.8.0) MANN=0.027	00031**8
IF(DIFT.GT.10.0) GO TO 103	00032**8
GO TO 104	00033
103 WES=(ALOG10(DIFT+10.))-4.15076)/(-5.77698)-2.	00034**8
MANN=10.**WES	00035
C	00036
C DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE	00037
C	00038
104 CALL CRITIC(QPP,DIFT,CRITD,CRSLPE,MANN)	00039**8
LENGTH=ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00040
C	00041
C TEST FOR PROPER HEADWATER CALCULATION METHOD	00042
C	00043
IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLPE) GO TO 203	00044
IF (TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 300	00045
IF(TW.LE.(SLOPE*LENGTH+DIFT)) GO TO 400	00046**8
204 ADD=TW	00047
GO TO 500	00048
ENTRY CULNOR(BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE)	00049**9
QPP=QPPE	00050**9
CRITD=CRITDE	00051**9
TW=TWE	00052**9
203 IF (CRITD.GT.TW) GO TO 700	00053
IF(TW.LT.DIFT) GO TO 600	00054**8
GO TO 204	00055
C	00056
C KFLAG=4 WHEN HEADWATER MAY BE ENTRANCE OR OUTLET CONTROL	00057
C	00058
400 KFLAG=4	00059

300	IF (MANN.EQ.0.012) GO TO 307	00060
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) KECF=0.5	00061
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.7) GO TO 313	00062
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.9) GO TO 314	00063
C		00064
C	COEFFICIENTS FOR CGMP	00065
C		00066
	ACO(1)=0.167433	00067
	ACO(2)=0.538595	00068
	ACO(3)=-0.149374	00069
	ACO(4)=0.0391543	00070
	ACO(5)=-0.00343974	00071
	ACO(6)=0.000115882	00072
	GO TO 306	00073
313	ACO(1)=0.107137	00074
	ACO(2)=0.757789	00075
	ACO(3)=-0.361462	00076
	ACO(4)=0.123393	00077
	ACO(5)=-0.0160642	00078
	ACO(6)=0.000767390	00079
	GO TO 306	00080
314	ACO(1)=0.187321	00081
	ACO(2)=0.567710	00082
	ACO(3)=-0.156544	00083
	ACO(4)=0.0447052	00084
	ACO(5)=-0.00343602	00085
	ACO(6)=0.000089661	00086
	GO TO 306	00087
307	IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) GO TO 308	00088
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.25) GO TO 309	00089
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.55) GO TO 310	00090
C		00091
C	COEFFICIENTS FOR RCP	00092
C		00093
	ACO(1)=0.087483	00094
	ACO(2)=0.706578	00095
	ACO(3)=-0.253295	00096
	ACO(4)=0.0667001	00097
	ACO(5)=-0.00661651	00098
	ACO(6)=0.000250619	00099
	GO TO 306	00100
310	ACO(1)=0.167287	00101
	ACO(2)=0.558766	00102
	ACO(3)=-0.159813	00103
	ACO(4)=0.0420069	00104
	ACO(5)=-0.00369252	00105
	ACO(6)=0.000125169	00106
	GO TO 306	00107
309	ACO(1)=0.108786	00108
	ACO(2)=0.662381	00109
	ACO(3)=-0.233801	00110
	ACO(4)=0.0579585	00111
	ACO(5)=-0.00557890	00112
	ACO(6)=0.000205052	00113
	GO TO 306	00114
308	ACO(1)=0.114099	00115
	ACO(2)=0.653562	00116

ACO(3)=-0.233615	00117
ACO(4)=0.0597723	00118
ACO(5)=-0.00616338	00119
ACO(6)=0.000242832	00120
C	00121
C SOLVE FOR HEADWATER BY FORMULA FOR EMPIRICAL CURVE OF ENTRANCE CONTROL	00122
C HEADWATER	00123
C	00124
306 XENT=QPP/DIFT**2.5	00125**8
HWOD=ACO(1)	00126
P=1.	00127
DO 301 J=2,6	00128
P=P*XENT	00129
HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P	00130
301 CONTINUE	00131
BWH=HWOD*DIFT	00132**8
CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00133**8
IF(UDEP.NE.FLOAT(IFIX((100.*DIFT)*.93818)/100)) GO TO 311	00134**8
D5=UDEP	00135
GO TO 312	00136
311 CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00137**9
1 *802)	00138**9
C	00139
C CHECK FOR HYDRAULIC JUMP	00140
C	00141
CALL JUMP(D5,DIFT,QPP,D2,CRITD,MANN)	00142**8
IF (D2.GT.TW) GO TO 312	00143
D5=AMIN1(TW,DIFT)	00144**8
312 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00145**8
VO=QPP/A	00146
IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00147
V3=VO	00148
HW3=BWH	00149
ADD=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00150
C	00151
C FULL FLOW OUTLET CONTROL HEADWATER	00152
C	00153
500 D5=DIFT	00154**8
CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00155**8
VO=QPP/A	00156
HE=(1.+KECF)*VO**2/64.4	00157
HF=LENGTH*S	00158
BWH=ADD+HE+HF-SLOPE*LENGTH	00159
D5A=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00160
D5=AMIN1(DIFT,D5A)	00161**8
CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00162**8
VO=QPP/A	00163
IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00164
IF(TW.GE.DIFT) GO TO 502	00165**8
D5=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00166
GO TO 503	00167
502 D5=DIFT	00168**8
503 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00169**8
V4=QPP/A	00170
HW4=BWH	00171
C	00172
C SELECT LARGEST HEADWATER WHERE TAILWATER MIGHT INFLUENCE HEADWATER	00173

C	ON STEEP SLOPE CULVERT	00174
C		00175
	IF (HW3.GT.HW4) GO TO 405	00176
	BWH=HW4	00177
C		00178
C	BWH BASED ON OUTLET CONTROL	00179
C		00180
	VO=V4	00181
	GO TO 800	00182
405	BWH=HW3	00183
	VO=V3	00184
	GO TO 800	00185
600	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00186**8
	IF (TW-UDEP) 701,601,602	00187
602	CALL BWM1(SHAPE,TW,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,WDEP)	00188**8
	D5=WDEP	00189
	GO TO 603	00190
601	D5=UDEP	00191
	WDEP=UDEP	00192
603	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00193**8
	V=QPP/A	00194
	BWH=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4+WDEP	00195
	D5=TW	00196
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00197**8
	VO=QPP/A	00198
	GO TO 800	00199
C		00200
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR OUTLET CONTROL BY CRITICAL DEPTH. (NOT FULL)	00201
C		00202
700	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00203**8
701	CALL BWM2(TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00204**8
	. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00205**8
	IF (DIST.LT.LENGTH) GO TO 702	00206
	IF (KC(21).EQ.1) GO TO 708	00207**9
	D5=WDEP	00208
703	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00209**8
	V=QPP/A	00210
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00211
	BWH=WDEP+HE	00212
	GO TO 706	00213
705	D5=UDEP	00214
	GO TO 703	00215
702	IF(WDEP.LT.0.93818*DIFT) GO TO 705	00216**8
708	D5=DIFT	00217**9
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00218**8
	V=QPP/A	00219
	HF=(LENGTH-DIST)*(S-SLOPE)	00220
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00221
	BWH=DIFT+HE+HF	00222**8
706	D5=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00223
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00224**8
	VO=QPP/A	00225
800	BWHEL=BWH+INEL	00226
	IF (KC(64).NE.1) GO TO 801	00227
C		00228
C	ESTIMATED COST CALCULATION	00229
C		00230

CALL IINDEX(J,DIFT,ITYP)	00231**8
CALL PIPCOS(J)	00232
801 DIAM=DIFT*12.	00233**8
RETURN	00234
802 RETURN 1	00235**9
END	00236
SUBROUTINE RC40FLP(BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE,*)	
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LENGTH,LFTSS	00002
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS	00003**5
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00004
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00005
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00006
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NIOTPT(50)	00007**5
COMMON/CCOM/BBLS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00008**3
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00009**8
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00010**3
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00011**3
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE	00012**5
DIMENSION ACO(6)	00013
C	00014
C THIS ROUTINE ANALYZES A STRAIGHT, NORMAL, CIRCULAR,	00015
C SINGLE-OPENING CULVERT.	00016
C	00017
100 TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00018
SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00019
QPP=QPEAK/BBLS	00020
ITYP=1	00021
C	
C ITYP=1 FOR RCP; ITYP=2 FOR CGMP	
C	
C TWV IS THE EFFECTIVE TW ACCOUNTING FOR HEAD LOSS DUE TO A	
C DOWNSTREAM VALVE.	
C	
C THIS FIRST SET OF CALCULATIONS ASSUMES THAT THE FLOW DEPTH AT THE	
C DOWNSTREAM END OF THE CULVERT IS CONTROLLED BY THE TAILWATER. THUS,	
C FOR SOME OF THE SUBSEQUENT CALCULATIONS, THE VALUE OF TWV NEEDS TO	
C BE RECOMPUTED.	
C FOR TW BELOW SOFFIT, GO TO 990.	
C	
C ICULFLAG=0	
980 CONTINUE	
IF(TWSOFF.GT.0.) GO TO 990	
C	
C FOR FULL FLOW DUE TO TW SUBMERGENCE, ADD HEAD LOSS DUE TO GATE, AND	
C ADJUST TW TO HIGHER EFFECTIVE VALUE.	
C	
985 AREA=3.141592*DIFT**2/4	
V=QPP/AREA	
XKFLAP=8.*EXP(-1.15*V/SQRT(DIFT))	
DTW=XKFLAP*V**2/64.4	
TWV=TW+DTW	
TWVFULL=TWV	
C IF(ICULFLAG.EQ.1)GOTO 203	
GOTO 1010	
990 CONTINUE	
C	

C FOR TW BELOW DOWNSTREAM SOFFITT INTERPOLATE HEADLOSS	
C	00022
$TWV = TW + ((TW / TWSOFF) ** 2) * (VWSOFF - TWSOFF)$	
C	
1010 CONTINUE	
C N VALUE ASSIGNMENT	00023
C	00024
GO TO (101,102,103), MAT	00025
GO TO 104	00026
101 MANN=0.012	00027
GO TO 104	00028
102 MANN=0.024	00029
ITYP=2	00030
IF(DIFT.GT.8.0) MANN=0.027	00031**8
IF(DIFT.GT.10.0) GO TO 103	00032**8
GO TO 104	00033
103 WES=(ALOG10(DIFT+10.))-4.15076)/(-5.77698)-2.	00034**8
MANN=10.**WES	00035
C	00036
C DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE	00037
C	00038
104 CALL CRITIC(QPP,DIFT,CRITD,CRSLPE,MANN)	00039**8
LENGTH=ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00040
C	00041
C TEST FOR PROPER HEADWATER CALCULATION METHOD	00042
C	00043
C FOR MILD SLOPES, GO TO 203	
C	
IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLPE) GO TO 203	00044
C	
C FOR STEEP AND CRITICAL SLOPES, BRANCH DEPENDING ON TW POSITION. THE	
C ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOING TO 300 AND GOING TO 400 IS THAT KFLAG	
C FOR OLD TYPE 4 IS SET TO 4 WHEN GOING TO 400.	
C	
IF (TWV.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 300	00045
IF (TWV.LE.(SLOPE*LENGTH+DIFT)) GO TO 400	00046**8
C	
C 204 IS FOR FULL FLOW FOR EITHER MILD OR STEEP SLOPES	
C	
204 ADD=TWV	00047
GO TO 500	00048
C	
C CULNOR IS ONLY FOR MILD SLOPES (USED ONLY AT LINE 78 IN RC41).	
C	
C ENTRY CULNORF(BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE)	00049**9
C QPP=QPPE	00050**9
C CRITD=CRITDE	00051**9
C TW=TWE	00052**9
C ICULFLAG=1	
C GOTO 980	
C	
C GOTO 700 IS FOR M2 CURVE WITH LOW TWV.	
C	
203 CONTINUE	
C	
IF (CRITD.GT.TWV) GO TO 700	00053
C	

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C GOTO 600 IS FOR M1 CURVE AND FOR M2 CURVE WITH TWV BETWEEN CRITC AND
C UDEP.
C
      IF (TWV.LT.DIFT) GO TO 600                                00054**8
      GO TO 204                                                  00055
C                                                                00056
C BRANCH TO THIS POINT (400) FOR STEEP OR CRITICAL SLOPES AND TW
C BETWEEN UPSTREAM INVERT AND UPSTREAM SOFFITT (OLD TYPE 4).
C KFLAG=4 WHEN HEADWATER MAY BE ENTRANCE OR OUTLET CONTROL      00057
C                                                                00058
400   KFLAG=4                                                  00059

C
C BRANCH TO THIS POINT (300) FOR STEEP OR CRITICAL SLOPES WITH TW LOWER
C THAN UPSTREAM INVERT.
C
C FOLLOWING CALCULATIONS ALSO FOR STEEP OR CRITICAL SLOPES WITH TW
C BETWEEN UPSTREAM INVERT AND UPSTREAM SOFFITT (OLD TYPE 4).
C
C THUS, THESE CALCULATIONS ARE FOR STEEP OR CRITICAL SLOPES WITH ANY TW
C LOWER THAN UPSTREAM SOFFITT.
C
300   IF (MANN.EQ.0.012) GO TO 307                                00060
      IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) KECF=0.5                                  00061
      IF (KECF.EQ.0.7) GO TO 313                                  00062
      IF (KECF.EQ.0.9) GO TO 314                                  00063
C                                                                00064
C COEFFICIENTS FOR CGMP                                          00065
C                                                                00066
      ACO(1)=0.167433                                           00067
      ACO(2)=0.538595                                           00068
      ACO(3)=-0.149374                                           00069
      ACO(4)=0.0391543                                           00070
      ACO(5)=-0.00343974                                          00071
      ACO(6)=0.000115882                                          00072
      GO TO 306                                                  00073
313   ACO(1)=0.107137                                           00074
      ACO(2)=0.757789                                           00075
      ACO(3)=-0.361462                                           00076
      ACO(4)=0.123393                                           00077
      ACO(5)=-0.0160642                                          00078
      ACO(6)=0.000767390                                          00079
      GO TO 306                                                  00080
314   ACO(1)=0.187321                                           00081
      ACO(2)=0.567710                                           00082
      ACO(3)=-0.156544                                           00083
      ACO(4)=0.0447052                                           00084
      ACO(5)=-0.00343602                                          00085
      ACO(6)=0.000089661                                          00086
      GO TO 306                                                  00087
307   IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) GO TO 308                                00088
      IF (KECF.EQ.0.25) GO TO 309                               00089
      IF (KECF.EQ.0.55) GO TO 310                               00090
C                                                                00091
C COEFFICIENTS FOR RCP                                          00092
C                                                                00093
      ACO(1)=0.087483                                           00094

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	ACO(2)=0.706578	00095
	ACO(3)=-0.253295	00096
	ACO(4)=0.0667001	00097
	ACO(5)=-0.00661651	00098
	ACO(6)=0.000250619	00099
	GO TO 306	00100
310	ACO(1)=0.167287	00101
	ACO(2)=0.558766	00102
	ACO(3)=-0.159813	00103
	ACO(4)=0.0420069	00104
	ACO(5)=-0.00369252	00105
	ACO(6)=0.000125169	00106
	GO TO 306	00107
309	ACO(1)=0.108786	00108
	ACO(2)=0.662381	00109
	ACO(3)=-0.233801	00110
	ACO(4)=0.0579585	00111
	ACO(5)=-0.00557890	00112
	ACO(6)=0.000205052	00113
	GO TO 306	00114
308	ACO(1)=0.114099	00115
	ACO(2)=0.653562	00116
	ACO(3)=-0.233615	00117
	ACO(4)=0.0597723	00118
	ACO(5)=-0.00616338	00119
	ACO(6)=0.000242832	00120
C		00121
C	SOLVE FOR HEADWATER BY FORMULA FOR EMPIRICAL CURVE OF ENTRANCE CONTROL	00122
C	HEADWATER	00123
C		00124
	306 XENT=QPP/DIFT**2.5	00125**8
	HWOD=ACO(1)	00126
	P=1.	00127
	DO 301 J=2,6	00128
	P=P*XENT	00129
	HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P	00130
301	CONTINUE	00131
	BWH=HWOD*DIFT	00132**8
C		
C	CALCULATE NORMAL DEPTH (UDEP) AND CHECK WHETHER IT IS AT THE RELATIVE	
C	DEPTH (0.938) FOR MAXIMUM Q. IF IT IS, SET D5 = NORMAL DEPTH. SINCE	
C	THE STARTING DEPTH AT THE UPSTREAM END IS CRITICAL DEPTH AND THESE	
C	CALCULATIONS ARE FOR A STEEP SLOPE, THEN CRITICAL DEPTH DIVIDED BY	
C	DIFT MUST BE GREATER THAN 0.93818. THUS, IT IS APPARENTLY BEING	
C	ASSUMED FOR THIS CASE THAT THE S2 CURVE WILL REACH NORMAL DEPTH SO	
C	THE S2 SURVE IS NOT BEING CALCULATED. GOING TO 312 ALSO SKIPS OVER	
C	THE PART HTA CHECKS FOR A POSSIBLE HYDRAULIC JUMP. STILL, IT IS NOT	
C	CLEAR WHY THIS APPROACH IS USED ONLY FOR UDEP/DIFT .EQ. 0.938 AND NOT	
C	FOR UDEP/DIFT .GE. 0.938. PERHAPS THE GRADUALLY VARIED FLOW	
C	COMPUTATIONS ARE UNSTABLE NEAR NORMAL DEPTH FOR UDEP/DIFT = 0.938.	
C	IF UDEP/DIFT .NE. 0.938, THEN CALCULATE THE S2 CURVE AND CHECK FOR A	
C	HYDRAULIC JUMP.	
C		
	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00133**8
	IF(UDEP.NE.FLOAT(IFIX((100.*DIFT)*.93818)/100)) GO TO 311	00134**8
	D5=UDEP	00135
	GO TO 312	00136

311 CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00137**9
1 *802)	00138**9
C	00139
C CHECK FOR HYDRAULIC JUMP. D5 IS THE DEPTH AT THE DOWNSTREAM END OF	00140
C THE CULVERT. D2 IS CONJUGATE TO D5.	00141
C	
CALL JUMP(D5,DIFT,QPP,D2,CRITD,MANN)	00142**8
C	
C IF D2 .GT. TWV, THEN A JUMP CANNOT FORM, SO D5 STAYS THE SAME AS	
C ABOVE. OTHERWISE, THE DEPTH AT THE DOWNSTREAM END IS TAKEN AS THE	
C SMALLER OF TWV AND DIFT.	
C	
IF (D2.GT.TWV) GO TO 312	00143
D5=AMIN1(TWV,DIFT)	00144**8
312 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00145**8
C	
C VO = OUTLET VELOCITY.	
C	
VO=QPP/A	00146
IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00147
C	
C CONTINUE HERE ONLY FOR OLD TYPE 4 FLOW. OTHERWISE, GO TO THE END OF	
C THE PROGRAM (800).	
C	
V3=VO	00148
HW3=BWH	00149
ADD=AMAX1(TWV,CRITD)	00150
C	00151
C FULL FLOW OUTLET CONTROL HEADWATER(BOTH SUBMERGED OUTLET & OLD TYPE 4)	00152
C	00153
500 D5=DIFT	00154**8
CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00155**8
VO=QPP/A	00156
HE=(1.+KECF)*VO**2/64.4	00157
HF=LENGTH*S	00158
BWH=ADD+HE+HF-SLOPE*LENGTH	00159
C	
C SET DEPTH AT THE DOWNSTREAM END OF THE CULVERT AS SMALLER OF DIFT AND	
C TWV OR SMALLER OF DIFT AND CRITD IF CRITD > TWV. CAN COME TO THIS	
C POINT FOR EITHER SUBMERGED OUTLETS OR FOR OLD TYPE 4 FLOWS.	
C	
D5A=AMAX1(TWV,CRITD)	00160
D5=AMIN1(DIFT,D5A)	00161**8
CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00162**8
VO=QPP/A	00163
IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00164
C	
C CONTINUE HERE ONLY FOR OLD TYPE 4.	
C	
IF(TWV.GE.DIFT) GO TO 502	00165**8
D5=AMAX1(TWV,CRITD)	00166
GO TO 503	00167
502 D5=DIFT	00168**8
503 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00169**8
V4=QPP/A	00170
HW4=BWH	00171
C	00172

C SELECT LARGEST HEADWATER WHERE TAILWATER MIGHT INFLUENCE HEADWATER	00173
C ON STEEP SLOPE CULVERT (OLD TYPE 4)	00174
C	00175
IF (HW3.GT.HW4) GO TO 405	00176
BWH=HW4	00177
C	00178
C BWH BASED ON OUTLET CONTROL	00179
C	00180
VO=V4	00181
GO TO 800	00182
405 BWH=HW3	00183
VO=V3	00184
GO TO 800	00185
C	
C BRANCH HERE FOR M1 CURVE AND FOR M2 CURVE WITH TWV BETWEEN CRITC AND	
C UDEP.	
C	
600 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00186**8
C	
C GOTO 701 FOR M2 CURVE WITH TWV BETWEEN CRITC AND UDEP.	
C	
IF (TWV-UDEP) 701,601,602	00187
C	
C CALCULATE M1 CURVE.	
C	
602 CALL BWM1(SHAPE,TWV,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,WDEP)	00188**8
D5=WDEP	00189
GO TO 603	00190
C	
C BRANCH TO HERE ONLY FOR DOWNSTREAM DEPTH = UDEP.	
C	
601 D5=UDEP	00191
WDEP=UDEP	00192
603 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00193**8
V=QPP/A	00194
C	
C CALCULATE HEADWATER BY ADDING UPSTREAM VELOCITY HEAD AND ENTRANCE	
C LOSS TO UPSTREAM DEPTH.	
C	
BWH=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4+WDEP	00195
C	
C CALCULATE OUTLET VELOCITY (VO).	
C	
D5=TWV	00196
CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00197**8
VO=QPP/A	00198
GO TO 800	00199
C	00200
C HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR OUTLET CONTROL BY CRITICAL DEPTH (NOT FULL)	00201
C AND FOR TWV BETWEEN CRITD AND UDEP. BWM2 DETERMINES CORRECT STARTING	
C DEPTH OF EITHER CRITD OR TWV.	
C	00202
700 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00203**8
C	
C CALCULATE M2 CURVE.	
C	
701 CALL BWM2(TWV,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00204**8


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      . WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)                                00205**8
C
C WDEP IS DEPTH AT UPSTREAM END OF CULVERT.
C
C IF M2 CURVE REACHED UDEP BEFORE UPSTREAM END OF CULVERT, GO TO 702.
C
      IF (DIST.LT.LENGTH) GO TO 702                        00206
      IF (KC(21).EQ.1) GO TO 708                          00207**9
C
C CALCULATE HEADWATER BY ADDING UPSTREAM VELOCITY HEAD AND ENTRANCE
C LOSS TO UPSTREAM DEPTH.
C
      D5=WDEP                                              00208
703 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)                     00209**8
      V=QPP/A                                              00210
      HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4                             00211
      BWH=WDEP+HE                                         00212
      GO TO 706                                           00213
705 D5=UDEP                                              00214
      GO TO 703                                           00215
C
C BRANCH TO HERE IF M2 CURVE REACHED UDEP BEFORE UPSTREAM END OF
C CULVERT. THEN, IF WDEP IS BELOW 0.93818*DIFT, GO BACK TO CALCULATE
C HEADWATER BASED ON UDEP.
C
      702 IF(WDEP.LT.0.93818*DIFT) GO TO 705              00216**8
C
C IF WDEP IS ABOVE 0.93818*DIFT, ASSUME THAT CULVERT IS FULL AT THE
C UPSTREAM END. HF IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FRICTION HEAD LOSS AND
C THE DROP OF THE INVERT BETWEEN THE UPSTREAM END AND THE POINT AT WHICH
C THE CALCULATION OF THE M2 CURVE STOPPED.
C
      708 D5=DIFT                                          00217**9
      CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)                   00218**8
      V=QPP/A                                              00219
      HF=(LENGTH-DIST)*(S-SLOPE)                         00220
      HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4                             00221
      BWH=DIFT+HE+HF                                       00222**8
C
C CALCULATE OUTLET VELOCITY (VO).
C
706 D5=AMAX1(TWV,CRITD)                                  00223
      CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)                   00224**8
      VO=QPP/A                                              00225
800 BWHEL=BWH+INEL                                         00226
      IF (KC(64).NE.1) GO TO 801                          00227
C
C ESTIMATED COST CALCULATION
C
      CALL IINDEX(J,DIFT,ITYP)                             00231**8
      CALL PIPCOS(J)                                       00232
801 DIAM=DIFT*12.                                          00233**8
      RETURN                                              00234
802 RETURN 1                                              00235**9
      END                                                  00236
      SUBROUTINE RC40FLX(BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE,*)
      REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LENGTH,LFTSS 00002

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      INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs                                00003**5
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),      00004
1     LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00005
      COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC,ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),      00006
1     SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)              00007**5
      COMMON/CCOM/BBLs,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH, 00008**3
1     DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,00009**8
2     LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10), 00010**3
3     PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10), 00011**3
4     VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE 00012**5
      DIMENSION ACO(6)                                          00013
C                                                                    00014
C     THIS ROUTINE ANALYZES A STRAIGHT, NORMAL, CIRCULAR,      00015
C     SINGLE-OPENING CULVERT WITH FLEX GATE.                  00016
C
100    TW=WATEL-OUTEL                                          00018
      SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)                    00019
      QPP=QPEAK/BBLs                                          00020
      ITYP=1                                                  00021
C
C     ITYP=1 FOR RCP; ITYP=2 FOR CGMP
C
C     TWV IS THE EFFECTIVE TW ACCOUNTING FOR HEAD LOSS DUE TO A
C     DOWNSTREAM VALVE.
C
C     THIS FIRST SET OF CALCULATIONS ASSUMES THAT THE FLOW DEPTH AT THE
C     DOWNSTREAM END OF THE CULVERT IS CONTROLLED BY THE TAILWATER.  THUS,
C     FOR SOME OF THE SUBSEQUENT CALCULATIONS, THE VALUE OF TWV NEEDS TO
C     BE RECOMPUTED.
C
C     FOR TW BELOW SOFFIT, GO TO 990.
C
C     ICULFLAG=0
980    IF(QSOFF.GT.0.) GOTO 990
C
C     FOR FULL FLOW DUE TO TW SUBMERGENCE, ADD HEAD LOSS DUE TO GATE, AND
C     ADJUST TW TO HIGHER EFFECTIVE VALUE.
C
985    AREA=3.141593*DIFT**2/4.
C
      AHALF=0.5*AREA
      QHALF=11.34*AHALF
      QOQH=QPP/QHALF
      IF(QOQH.GE.0.036)AVALV=
      .AHALF*(0.9127+0.9277*ALOG10(QOQH)+(0.09059/(QOQH**0.5967)))
      IF(QOQH.LT.0.036)AVALV=
      .AHALF*(0.9127+0.9277*ALOG10(0.036)+(0.09059/(0.036**0.5967)))
      .*(QOQH/0.036)
C
      VHDV=((QPP/AVALV)**2)/64.4
      VHDP=((QPP/AREA)**2)/64.4
C
      TWV=TW+2.*(VHDV-VHDP)
C
      TWVFULL=TWV
C     IF(ICULFLAG.EQ.1)GOTO 203
      GOTO 1010

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C
C FOR TW BELOW DOWNSTREAM SOFFITT, DO TRIAL AND ERROR SOLUTION OF
C ENERGY EQUATION TO GET DEPTH (TW) IN CULVERT JUST UPSTREAM OF GATE
C ASSUMING THAT THE DEPTH AT THE DOWNSTREAM END OF THE CULVERT WOULD
C BE TW IF THERE WERE NO GATE PRESENT.
C
990  CONTINUE
C
      YEXIT=AMAX1(DIFT*HWXC/HSOFF,TW)
C
      HFT=0.137*DIFT*12.
      YVEXIT=YEXIT+(HFT-DIFT)/2.
C
      AREA=3.141593*DIFT**2/4.
C
      AHALF=0.5*AREA
      QHALF=11.34*AHALF
C
      QSOQH=QSOFF/QHALF
C
      IF(QSOQH.GE.0.036)ASOFF=
      .AHALF*(0.9127+0.9277*ALOG10(QSOQH)+(0.09059/(QSOQH**0.5967)))
      IF(QSOQH.LT.0.036)ASOFF=
      .AHALF*(0.9127+0.9277*ALOG10(0.036)+(0.09059/(0.036**0.5967)))
      .*(QSOQH/0.036)
C
      AVALV=ASOFF*(YEXIT/DIFT)
C
      BTRI=2.*AVALV/HFT
C
      IF(YVEXIT.LT.HFT/2.)THEN
        TEXTIT=BTRI*YVEXIT/(0.5*HFT)
        AEXIT=TEXTIT*YVEXIT/2.
      ELSE
        TEXTIT=BTRI*(HFT-YVEXIT)/(0.5*HFT)
        AEXIT=AVALV-TEXTIT*(HFT-YVEXIT)/2.
      ENDIF
C
      VEXIT=QPP/AEXIT
      VHDX=(VEXIT**2)/64.4
C
      CALL CRITIC(QPP,DIFT,CRITD,CRSLPE,MANN)
      YC=CRITD
C
994  CONTINUE
      YMAX=DIFT
      YMIN=YC
      RHS=YEXIT+2.*VHDX
      RIFT=DIFT/2.
      DO 995 IY=1,25
        YTRY=(YMAX+YMIN)/2.
        IF(YTRY.LE.RIFT)THEN
          X=RIFT-YTRY
          S=SQRT(RIFT*RIFT-X*X)
          THETA=2.*ASIN(S/RIFT)
          ATRY=THETA*RIFT*RIFT/2.-X*S
        ELSE

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      X=YTRY-RIFT
      S=SQRT(RIFT*RIFT-X*X)
      THETA=2.*ASIN(S/RIFT)
      ATRY=3.141593*RIFT*RIFT-THETA*RIFT*RIFT/2.+X*S
      ENDIF
      XLHS=YTRY+((QPP/ATRY)**2)/32.2
      IF(ABS(RHS-XLHS).LE.1.E-03)GO TO 997
      IF(DIFT-YTRY.LT.1.E-03)GO TO 996
      IF(RHS.LT.XLHS)THEN
        YMAX=YTRY
      ELSE
        YMIN=YTRY
      ENDIF
995  CONTINUE
      WRITE(*,9995)
      WRITE(6,9995)
9995  FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 995: TIDEFLEX VALVE TAILWATER ENERGY DNC. ')
      GO TO 1010
996  CONTINUE
      VHDP=(QPP/AREA)**2/64.4
      VHDX=(QPP/AVALV)**2/64.4
      TWV=YEXIT+2.*(VHDX-VHDP)
      GO TO 1010
997  CONTINUE
      TWV=YTRY
C
C
1000 CONTINUE
C
C CHECK FOR LACK OF CONVERGENCE BECAUSE PIPE IS FULL DUE TO HEAD
C LOSS EVEN THOUGH TW IS BELOW SOFFITT.
C
1010 CONTINUE
C
C N VALUE ASSIGNMENT
C
      GO TO (101,102,103), MAT
      GO TO 104
101  MANN=0.012
      GO TO 104
102  MANN=0.024
      ITYP=2
      IF(DIFT.GT.8.0) MANN=0.027
      IF(DIFT.GT.10.0) GO TO 103
      GO TO 104
103  WES=(ALOG10(DIFT+10.)-4.15076)/(-5.77698)-2.
      MANN=10.**WES
C
C DETERMINATION OF CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE
C
104  CALL CRITIC(QPP,DIFT,CRITD,CRSLPE,MANN)
      LENGTH=ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)
C
C TEST FOR PROPER HEADWATER CALCULATION METHOD
C
C FOR MILD SLOPES, GO TO 203
C

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```

00022
00023
00024
00025
00026
00027
00028
00029
00030
00031**8
00032**8
00033
00034**8
00035
00036
00037
00038
00039**8
00040
00041
00042
00043

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        IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLOPE) GO TO 203                                00044
C
C FOR STEEP AND CRITICAL SLOPES, BRANCH DEPENDING ON TW POSITION.  THE
C ONLY DIFFERENCE BETWEEN GOING TO 300 AND GOING TO 400 IS THAT KFLAG
C FOR OLD TYPE 4 IS SET TO 4 WHEN GOING TO 400.
C
        IF (TWV.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 300                            00045
        IF (TWV.LE.(SLOPE*LENGTH+DIFT)) GO TO 400                    00046**8
C
C 204 IS FOR FULL FLOW FOR EITHER MILD OR STEEP SLOPES
C
204   ADD=TWV                                                            00047
      GO TO 500                                                         00048
C
C CULNOR IS ONLY FOR MILD SLOPES (USED ONLY AT LINE 78 IN RC41).
C
C   ENTRY CULNORX(BWHEL,QPPE,CRITDE,TWE)                             00049**9
C   QPP=QPPE                                                            00050**9
C   CRITD=CRITDE                                                         00051**9
C   TW=TWE                                                                00052**9
C   ICULFLAG=1
C   GOTO 980
203   CONTINUE
C
1110  CONTINUE
C
C GOTO 700 IS FOR M2 CURVE WITH LOW TWV.
C
        IF (CRITD.GT.TWV) GO TO 700                                    00053
C
C GOTO 600 IS FOR M1 CURVE AND FOR M2 CURVE WITH TWV BETWEEN CRITC AND
C UDEP.
C
        IF (TWV.LT.DIFT) GO TO 600                                     00054**8
        GO TO 204                                                       00055
C                                                                    00056
C BRANCH TO THIS POINT (400) FOR STEEP OR CRITICAL SLOPES AND TW
C BETWEEN UPSTREAM INVERT AND UPSTREAM SOFFITT (OLD TYPE 4).
C KFLAG=4 WHEN HEADWATER MAY BE ENTRANCE OR OUTLET CONTROL            00057
C                                                                    00058
400   KFLAG=4                                                            00059
C
C BRANCH TO THIS POINT (300) FOR STEEP OR CRITICAL SLOPES WITH TW LOWER
C THAN UPSTREAM INVERT.
C
C FOLLOWING CALCULATIONS ALSO FOR STEEP OR CRITICAL SLOPES WITH TW
C BETWEEN UPSTREAM INVERT AND UPSTREAM SOFFITT (OLD TYPE 4).
C
C THUS, THESE CALCULATIONS ARE FOR STEEP OR CRITICAL SLOPES WITH ANY TW
C LOWER THAN UPSTREAM SOFFITT.
C
300   IF (MANN.EQ.0.012) GO TO 307                                     00060
      IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) KECF=0.5                                         00061
      IF (KECF.EQ.0.7) GO TO 313                                         00062
      IF (KECF.EQ.0.9) GO TO 314                                         00063
C                                                                    00064

```

C	COEFFICIENTS FOR CGMP	00065
C		00066
	ACO(1)=0.167433	00067
	ACO(2)=0.538595	00068
	ACO(3)=-0.149374	00069
	ACO(4)=0.0391543	00070
	ACO(5)=-0.00343974	00071
	ACO(6)=0.000115882	00072
	GO TO 306	00073
313	ACO(1)=0.107137	00074
	ACO(2)=0.757789	00075
	ACO(3)=-0.361462	00076
	ACO(4)=0.123393	00077
	ACO(5)=-0.0160642	00078
	ACO(6)=0.000767390	00079
	GO TO 306	00080
314	ACO(1)=0.187321	00081
	ACO(2)=0.567710	00082
	ACO(3)=-0.156544	00083
	ACO(4)=0.0447052	00084
	ACO(5)=-0.00343602	00085
	ACO(6)=0.000089661	00086
	GO TO 306	00087
307	IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) GO TO 308	00088
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.25) GO TO 309	00089
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.55) GO TO 310	00090
C		00091
C	COEFFICIENTS FOR RCP	00092
C		00093
	ACO(1)=0.087483	00094
	ACO(2)=0.706578	00095
	ACO(3)=-0.253295	00096
	ACO(4)=0.0667001	00097
	ACO(5)=-0.00661651	00098
	ACO(6)=0.000250619	00099
	GO TO 306	00100
310	ACO(1)=0.167287	00101
	ACO(2)=0.558766	00102
	ACO(3)=-0.159813	00103
	ACO(4)=0.0420069	00104
	ACO(5)=-0.00369252	00105
	ACO(6)=0.000125169	00106
	GO TO 306	00107
309	ACO(1)=0.108786	00108
	ACO(2)=0.662381	00109
	ACO(3)=-0.233801	00110
	ACO(4)=0.0579585	00111
	ACO(5)=-0.00557890	00112
	ACO(6)=0.000205052	00113
	GO TO 306	00114
308	ACO(1)=0.114099	00115
	ACO(2)=0.653562	00116
	ACO(3)=-0.233615	00117
	ACO(4)=0.0597723	00118
	ACO(5)=-0.00616338	00119
	ACO(6)=0.000242832	00120
C		00121

```

C SOLVE FOR HEADWATER BY FORMULA FOR EMPIRICAL CURVE OF ENTRANCE CONTROL00122
C HEADWATER 00123
C 00124
306 XENT=QPP/DIFT**2.5 00125**8
    HWOD=ACO(1) 00126
    P=1. 00127
    DO 301 J=2,6 00128
        P=P*XENT 00129
        HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P 00130
301 CONTINUE 00131
    BWH=HWOD*DIFT 00132**8
C
C CALCULATE NORMAL DEPTH (UDEP) AND CHECK WHETHER IT IS AT THE RELATIVE
C DEPTH (0.938) FOR MAXIMUM Q. IF IT IS, SET D5 = NORMAL DEPTH. SINCE
C THE STARTING DEPTH AT THE UPSTREAM END IS CRITICAL DEPTH AND THESE
C CALCULATIONS ARE FOR A STEEP SLOPE, THEN CRITICAL DEPTH DIVIDED BY
C DIFT MUST BE GREATER THAN 0.93818. THUS, IT IS APPARENTLY BEING
C ASSUMED FOR THIS CASE THAT THE S2 CURVE WILL REACH NORMAL DEPTH SO
C THE S2 SURVE IS NOT BEING CALCULATED. GOING TO 312 ALSO SKIPS OVER
C THE PART HTA CHECKS FOR A POSSIBLE HYDRAULIC JUMP. STILL, IT IS NOT
C CLEAR WHY THIS APPROACH IS USED ONLY FOR UDEP/DIFT .EQ. 0.938 AND NOT
C FOR UDEP/DIFT .GE. 0.938. PERHAPS THE GRADUALLY VARIED FLOW
C COMPUTATIONS ARE UNSTABLE NEAR NORMAL DEPTH FOR UDEP/DIFT = 0.938.
C IF UDEP/DIFT .NE. 0.938, THEN CALCULATE THE S2 CURVE AND CHECK FOR A
C HYDRAULIC JUMP.
C
    CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP) 00133**8
    IF(UDEP.NE.FLOAT(IFIX((100.*DIFT)*.93818)/100)) GO TO 311 00134**8
    D5=UDEP 00135
    GO TO 312 00136
311 CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5, 00137**9
    1 *802) 00138**9
C 00139
C CHECK FOR HYDRAULIC JUMP. D5 IS THE DEPTH AT THE DOWNSTREAM END OF 00140
C THE CULVERT. D2 IS CONJUGATE TO D5. 00141
C
    CALL JUMP(D5,DIFT,QPP,D2,CRITD,MANN) 00142**8
C
C IF D2 .GT. TWV, THEN A JUMP CANNOT FORM, SO D5 STAYS THE SAME AS
C ABOVE. OTHERWISE, THE DEPTH AT THE DOWNSTREAM END IS TAKEN AS THE
C SMALLER OF TWV AND DIFT.
C
    IF (D2.GT.TWV) GO TO 312 00143
    D5=AMIN1(TWV,DIFT) 00144**8
312 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN) 00145**8
C
C VO = OUTLET VELOCITY.
C
    VO=QPP/A 00146
    IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800 00147
C
C CONTINUE HERE ONLY FOR OLD TYPE 4 FLOW. OTHERWISE, GO TO THE END OF
C THE PROGRAM (800).
C
    V3=VO 00148
    HW3=BWH 00149
    ADD=AMAX1(TWV,CRITD) 00150

```

C		00151
C	FULL FLOW OUTLET CONTROL HEADWATER(BOTH SUBMERGED OUTLET & OLD TYPE 4)	00152
C		00153
	500 D5=DIFT	00154**8
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00155**8
	VO=QPP/A	00156
	HE=(1.+KECF)*VO**2/64.4	00157
	HF=LENGTH*S	00158
	BWH=ADD+HE+HF-SLOPE*LENGTH	00159
C		
C	SET DEPTH AT THE DOWNSTREAM END OF THE CULVERT AS SMALLER OF DIFT AND	
C	TWV OR SMALLER OF DIFT AND CRITD IF CRITD > TWV. CAN COME TO THIS	
C	POINT FOR EITHER SUBMERGED OUTLETS OR FOR OLD TYPE 4 FLOWS.	
C		
	D5A=AMAX1(TWV,CRITD)	00160
	D5=AMIN1(DIFT,D5A)	00161**8
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00162**8
	VO=QPP/A	00163
	IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00164
C		
C	CONTINUE HERE ONLY FOR OLD TYPE 4.	
C		
	IF(TWV.GE.DIFT) GO TO 502	00165**8
	D5=AMAX1(TWV,CRITD)	00166
	GO TO 503	00167
	502 D5=DIFT	00168**8
	503 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00169**8
	V4=QPP/A	00170
	HW4=BWH	00171
C		00172
C	SELECT LARGEST HEADWATER WHERE TAILWATER MIGHT INFLUENCE HEADWATER	00173
C	ON STEEP SLOPE CULVERT (OLD TYPE 4)	00174
C		00175
	IF (HW3.GT.HW4) GO TO 405	00176
	BWH=HW4	00177
C		00178
C	BWH BASED ON OUTLET CONTROL	00179
C		00180
	VO=V4	00181
	GO TO 800	00182
405	BWH=HW3	00183
	VO=V3	00184
	GO TO 800	00185
C		
C	BRANCH HERE FOR M1 CURVE AND FOR M2 CURVE WITH TWV BETWEEN CRITC AND	
C	UDEP.	
C		
	600 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00186**8
C		
C	GOTO 701 FOR M2 CURVE WITH TWV BETWEEN CRITC AND UDEP.	
C		
	IF (TWV-UDEP) 701,601,602	00187
C		
C	CALCULATE M1 CURVE.	
C		
	602 CALL BWM1(SHAPE,TWV,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,WDEP)	00188**8
	D5=WDEP	00189

GO TO 603	00190
C	
C BRANCH TO HERE ONLY FOR DOWNSTREAM DEPTH = UDEP.	
C	
601 D5=UDEP	00191
WDEP=UDEP	00192
603 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00193**8
V=QPP/A	00194
C	
C CALCULATE HEADWATER BY ADDING UPSTREAM VELOCITY HEAD AND ENTRANCE	
C LOSS TO UPSTREAM DEPTH.	
C	
BWH=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4+WDEP	00195
C	
C CALCULATE OUTLET VELOCITY (VO).	
C	
D5=TWV	00196
CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00197**8
VO=QPP/A	00198
GO TO 800	00199
C	00200
C HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR OUTLET CONTROL BY CRITICAL DEPTH (NOT FULL)	00201
C AND FOR TWV BETWEEN CRITD AND UDEP. BWM2 DETERMINES CORRECT STARTING	
C DEPTH OF EITHER CRITD OR TWV.	
C	00202
700 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00203**8
C	
C CALCULATE M2 CURVE.	
C	
701 CALL BWM2(TWV,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00204**8
. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00205**8
C	
C WDEP IS DEPTH AT UPSTREAM END OF CULVERT.	
C	
C IF M2 CURVE REACHED UDEP BEFORE UPSTREAM END OF CULVERT, GO TO 702.	
C	
IF (DIST.LT.LENGTH) GO TO 702	00206
IF (KC(21).EQ.1) GO TO 708	00207**9
C	
C CALCULATE HEADWATER BY ADDING UPSTREAM VELOCITY HEAD AND ENTRANCE	
C LOSS TO UPSTREAM DEPTH.	
C	
D5=WDEP	00208
703 CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00209**8
V=QPP/A	00210
HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00211
BWH=WDEP+HE	00212
GO TO 706	00213
705 D5=UDEP	00214
GO TO 703	00215
C	
C BRANCH TO HERE IF M2 CURVE REACHED UDEP BEFORE UPSTREAM END OF	
C CULVERT. THEN, IF WDEP IS BELOW 0.93818*DIFT, GO BACK TO CALCULATE	
C HEADWATER BASED ON UDEP.	
C	
702 IF(WDEP.LT.0.93818*DIFT) GO TO 705	00216**8
C	

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C IF WDEP IS ABOVE 0.93818*DIFT, ASSUME THAT CULVERT IS FULL AT THE
C UPSTREAM END. HF IS THE DIFFERENCE BETWEEN THE FRICTION HEAD LOSS AND
C THE DROP OF THE INVERT BETWEEN THE UPSTREAM END AND THE POINT AT WHICH
C THE CALCULATION OF THE M2 CURVE STOPPED.
C
708 D5=DIFT 00217**9
      CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN) 00218**8
      V=QPP/A 00219
      HF=(LENGTH-DIST)*(S-SLOPE) 00220
      HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4 00221
      BWH=DIFT+HE+HF 00222**8
C
C CALCULATE OUTLET VELOCITY (VO).
C
706 D5=AMAX1(TWV,CRITD) 00223
      CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN) 00224**8
      VO=QPP/A 00225
800 BWHEL=BWH+INEL 00226
      IF (KC(64).NE.1) GO TO 801 00227
C 00228
C ESTIMATED COST CALCULATION 00229
C 00230
      CALL IINDEX(J,DIFT,ITYP) 00231**8
      CALL PIPCOS(J) 00232
801 DIAM=DIFT*12. 00233**8
      RETURN 00234
802 RETURN 1 00235**9
      END 00236
      SUBROUTINE RC41(BWHEL,*) 00001*12
      REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH 00002*12
      INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS 00003**8
      COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50), 00004
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50) 00005**8
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99), 00006
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00007
      COMMON/COSCOM/PRC(90),CONC,STL,FILLH,CMISC,COSFT,TOTCOS 00008
      COMMON/CCOM/BBLs,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH, 00009**7
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF, 00010*11
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10), 00011**7
3 PFLOW(10),RGTS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10), 00012**7
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE 00013**8
      DIMENSION QT(6),ACO(6) 00014
C 00015
C THIS ROUTINE ANALYZES A STRAIGHT, CIRCULAR, FLARED, 00016
C SINGLE-OPENING CULVERT 00017
C 00018
      QPP=QPEAK/BBLs 00019
      LENGTH=ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA) 00020
      SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/LENGTH 00021
      TW=WATEL-OUTEL 00022
      D=DIFT 00023*11
C 00024
C ASSIGN N VALUE 00025
C 00026
      IF (MANN.EQ.1.0) MANN=0.012 00027
      IF (MANN.EQ.2.0) MANN=0.024 00028
C 00029

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C ONLY RCP AND CGMP PROCESSED IN THIS ROUTINE	00030
C	00031
IF (MAT.EQ.1.OR.MAT.EQ.2) GO TO 101	00032
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1004)	00033
1004 FORMAT (77H CLB0098--HEADWATER CALCULATION CURVES ARE ONLY VALID	00034**6
\$ FOR STANDARD REINFORCED /	00035**6
2 10X, 48HCONCRETE PIPE OR STANDARD CORRUGATED METAL PIPE.)	00036**6
GO TO 604	00037
101 QT(1)=QPP/DIFT**2.5	00038*11
DO 103 L=2,6	00039
103 QT(L)=QT(L-1)*QT(1)	00040
IF(QT(1).GE.5.0) GO TO 104	00041
F=0.0986333+0.145845*QT(1)-0.0130606*QT(2)	00042
GO TO 200	00043
104 F=0.5	00044
200 IF (MANN.NE.0.012) GO TO 205	00045
HWPR=0.216805+0.396390*QT(1)-0.0533907*QT(2)+0.00797812*QT(3)	00046
1-0.000281416*QT(4)	00047
GO TO 400	00048
205 BIG1=0.0	00049
BIG2=0.	00050
BIG3=0.0	00051
BIG4=0.0	00052
C	00053
C FOUR CURVES FOR CGMP DEPENDING ON DIAMETER	00054
C	00055
IF (D.LT.4.0) BIG1=0.342975+0.0277890*QT(1)+0.260673*QT(2)	00056
1 -0.108629*QT(3)+0.0214553*QT(4)-0.00197451*QT(5)+0.0000697351	00057
2 *QT(6)	00058
IF (D.GT.2.0.AND.D.LT.6.0) BIG2=0.351342+0.00107965*QT(1)	00059
1+0.287643*QT(2)-0.121769*QT(3)+0.0244625*QT(4)-0.00229750*QT(5)	00060
2 +0.0000828621*QT(6)	00061
IF (D.GT.4.0.AND.D.LT.8.0) BIG3=0.349196+0.00936189*QT(1)	00062
1 +0.276799*QT(2)-0.116937*QT(3)+0.0234314*QT(4)-0.00219361*QT(5)	00063
2 +0.0000788166*QT(6)	00064
IF (D.GT.6.0) BIG4=0.349380+0.0102961*QT(1)+0.271994*QT(2)	00065
1 -0.114066*QT(3)+0.0226731*QT(4)-0.00210414*QT(5)+0.0000749226	00066
2 *QT(6)	00067
C	00068
C INTERPOLATION FOR CGMP	00069
C	00070
HWPR=(4.-AMAX1(2.,D))/2.*BIG1+(1.-ABS(4.-D)/2.)*BIG2+(1.-ABS(6.-D)	00071
1 /2.)*BIG3+(AMIN1(8.,D)-6.)/2.*BIG4	00072
400 CALL CRITIC(QPP,DIFT,CRITD,CRSLPE,MANN)	00073*11
IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLPE) GO TO 405	00074
IF(TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH+DIFT) GO TO 408	00075*11
GO TO 402	00076
405 KECF=0.2	00077
CALL CULNOR(BWHEL,QPP,CRITD,TW)	00078**5
BWH=BWHEL-INEL	00079**5
JROUTE=4	00080
GO TO 416	00081
408 IF (TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 407	00082
IF (MANN.EQ.0.012) GO TO 409	00083
ACO(1)=0.167433	00084
ACO(2)=0.538595	00085
ACO(3)=-0.149374	00086

	ACO(4)=0.0391543	00087
	ACO(5)=-0.00343974	00088
	ACO(6)=0.000115882	00089
	GO TO 410	00090
409	ACO(1)=0.114099	00091
	ACO(2)=0.653562	00092
	ACO(3)=-0.233615	00093
	ACO(4)=0.0597723	00094
	ACO(5)=-0.00616338	00095
	ACO(6)=0.000242832	00096
410	XENT=QPP/DIFT**2.5	00097*11
	HWOD=ACO(1)	00098
	P=1.	00099
	DO 411 J=2,6	00100
	P=P*XENT	00101
411	HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P	00102
	BWH=HWOD*DIFT	00103*11
	JROUTE=5	00104
	GO TO 415	00105
407	BWH=DIFT*(HWPR-F*SLOPE)-SLOPE*1.5*DIFT	00106*11
	JROUTE=1	00107
	GO TO 415	00108
402	HW4=QPP**2/100.*(2.5204*(1.+KECF)/DIFT**4+466.153*MANN**2*LENGTH/	00109*11
	. DIFT**(16./3.))+AMAX1(TW,CRITD)-SLOPE*LENGTH	00110*11
	HWF=DIFT*(HWPR-F*SLOPE)-SLOPE*1.5*DIFT	00111*11
	IF(HWF.GT.HW4) GO TO 404	00112
	BWH=HW4	00113
	JROUTE=3	00114
	GO TO 415	00115
404	BWH=HWF	00116
	JROUTE=2	00117
415	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00118*11
	CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00119*12
	1 *606)	00120*12
	CALL JUMP(D5,DIFT,QPP,D2,CRITD,MANN)	00121*11
	IF(D2.GT.TW) GO TO 507	00122
	D5=AMIN1(TW,DIFT)	00123*11
507	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00124*11
	VO=QPP/A	00125
416	GO TO(417,419,421,423,425), JROUTE	00126
417	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,1001)	00127
1001	FORMAT (68H CLB0099--OUTLET CONDITIONS NOT CONSIDERED BECAUSE TW	00128**6
	\$ INSIGNIFICANT.)	00129**6
	GO TO 604	00130
419	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1002)	00131
1002	FORMAT (64H CLB0100--OUTLET CONDITIONS CONSIDERED BUT FOUND NOT	00132**6
	\$TO CONTROL.)	00133**6
	GO TO 604	00134
421	CONTINUE	
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1003)	00135
1003	FORMAT (65H CLB0101--OUTLET CONDITIONS CONTROL - FLARED INLET HA	00136**6
	\$S NO EFFECT.)	00137**6
	D5=AMIN1(TW,DIFT)	00138*11
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QTEM,MANN)	00139*11
	VO=QTEM/A	00140

GO TO 604	00141
423 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,1005)	00142
1005 FORMAT (74H CLB0102--CONVENTIONAL CULVERT ANALYSIS USED. FLARED	00143**6
\$ INLET NOT EFFECTIVE.)	00144**6
GO TO 605	00145**4
425 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,1006)	00146
1006 FORMAT (70H CLB0103--HEADWATER BASED ON ENTRANCE CONTROL BUT NOT	00147**6
\$ FLARED ENTRANCE.)	00148**6
604 DIAM=DIFT*12.0	00149*11
BWHEL=BWH+INEL	00150
605 RETURN	00151**4
606 RETURN 1	00152*12
END	00153
SUBROUTINE RC43 (BWHEL,*)	00001
DIMENSION ACO(6),RISE(11)	00002
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LENGTH,LFTSS	00003
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS	00004**4
COMMON/ARCHP/A1,AK1,AK2,ALPHA,ARC,B,BETA,D1,D3,D5,H1,H2,H3,R1,R2,	00005
1 R3,W,WPR	00006
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00007
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NIOTPT(50)	00008**4
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00009
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00010
COMMON/CCOM/BELS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00011**3
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00012**8
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00013**3
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00014**3
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE	00016**4
DATA RISE/0.938,1.125,1.500,1.875,2.250,2.625,3.000,3.375,3.750,	00017
1 4.500,5.250/	00018
SLOP(A,X,Y,D)=A**2*X**2/(2.208*Y**2*D**(4./3.))	00019
C	00020
C THIS ROUTINE ANALYZES A STRAIGHT, NORMAL, ARCH, SINGLE-OPENING CULVERT	00021
C	00022
100 HISAV=HIGH	00023**8
WISAV=WIDE	00024**8
DIFF=100.	00025
NK=0	00026
ITYP=4	00027
C	00028
C ESTABLISH N VALUE	00029
C	00030
GO TO (101,102,103), MAT	00031
GO TO 104	00032
101 MANN=0.012	00033
GO TO 104	00034
102 MANN=0.024	00035
ITYP=5	00036
IF (HIGH.GT.45.0) MANN=0.027	00037
GO TO 104	00038
103 IF (MANN.EQ.3.0) MANN=0.0371*((HIGH+WIDE)/24.)*(-0.0772)	00039
104 LENGTH=ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00040
SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/LENGTH	00041
TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00042
QPP=QPEAK/BELS	00043

C		00044
C MATCH GIVEN DIMENSION WITH STANDARD		00045
C		00046
IF (MAT.EQ.3.OR.MANN.EQ.0.027) GO TO 107		00047
DO 105 N=1,11		00048
TDIFF=ABS(HIGH-RISE(N)*12.)		00049
IF (TDIFF.GT.2.0.OR.TDIFF.GT.DIFF) GO TO 105		00050
DIFF=TDIFF		00051
NK=N		00052
105 CONTINUE		00053
IF (NK.NE.0) GO TO 106		00054
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1003)		00055
1003 FORMAT (73H CLB0104--NOMINAL DIMENSIONS GIVEN DO NOT AGREE WITH	00056**2	
\$STANDARD DIMENSIONS.)	00057**2	
GO TO 901	00058	
107 CALL MLTPLT(CRITD,RDUM,IDUM,JDUM,*901)	00059**5	
GO TO 108	00060	
C	00061	
C CALCULATE PIPE DIMENSIONS FOR NON MULTI-PLATE SIZES	00062	
C	00063	
106 HIFT=RISE(NK)	00064**8	
WIFT=1.62261*HIFT	00065**8	
A1=0.63333*HIFT	00066**9	
B=0.16553*HIFT	00067**8	
R1=2.33333*HIFT	00068**8	
R2=0.83333*HIFT	00069**8	
R3=0.24667*HIFT	00070**8	
W=WIFT-2*R3	00071**8	
D1=0.9624586*R3	00072	
H1=0.03754141*R1	00073	
H2=D1	00074	
ALPHA=2.58842	00075	
H3=0.2714286*R3	00076	
D2=H3	00077	
AK1=0.281898	00078	
F2=D1	00079	
AK2=F2/D2	00080	
D3=D1+D2+H1-B	00081	
BETA=1.29592	00082	
C	00083	
C CALCULATE CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE FOR NON MULTI-PLATE SIZES	00084	
C	00085	
FAC=QPP/(WIFT*HIFT**1.5)	00086**8	
IF (FAC.LE.10.5) GO TO 109	00087	
CRITD=0.99*HIFT	00088**8	
GO TO 110	00089	
109 CRITD=((((((-0.0000058507)*FAC+0.00019451)*FAC-0.0024461)*FAC	00090	
1 +0.015275)*FAC-0.065615)*FAC+0.30225)*FAC+0.11709)*HIFT	00091**8	
110 D5=CRITD	00092	
CALL AREAH	00093	
CALL WETPR	00094	
R=ARC/WPR	00095	
CRSLPE=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)	00096	
C	00097	
C TESTS TO DETERMINE PROPER HEADWATER CALCULATION	00098	
C	00099	
108 IF (SLOPE.GT.CRSLPE) GO TO 301	00100	

	IF (CRITD.GT.TW) GO TO 800	00101
	IF(TW.LE.HIFT) GO TO 700	00102**8
302	ADD=TW	00103
	GO TO 600	00104
301	IF (TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 400	00105
	IF(TW.GT.SLOPE*LENGTH+HIFT) GO TO 302	00106**8
C		00107
C	KC(24)=4 WHERE TAILWATER MIGHT INFLUENCE HEADWATER ON STEEP SLOPE CULV	00108
C		00109
	KC(24)=4	00110
C		00111
C	ENTRANCE CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00112
C		00113
400	CONTINUE	
CDEL	IF (MANN.EQ.0.012) WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00114
1000	FORMAT (' INLET CURVES BASED ON CGM MODELS. COMPUTATIONS CONTINUE'	00115
	1)	00116
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.5) GO TO 401	00117
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.7) GO TO 402	00118
	ACO(1)=0.089053	00119
	ACO(2)=0.71254	00120
	ACO(3)=-0.27092	00121
	ACO(4)=0.079250	00122
	ACO(5)=-0.0079805	00123
	ACO(6)=0.00029321	00124
	GO TO 404	00125
402	ACO(1)=0.083301	00126
	ACO(2)=0.79514	00127
	ACO(3)=-0.43408	00128
	ACO(4)=0.16377	00129
	ACO(5)=-0.024914	00130
	ACO(6)=0.0014107	00131
	GO TO 404	00132
401	ACO(1)=0.11128	00133
	ACO(2)=0.61058	00134
	ACO(3)=-0.19494	00135
	ACO(4)=0.051289	00136
	ACO(5)=-0.0048054	00137
	ACO(6)=0.00016855	00138
404	F=QPP/(WIFT*HIFT**1.5)	00139**8
	P=1.	00140
	HOD=ACO(1)	00141
	DO 405 J=2,6	00142
	P=P*F	00143
405	HOD=HOD+P*ACO(J)	00144
	BWH=HIFT*HOD	00145**8
	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00146**8
	CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00147**9
	1 *901)	00148**9
	CALL AREAH	00149
	VO=QPP/ARC	00150
	IF (KC(24).NE.4) GO TO 900	00151
	D5=AMIN1(TW,HIFT)	00152**8
	CALL AREAH	00153
	V3=QPP/ARC	00154
	HW3=BWH	00155
	IF(TW.GE.HIFT) GO TO 501	00156**8

	P1=(CRITD+HIFT)/2.	00157**8
	GO TO 502	00158
501	P1=TW	00159
502	KC(24)=4	00160
	ADD=P1	00161
C		00162
C	FULL FLOW - OUTLET CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00163
C		00164
600	D5=HIFT	00165**8
	CALL AREAH	00166
	CALL WETPR	00167
	VO=QPP/ARC	00168
	R=ARC/WPR	00169
	SF=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)	00170
	HE=(1.+KECF)*VO**2/64.4	00171
	HF=SF*LENGTH	00172
	BWH=ADD+HE+HF-SLOPE*LENGTH	00173
	IF (KC(24).NE.4) GO TO 900	00174
	D5=AMAX1(TW,HIFT)	00175**8
	CALL AREAH	00176
	V4=QPP/ARC	00177
	HW4=BWH	00178
	IF (HW3.GT.HW4) GO TO 603	00179
	BWH=HW4	00180
	VO=V4	00181
	GO TO 900	00182
603	BWH=HW3	00183
	VO=V3	00184
	GO TO 900	00185
C		00186
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER GREATER THAN CRITICAL DEPTH BUT LE	00187
C	HIGH. (SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00188
C		00189
700	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00190**8
	IF (TW-UDEP) 801,701,702	00191
701	D5=UDEP	00192
	WDEP=UDEP	00193
	GO TO 703	00194
702	CALL BWM1(SHAPE,TW,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,WDEP)	00195**8
	D5=WDEP	00196
703	CALL AREAH	00197
	V=QPP/ARC	00198
	BWH=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4+WDEP	00199
	D5=TW	00200
	CALL AREAH	00201
	VO=QPP/ARC	00202
	GO TO 900	00203
C		00204
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER LESS THAN CRITICAL DEPTH AND UNIFO	00205
C	(SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00206
C		00207
800	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00208**8
801	CALL BWM2(TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00209**8
	. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00210**8
	IF (DIST.LT.LENGTH) GO TO 802	00211
	D5=WDEP	00212
804	CALL AREAH	00213

	V=QPP/ARC	00214
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00215
	BWH=WDEP+HE	00216
	GO TO 805	00217
803	D5=UDEP	00218
	GO TO 804	00219
802	IF(WDEP.LT.0.9257*HIFT) GO TO 803	00220**8
	D5=HIFT	00221**8
	CALL AREAH	00222
	CALL WETPR	00223
	R=ARC/WPR	00224
	SF=SLOP(QPP,MANN,ARC,R)	00225
	V=QPP/ARC	00226
	HF=(LENGTH-DIST)*(SF-SLOPE)	00227
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00228
	BWH=HIFT+HE+HF	00229**8
805	UDEP=AMAX1(TW,CRITD)	00230
	D5=UDEP	00231
	CALL AREAH	00232
	VO=QPP/ARC	00233
900	HIGH=HISAV	00234**8
	WIDE=WISAV	00235**8
	HIFT=HIGH/12.	00236**8
	WIFT=WIDE/12.	00237**8
	BWHEL=BWH+INEL	00238
	KC(24)=0	00239
	IF (KC(64).NE.1) GO TO 902	00240
C		00241
C	COST CALCULATION	00242
C		00243
	HIGHF=HIGHF/12.	00244
	CALL IINDEX(J,HIFT,ITYP)	00245**8
	CALL PIPCOS(J)	00246
902	RETURN	00247
901	RETURN1	00248
	END	00249
	SUBROUTINE RC47 (BWHEL,*)	00001*18
	REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,KECF1,LEN,LENGTH,LFTSS	00002
	INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs	00003*14
	COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00004
1	SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NIOTPT(50)	00005*14
	COMMON/CCOM/BBLS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00006
1	DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00007*17
2	LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00008
3	PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00009
4	VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE	00010*14
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00011
1	LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00012
	DIMENSION ACO(6)	00013
	SLOP(A,B,C,D)=A**2*B**2/(2.208*C**2*D**(4./3.))	00014
C		00015
C	THIS ROUTINE ANALYZES A STRAIGHT, NORMAL, SINGLE-OPENING	00016
C	BOX CULVERT	00017
C		00018
100	TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00019
	IF(TW.LT.0.0) TW=0.0	00020*10
	KECF1=KECF	00021

KFLAG=0	00022
IF(MANN.EQ.1.0) MANN=0.012	00023
SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00024
LENGTH=ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00025
QPP=QPEAK/BELS	00026
C	00027
C CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE CALCULATION	00028
C	00029
HIFT=HIGH/12.	00030*17
WIFT=WIDE/12.	00031*17
CRITD=((QPP/WIFT)**2)/32.2)**(1./3.)	00032*17
IF(CRITD.LT.HIFT) GO TO 108	00033*17
ADD=AMAX1(HIFT,TW)	00034*18
CALL BOXUD (SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00035*18
IF (UDEP.LT.HIFT) GO TO 200	00036*18
GO TO 500	00037*10
108 A=CRITD*WIFT	00038*17
WP=2.*CRITD+WIFT	00039*17
R=A/WP	00040
CRSLPE=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00041
C	00042
C TEST FOR PROPER HEADWATER CALCULATION METHOD	00043
C	00044
IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLPE) GO TO 203	00045
200 IF (TW.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 300	00046
IF(TW.GT.(SLOPE*LENGTH+HIFT)) GO TO 204	00047*17
IF (TW.LT.SLOPE*LENGTH+CRITD) GO TO 300	00048
IF(TW.LT.HIFT) GO TO 205	00049*17
KFLAG=4	00050
GO TO 300	00051
203 IF (CRITD.GT.TW) GO TO 700	00052
IF(TW.GE.HIFT) GO TO 204	00053*17
GO TO 600	00054
204 ADD=TW	00055
GO TO 500	00056
205 ADD=WATEL-INEL	00057
VENT=QPP/(ADD*WIFT)	00058*17
BWH=ADD+(1.+KECF)*VENT**2/64.4	00059
GO TO 309	00060
C	00061
C ENTRANCE CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00062
C	00063
300 IF (KECF.EQ.0.15.OR.KECF.EQ.0.4) GO TO 308	00064
IF (KECF.EQ.0.5) GO TO 301	00065
ACO(1)=0.144138	00066
ACO(2)=0.461363	00067
ACO(3)=-0.0921507	00068
ACO(4)=0.0200028	00069
ACO(5)=-0.00136449	00070
ACO(6)=0.0000358431	00071
GO TO 302	00072
301 ACO(1)=0.122117	00073
ACO(2)=0.505435	00074
ACO(3)=-0.108560	00075
ACO(4)=0.0207809	00076
ACO(5)=-0.00136757	00077
ACO(6)=0.0000345642	00078

	GO TO 302	00079
308	ACO(1)=0.0724927	00080
	ACO(2)=0.507087	00081
	ACO(3)=-0.117474	00082
	ACO(4)=0.0221702	00083
	ACO(5)=-0.00148958	00084
	ACO(6)=0.0000380126	00085
C		00086
C	SOLVE FOR HEADWATER BY FORMULA FOR EMPIRICAL CURVE OF ENTRANCE CONTROL	00087
C	HEADWATER	00088
C		00089
	302 XENT=(QPP/WIFT)/HIFT**1.5	00090*17
	HWOD=ACO(1)	00091
	P=1.	00092
	DO 303 J=2,6	00093
	P=P*XENT	00094
	HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P	00095
303	CONTINUE	00096
	BWH=HWOD*HIFT	00097*17
	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00098*17
	IF(UDEP.EQ.HIFT) GO TO 306	00099*17
C		00100
C	CHECK FOR HYDRAULIC JUMP	00101
C		00102
C	IF CRITD GREATER THAN HIFT, CALL BWS2 W HIFT	00103*18
C		00104*18
	CRITKP=CRITD	00105*18
	IF (CRITD.GT.HIFT) CRITD=HIFT	00106*18
	CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00107*18
	1 *801)	00108*18
	CRITD=CRITKP	00109*18
	A=WIFT*D5	00110*17
	D2=-D5/2.+SQRT(2.*QPP**2/(D5*WIFT)**2*D5/32.2+D5**2/4.)	00111*17
	IF(D2.LT.HIFT) GO TO 305	00112*17
	A2=HIFT*WIFT	00113*17
	D2=QPP**2/(32.2*A2)*(1./A-1./A2)+A/A2*D5/2.+0.5*HIFT	00114*17
305	IF (D2.GT.TW) GO TO 307	00115
	IF(TW.GT.HIFT) GO TO 306	00116*17
	309 A=WIFT*TW	00117*17
	GO TO 304	00118
	306 A=WIFT*HIFT	00119*17
	GO TO 304	00120
	307 A=WIFT*D5	00121*17
304	VO=QPP/A	00122
C		00123
C	KFLAG=4 WHEN HEADWATER MAY BE ENTRANCE OR OUTLET CONTROL	00124
C		00125
	IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00126
	V3=VO	00127
	HW3=BWH	00128
	IF(TW.GE.HIFT) GO TO 402	00129*17
	P1=(CRITD+HIFT)/2.	00130*17
	IF(P1.GE.TW)GO TO 403	00131
402	P1=TW	00132
403	KFLAG=4	00133
	ADD=P1	00134
	GO TO 500	00135

404	HW4=BWH	00136
	V4=QPP/A	00137
	IF (HW3.GT.HW4) GO TO 405	00138
	VO=V4	00139
	GO TO 800	00140
405	BWH=HW3	00141
	VO=V3	00142
	GO TO 800	00143
C		00144
C	FULL FLOW OUTLET CONTROL HEADWATER	00145
C		00146
500	A=HIFT*WIFT	00147*17
	WP=2.*(HIFT+WIFT)	00148*17
	R=A/WP	00149
	VO=QPP/A	00150
	HE = (1.+KECF1)*VO**2/64.4	00151*18
	HF=LENGTH*SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00152
	BWH=ADD+HE+HF-SLOPE*LENGTH	00153
	IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00154
	IF(TW.GE.HIFT) GO TO 503	00155*17
	IF (TW.GT.CRITD) GO TO 505	00156
	IF(CRITD.GT.HIFT) GO TO 503	00157*17
	A=CRITD*WIFT	00158*17
	GO TO 404	00159
505	A=TW*WIFT	00160*17
	GO TO 404	00161
503	A=HIFT*WIFT	00162*17
	GO TO 404	00163
C		00164
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER GREATER THAN CRITICAL DEPTH BUT LE	00165
C	HIGH. (SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00166
C		00167
600	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00168*17
	IF (TW-UDEP) 700,601,602	00169
601	WDEP=UDEP	00170
	GO TO 603	00171
602	CALL BWML(SHAPE,TW,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,WDEP)	00172*17
603	A=WDEP*WIFT	00173*17
	V=QPP/A	00174
	BWH=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4+WDEP	00175
	VO=QPP/(WIFT*TW)	00176*17
	GO TO 800	00177
C		00178
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER LESS THAN CRITICAL DEPTH AND	00179
C	UNIFORM DEPTH. (SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00180
C		00181
700	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00182*17
	CALL BWML(TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00183*17
	. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00184*17
	IF (DIST.LT.LENGTH) GO TO 702	00185
	D4=WDEP	00186
703	V=QPP/(WIFT*D4)	00187*17
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00188
	BWH=WDEP+HE	00189
	GO TO 707	00190
702	IF(WDEP.GE.HIFT) GO TO 705	00191*17
	D4=UDEP	00192

GO TO 703	00193
705 A=WIFT*HIFT	00194*17
WP=2.*(WIFT+HIFT)	00195*17
R=A/WP	00196
V=QPP/A	00197
HF=(LENGTH-DIST)*(SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)-SLOPE)	00198
HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00199
BWH=HIFT+HE+HF	00200*17
707 VO=QPP/(WIFT*AMIN1(HIFT,AMAX1(TW,CRITD)))	00201*17
800 BWHEL=BWH+INEL	00202
C	00203
C ESTIMATED COST CALCULATION	00204
C	00205
IF (KC(64).EQ.1) CALL COST	00206
WIDE=WIFT*12.	00207*17
HIGH=HIFT*12.	00208*17
RETURN	00209
801 RETURN 1	00210*18
END	00211
SUBROUTINE RC47FLP (BWHEL,*)	00001*18
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,KECF1,LEN,LENGTH,LFTSS	00002
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS	00003*14
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00004
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NIOTPT(50)	00005*14
COMMON/CCOM/BELS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00006
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00007*17
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00008
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00009
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE	00010*14
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00011
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00012
DIMENSION ACO(6)	00013
SLOP(A,B,C,D)=A**2*B**2/(2.208*C**2*D**(4./3.))	00014
C	00015
C THIS ROUTINE ANALYZES A STRAIGHT, NORMAL, SINGLE-OPENING	00016
C BOX CULVERT	00017
C	00018
100 TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00019
IF(TW.LT.0.0) TW=0.0	00020*10
KECF1=KECF	00021
KFLAG=0	00022
IF(MANN.EQ.1.0) MANN=0.012	00023
SLOPE=(INEL-OUTEL)/ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00024
LENGTH=ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00025
QPP=QPEAK/BELS	00026
C TWV IS THE EFFECTIVE TW ACCOUNTING FOR HEAD LOSS DUE TO A	
C DOWNSTREAM VALVE.	
C	
C THIS FIRST SET OF CALCULATIONS ASSUMES THAT THE FLOW DEPTH AT THE	
C DOWNSTREAM END OF THE CULVERT IS CONTROLLED BY THE TAILWATER. THUS,	
C FOR SOME OF THE SUBSEQUENT CALCULATIONS, THE VALUE OF TWV NEEDS TO	
C BE RECOMPUTED.	
C FOR TW BELOW SOFFIT, GO TO 990.	
C	
ICULFLAG=0	
980 IF(TW.LT.HIFT) GOTO 990	

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C
C FOR FULL FLOW DUE TO TW SUBMERGENCE, ADD HEAD LOSS DUE TO GATE, AND
C ADJUST TW TO HIGHER EFFECTIVE VALUE.
C
985 AREA=HIFT*DIFT
V=QPP/AREA
XKFLAP=8.*EXP(-1.15*V/SQRT(DIFT))
TWV=TW+XKFLAP*V**2/64.4
TWVFULL=TWV
IF(ICULFLAG.EQ.1)GOTO 203
GOTO 1010

C
C FOR TW BELOW DOWNSTREAM SOFFITT, DO TRIAL AND ERROR SOLUTION OF
C ENERGY EQUATION TO GET DEPTH (TWV) IN CULVERT JUST UPSTREAM OF GATE
C ASSUMING THAT THE DEPTH AT THE DOWNSTREAM END OF THE CULVERT WOULD
C BE TW IF THERE WERE NO GATE PRESENT.
C
990 CONTINUE
RHS=TW
TWVMAX=HIFT
TWVMIN=0.
TWV=0.5*(TWVMAX+TWVMIN)
DO 1000 ITWV=1,25
AREA=TWV*WIFT
V=QPP/AREA
XKFLAP=8.*EXP(-1.15*V/SQRT(DIFT))
XKFLAP=0.
XLHS=TWV-XKFLAP*V**2/64.4
IF(XLHS.LT.RHS)TWVMIN=TWV
IF(XLHS.GT.RHS)TWVMAX=TWV
TWV=0.5*(TWVMAX+TWVMIN)
IF(ABS(XLHS-RHS).LE.0.01) GOTO 1010
1000 CONTINUE

C
C CHECK FOR LACK OF CONVERGENCE BECAUSE PIPE IS FULL DUE TO HEAD
C LOSS EVEN THOUGH TW IS BELOW SOFFITT.
C
IF((HIFT-TWVMIN).LT.0.01) GOTO 985

C
WRITE(6,1009)
1009 FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 1009: TAILWATER ENERGY DNC. CULVERT FULL.',/,
& ' TW BELOW SOFFITT.')

C
C
1010 CONTINUE

C
C CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE CALCULATION
C
HIFT=HIGH/12.
WIFT=WIDE/12.
CRITD=((QPP/WIFT)**2)/32.2)**(1./3.)
IF(CRITD.LT.HIFT) GO TO 108
ADD=AMAX1(HIFT,TWV)
CALL BOXUD (SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)
IF (UDEP.LT.HIFT) GO TO 200
GO TO 500
108 A=CRITD*WIFT

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00027
00028
00029
00030*17
00031*17
00032*17
00033*17
00034*18
00035*18
00036*18
00037*10
00038*17

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WP=2.*CRITD+WIFT	00039*17
R=A/WP	00040
CRSLPE=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00041
C	00042
C TEST FOR PROPER HEADWATER CALCULATION METHOD	00043
C	00044
IF (SLOPE.LT.CRSLPE) GO TO 203	00045
200 IF (TWV.LE.SLOPE*LENGTH) GO TO 300	00046
IF(TWV.GT.(SLOPE*LENGTH+HIFT)) GO TO 204	00047*17
IF (TWV.LT.SLOPE*LENGTH+CRITD) GO TO 300	00048
IF(TWV.LT.HIFT) GO TO 205	00049*17
KFLAG=4	00050
GO TO 300	00051
C	
ICULFLAG=1	
GOTO 980	
203 CONTINUE	
C	
C PROGRAM BRANCHES TO THIS POINT ONLY FOR MILD SLOPES ONLY.	
C IF TW < CRITD, THEN TWV NEEDS TO BE RECALCULATED.	
C	
IF (CRITD.LE.TW) GOTO 1110	
RHS=CRITD	
TWVMAX=DIFT	
TWVMIN=CRITD	
TWV=0.5*(TWVMAX+TWVMIN)	
DO 1100 ITWV=1,15	
AREA=TWV*WIFT	
V=QPP/AREA	
XKFLAP=8.*EXP(-1.15*V/SQRT(DIFT))	
XKFLAP=0.	
XLHS=TWV-XKFLAP*V**2/64.4	
IF(XLHS.LT.RHS)TWVMIN=TWV	
IF(XLHS.GT.RHS)TWVMAX=TWV	
TWV=0.5*(TWVMAX+TWVMIN)	
IF(ABS(XLHS-RHS).LE.0.01) GOTO 1110	
1100 CONTINUE	
C	
C CHECK FOR LACK OF CONVERGENCE BECAUSE PIPE IS FULL DUE TO HEAD	
C LOSS EVEN THOUGH TW IS BELOW SOFFITT.	
C	
IF((HIFT-TWVMIN).LT.0.001)THEN	
TWV=TWVFULL	
GOTO 1110	
ENDIF	
C	
WRITE(*,1109)	
WRITE(6,1109)	
1109 FORMAT(1X,'WARNING 1109: TAILWATER ENERGY DNC. CULVERT FULL.',/,	
& ' TW BELOW SOFFITT.')	
C	
C	
1110 CONTINUE	
C	
C	
IF (CRITD.GT.TWV) GO TO 700	00052
IF(TWV.GE.HIFT) GO TO 204	00053*17

	GO TO 600	00054
204	ADD=TWV	00055
	GO TO 500	00056
205	ADD=WATEL-INEL	00057
	VENT=QPP/(ADD*WIFT)	00058*17
	BWH=ADD+(1.+KECF)*VENT**2/64.4	00059
	GO TO 309	00060
C		00061
C	ENTRANCE CONTROL HEADWATER CALCULATION	00062
C		00063
300	IF (KECF.EQ.0.15.OR.KECF.EQ.0.4) GO TO 308	00064
	IF (KECF.EQ.0.5) GO TO 301	00065
	ACO(1)=0.144138	00066
	ACO(2)=0.461363	00067
	ACO(3)=-0.0921507	00068
	ACO(4)=0.0200028	00069
	ACO(5)=-0.00136449	00070
	ACO(6)=0.0000358431	00071
	GO TO 302	00072
301	ACO(1)=0.122117	00073
	ACO(2)=0.505435	00074
	ACO(3)=-0.108560	00075
	ACO(4)=0.0207809	00076
	ACO(5)=-0.00136757	00077
	ACO(6)=0.0000345642	00078
	GO TO 302	00079
308	ACO(1)=0.0724927	00080
	ACO(2)=0.507087	00081
	ACO(3)=-0.117474	00082
	ACO(4)=0.0221702	00083
	ACO(5)=-0.00148958	00084
	ACO(6)=0.0000380126	00085
C		00086
C	SOLVE FOR HEADWATER BY FORMULA FOR EMPIRICAL CURVE OF ENTRANCE CONTROL	00087
C	HEADWATER	00088
C		00089
	302 XENT=(QPP/WIFT)/HIFT**1.5	00090*17
	HWOD=ACO(1)	00091
	P=1.	00092
	DO 303 J=2,6	00093
	P=P*XENT	00094
	HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P	00095
303	CONTINUE	00096
	BWH=HWOD*HIFT	00097*17
	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00098*17
	IF(UDEP.EQ.HIFT) GO TO 306	00099*17
C		00100
C	CHECK FOR HYDRAULIC JUMP	00101
C		00102
C	IF CRITD GREATER THAN HIFT, CALL BWS2 W HIFT	00103*18
C		00104*18
	CRITKP=CRITD	00105*18
	IF (CRITD.GT.HIFT) CRITD=HIFT	00106*18
	CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLOPE,UDEP,LENGTH,D5,	00107*18
	1 *801)	00108*18
	CRITD=CRITKP	00109*18
	A=WIFT*D5	00110*17

D2=-D5/2.+SQRT(2.*QPP**2/(D5*WIFT)**2*D5/32.2+D5**2/4.)	00111*17
IF(D2.LT.HIFT) GO TO 305	00112*17
A2=HIFT*WIFT	00113*17
D2=QPP**2/(32.2*A2)*(1./A-1./A2)+A/A2*D5/2.+0.5*HIFT	00114*17
305 IF (D2.GT.TWV) GO TO 307	00115
IF(TWV.GT.HIFT) GO TO 306	00116*17
309 A=WIFT*TWV	00117*17
GO TO 304	00118
306 A=WIFT*HIFT	00119*17
GO TO 304	00120
307 A=WIFT*D5	00121*17
304 VO=QPP/A	00122
C	00123
C KFLAG=4 WHEN HEADWATER MAY BE ENTRANCE OR OUTLET CONTROL	00124
C	00125
IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00126
V3=VO	00127
HW3=BWH	00128
IF(TWV.GE.HIFT) GO TO 402	00129*17
P1=(CRITD+HIFT)/2.	00130*17
IF(P1.GE.TWV)GO TO 403	00131
402 P1=TWV	00132
403 KFLAG=4	00133
ADD=P1	00134
GO TO 500	00135
404 HW4=BWH	00136
V4=QPP/A	00137
IF (HW3.GT.HW4) GO TO 405	00138
VO=V4	00139
GO TO 800	00140
405 BWH=HW3	00141
VO=V3	00142
GO TO 800	00143
C	00144
C FULL FLOW OUTLET CONTROL HEADWATER	00145
C	00146
500 A=HIFT*WIFT	00147*17
WP=2.*(HIFT+WIFT)	00148*17
R=A/WP	00149
VO=QPP/A	00150
HE = (1.+KECF1)*VO**2/64.4	00151*18
HF=LENGTH*SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00152
BWH=ADD+HE+HF-SLOPE*LENGTH	00153
IF (KFLAG.NE.4) GO TO 800	00154
IF(TWV.GE.HIFT) GO TO 503	00155*17
IF (TWV.GT.CRITD) GO TO 505	00156
IF(CRITD.GT.HIFT) GO TO 503	00157*17
A=CRITD*WIFT	00158*17
GO TO 404	00159
505 A=TWV*WIFT	00160*17
GO TO 404	00161
503 A=HIFT*WIFT	00162*17
GO TO 404	00163
C	00164
C HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER GREATER THAN CRITICAL DEPTH BUT LE	00165
C HIGH. (SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00166
C	00167

600	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00168*17
	IF (TWV-UDEP) 700,601,602	00169
601	WDEP=UDEP	00170
	GO TO 603	00171
602	CALL BWM1(SHAPE,TWV,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,WDEP)	00172*17
603	A=WDEP*WIFT	00173*17
	V=QPP/A	00174
	BWH=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4+WDEP	00175
	VO=QPP/(WIFT*TWV)	00176*17
	GO TO 800	00177
C		00178
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR TAILWATER LESS THAN CRITICAL DEPTH AND	00179
C	UNIFORM DEPTH. (SLOPE LESS THAN CRITICAL SLOPE)	00180
C		00181
700	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLOPE,UDEP)	00182*17
	CALL BWM2(TWV,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLOPE,LENGTH,UDEP,	00183*17
	. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00184*17
	IF (DIST.LT.LENGTH) GO TO 702	00185
	D4=WDEP	00186
703	V=QPP/(WIFT*D4)	00187*17
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00188
	BWH=WDEP+HE	00189
	GO TO 707	00190
702	IF(WDEP.GE.HIFT) GO TO 705	00191*17
	D4=UDEP	00192
	GO TO 703	00193
705	A=WIFT*HIFT	00194*17
	WP=2.*(WIFT+HIFT)	00195*17
	R=A/WP	00196
	V=QPP/A	00197
	HF=(LENGTH-DIST)*(SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)-SLOPE)	00198
	HE=(1.+KECF)*V**2/64.4	00199
	BWH=HIFT+HE+HF	00200*17
707	VO=QPP/(WIFT*AMIN1(HIFT,AMAX1(TWV,CRITD)))	00201*17
800	BWHEL=BWH+INEL	00202
C		00203
C	ESTIMATED COST CALCULATION	00204
C		00205
	IF (KC(64).EQ.1) CALL COST	00206
	WIDE=WIFT*12.	00207*17
	HIGH=HIFT*12.	00208*17
	RETURN	00209
801	RETURN 1	00210*18
	END	00211
	SUBROUTINE RC50(BWHEL,*)	00001
	REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH,LENB	00002
	INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGS	00003**4
	COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00004
1	SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)	00005**4
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00006
1	LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00007
	COMMON/CCOM/BBLs,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00008**3
1	DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00009**8
2	LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00010**3
3	PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00011**3
4	VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE	00012**4
C		00013

C	THIS ROUTINE ANALYZES BROKEN-BACK CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH NORMAL	IN00014
C		00015
	DIMENSION ACO(6),ELB(4),LENB(3),STB(4)	00016
	KC(33)=1	00017
	KC(54)=0	00018
	TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00019
	LENGTH=0.	00020
	NUNITS=KC(5)+1	00021
	IF(NUNITS.LE.3)GO TO 11	00022
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,902)	00023
902	FORMAT (79H CLB0096--BROKEN BACK ANALYSIS ROUTINE CAN NOT ACCOMOD	00024**2
	\$DATE MORE THAN TWO BREAKS.)	00025**2
	903 RETURN 1	00026**9
C		00027
C	ORDERING OF BREAK STATIONS	00028
C		00029
11	ELB(1)=INEL	00030
	STB(1)=INSTA	00031
	ELB(NUNITS+1)=OUTEL	00032
	STB(NUNITS+1)=OUTSTA	00033
	I=2	00034
	IF(STB(1).GT.STB(NUNITS+1))GO TO 14	00035
	IF(NUNITS.EQ.2)GO TO 13	00036
	IF(BRSTA(1).GT.BRSTA(2))GO TO 15	00037
13	ELB(I)=BREL(I-1)	00038
	STB(I)=BRSTA(I-1)	00039
	IF(I.EQ.NUNITS)GO TO 17	00040
	I=I+1	00041
	GO TO 13	00042
14	IF(BRSTA(1).GE.BRSTA(2))GO TO 13	00043
15	TEMP=BRSTA(1)	00044
	BRSTA(1)=BRSTA(2)	00045
	BRSTA(2)=TEMP	00046
	TEMP=BREL(1)	00047
	BREL(1)=BREL(2)	00048
	BREL(2)=TEMP	00049
	GO TO 13	00050
17	DO 18 I=1,NUNITS	00051
	LENB(I)=ABS(STB(I+1)-STB(I))	00052
	SLP(I)=(ELB(I)-ELB(I+1))/LENB(I)	00053
	LENGTH=LENGTH+LENB(I)	00054
18	CONTINUE	00055
	QPP=QPEAK/BELS	00056
C		00057
C	CRITICAL DEPTH AND CRITICAL SLOPE DETERMINATION	00058
C		00059
	CALL CRITIC (QPP,DIFT,CRITD,CRSLPE,MANN)	00060**8
	HIFT=DIFT	00061**8
	WIFT=DIFT	00062**8
	HIGH=HIFT*12.	00063**8
	WIDE=DIFT*12.	00064**8
	DO 19 I=1,NUNITS	00065
	IF(SLP(I).LT.CRSLPE)KC(I+50)=1	00066
C		00067
C	KC(I+50)=1 FOR MILD SLOPE AND 0 FOR STEEP SLOPE	00068
C		00069
19	CONTINUE	00070

IF(KC(51).EQ.1)GO TO 20	00071
C	00072
C BEGIN ANALYSIS OF FIRST UNIT	00073
C	00074
DSTAR=CRITD	00075
CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(1),UDEP)	00076**8
CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,DSTAR,SLP(1),UDEP,LENB(1),	00077**8
1 DLAST,*903)	00078**9
GO TO 22	00079
20 DLAST=CRITD	00080
22 DSTAR=DLAST	00081
IF(KC(52).EQ.1)GO TO 30	00082
C	00083
C BEGIN ANALYSIS OF SECOND UNIT	00084
C	00085
CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(2),UDEP)	00086**8
IF(SLP(1).LE.SLP(2).AND.DSTAR.GE.UDEP)GO TO 24	00087
CALL BWS3(SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLP(2),DSTAR,LENB(2),HIFT,DIFT,	00088**8
1 DLAST)	00089
GO TO 26	00090
24 CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,DSTAR,SLP(2),UDEP,LENB(2),	00091**8
1 DLAST,*903)	00092**9
26 IF(NUNITS.EQ.2)GO TO 60	00093
GO TO 36	00094
30 IF(KC(51).EQ.0)GO TO 32	00095
DLAST=CRITD	00096
IF(NUNITS.EQ.2)GO TO 70	00097
GO TO 36	00098
32 K=2	00099
CALL BWM3(SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLP(2),DSTAR,LENB(2),WATEL,	00100**8
. OUTEL,HIFT,K,NUNITS,DLAST)	00101**8
IF(NUNITS.EQ.2)GO TO 64	00102
36 DSTAR=DLAST	00103
IF(KC(53).EQ.1)GO TO 40	00104
C	00105
C BEGIN ANALYSIS OF THIRD UNIT	00106
C	00107
CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(3),UDEP)	00108**8
IF(SLP(2).LE.SLP(3).AND.DSTAR.GE.UDEP)GO TO 38	00109
CALL BWS3(SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLP(3),DSTAR,LENB(3),HIFT,DIFT,	00110**8
1 DLAST)	00111
GO TO 60	00112
38 CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,DSTAR,SLP(3),UDEP,LENB(3),	00113**8
1 DLAST,*903)	00114**9
GO TO 60	00115
40 IF(KC(52).EQ.0)GO TO 46	00116
IF(KC(51).EQ.0)GO TO 42	00117
DLAST=CRITD	00118
GO TO 70	00119
42 IF(DLAST.EQ.CRITD)GO TO 70	00120
46 K=3	00121
CALL BWM3(SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,CRITD,SLP(3),DSTAR,LENB(3),WATEL,	00122**8
. OUTEL,HIFT,K,NUNITS,DLAST)	00123**8
GO TO 64	00124
60 D5=DLAST	00125
CALL JUMP(D5,DIFT,QPP,D2,CRITD,MANN)	00126**8
IF(D2.LE.TW) GO TO 71	00127**9

C		00128
C	BEGIN OUTLET VELOCITY CALCULATION	00129
C		00130
64	DOUT=DLAST	00131
	GO TO 80	00132
70	IF(TW.GT.CRITD)GO TO 72	00133
	DOUT=CRITD	00134
	GO TO 80	00135
71	KC(54)=1	00136
72	IF(TW.GT.HIFT) GO TO 74	00137**8
	DOUT=TW	00138
	GO TO 80	00139
74	DOUT=HIFT	00140**8
80	D5=DOUT	00141
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00142**8
	VOUT=QPP/A	00143
	TWKEEP=TW	00144
C		00145
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION	00146
C		00147
	IF(WATEL.GT.INEL+HIFT) GO TO 114	00148**8
	IF(KC(51).EQ.0)GO TO 100	00149
	IF(KC(52).NE.0)GO TO 120	00150
	K=1	00151
	IF(WATEL.GT.ELB(2)+CRITD)GO TO 114	00152
	DUM = 0.0	00153**8
C		00154
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR MILD SLOPE, FIRST UNIT	00155
C		00156
	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(1),UDEP)	00157**8
	CALL BWM2(DUM,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLP(1),LENB(1),UDEP,	00158**8
	. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00159**8
	IF (WDEP.EQ.HIFT) GO TO 82	00160**8
	HF=0.	00161
	D5=WDEP	00162
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00163**8
	GO TO 84	00164
82	D5=DIFT	00165**8
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,SF,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00166**8
	HF=(SF-SLP(1))*(LENB(1)-DIST)	00167
84	V=QPP/A	00168
	HV=V*V/64.4	00169
	HE=KECF*HV	00170
	HW=WDEP+HF+HV+HE	00171
86	TW=TWKEEP	00172
	BWHEL=INEL+HW	00173
	BWH=HW	00174
	VO=VOUT	00175
	DO 98 IK=1,NUNITS	00176
	ISTN1=STB(IK)	00177
	ISTN2=STB(IK+1)	00178
	ILEN=LENB(IK)	00179
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,202)IK,SLP(IK),ILEN,ISTN1,ELB(IK),ISTN2,ELB(IK+1)	00180
202	FORMAT(10X,I2,F11.5,I9,I11,F8.2,I12,F8.2)	00181
98	CONTINUE	00182
	HIFT=0.	00183**9
	WIFT=0.	00184**8

HIGH=0.	00185**8
WIDE=0.	00186**8
IF (KC(64).NE.1) GO TO 96	00187
ITYP=MAT	00188
C	00189
C COST COMPUTATION	00190
C	00191
CALL IINDEX(J,DIFT,ITYP)	00192**8
CALL PIPCOS(J)	00193
96 DIAM=DIFT*12.	00194**8
DO 97 I=1,5	00195
IF (I.NE.4) KC(I+50)=0	00196
97 CONTINUE	00197
RETURN	00198
C	00199
C HEADWATER CALCULATION - ENTRANCE CONTROL	00200
C	00201
100 IF(WATEL.GE.INEL+CRITD)KC(55)=1	00202
IF (MANN.EQ.0.012) GO TO 101	00203
IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) KECF=0.5	00204
IF (KECF.EQ.0.7) GO TO 107	00205
IF (KECF.EQ.0.9) GO TO 108	00206
C	00207
C COEFFICIENTS FOR CGMP	00208
C	00209
ACO(1)=0.167433	00210
ACO(2)=0.538595	00211
ACO(3)=-0.149374	00212
ACO(4)=0.0391543	00213
ACO(5)=-0.00343974	00214
ACO(6)=0.000115882	00215
GO TO 105	00216
107 ACO(1)=0.107137	00217
ACO(2)=0.757789	00218
ACO(3)=-0.361462	00219
ACO(4)=0.123393	00220
ACO(5)=-0.0160642	00221
ACO(6)=0.000767390	00222
GO TO 105	00223
108 ACO(1)=0.187321	00224
ACO(2)=0.567710	00225
ACO(3)=-0.156544	00226
ACO(4)=0.0447052	00227
ACO(5)=-0.00343602	00228
ACO(6)=0.000089661	00229
GO TO 105	00230
101 IF (KECF.EQ.0.2) GO TO 102	00231
IF (KECF.EQ.0.25) GO TO 103	00232
IF (KECF.EQ.0.55) GO TO 104	00233
C	00234
C COEFFICIENTS FOR RCP	00235
C	00236
ACO(1)=0.087483	00237
ACO(2)=0.706578	00238
ACO(3)=-0.253295	00239
ACO(4)=0.0667001	00240
ACO(5)=-0.00661651	00241

	ACO(6)=0.000250619	00242
	GO TO 105	00243
104	ACO(1)=0.167287	00244
	ACO(2)=0.558766	00245
	ACO(3)=-0.159813	00246
	ACO(4)=0.0420069	00247
	ACO(5)=-0.00369252	00248
	ACO(6)=0.000125169	00249
	GO TO 105	00250
103	ACO(1)=0.108786	00251
	ACO(2)=0.662381	00252
	ACO(3)=-0.233801	00253
	ACO(4)=0.0579585	00254
	ACO(5)=-0.00557890	00255
	ACO(6)=0.000205052	00256
	GO TO 105	00257
102	ACO(1)=0.114099	00258
	ACO(2)=0.653562	00259
	ACO(3)=-0.233615	00260
	ACO(4)=0.0597723	00261
	ACO(5)=-0.00616338	00262
	ACO(6)=0.000242832	00263
105	XENT=QPP/DIFT**2.5	00264**8
	HWOD=ACO(1)	00265
	P=1.	00266
	DO 106 J=2,6	00267
	P=P*XENT	00268
	HWOD=HWOD+ACO(J)*P	00269
106	CONTINUE	00270
	IF(KC(55).EQ.1)GO TO 112	00271
	HW=HWOD*HIFT	00272**8
	GO TO 86	00273
112	HW3=HWOD*HIFT	00274**8
C		00275
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION - FULL FLOW, OUTLET CONTROL	00276
C		00277
114	D5=DIFT	00278**8
	CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,SF,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00279**8
	TOIL=ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00280
	HF=SF*TOIL	00281
	V=QPP/A	00282
	HV=V*V/64.4	00283
	HE=KECF*HV	00284
	HW=TW+HF+HV+HE-(INEL-OUTEL)	00285
	IF(KC(55).NE.1)GO TO 86	00286
	IF(HW.LE.HW3)HW=HW3	00287
	GO TO 86	00288
120	IF(NUNITS.NE.3)GO TO 122	00289
	IF(KC(53).NE.0)GO TO 124	00290
C		00291
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION - PARTIAL FULL FLOW	00292
C		00293
122	K=2	00294
	GO TO 125	00295
124	K=3	00296
125	IF(WATEL.LE.HIFT+ELB(K+1)) GO TO 126	00297**8
	IF (K.EQ.1) GO TO 114	00298

K=K-1	00299
GO TO 125	00300
126 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(K),UDEP)	00301**8
TOTL=0.	00302
IF (WATEL.LE.CRITD+ELB(K+1)) GO TO 130	00303
128 IF (WATEL.LE.UDEP+ELB(K+1)) GO TO 130	00304
CALL BWM1(SHAPE,TW,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLP(K),LENB(K),UDEP,WDEP)	00305**8
GO TO 140	00306
130 CALL BWM2(TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLP(K),LENB(K),UDEP,	00307**8
. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00308**8
IF(WDEP.NE.HIFT) GO TO 140	00309**8
GO TO(136,134,132),K	00310
132 TOTL=LENB(K-2)	00311
134 TOTL=TOTL+LENB(K-1)	00312
136 TOTL=TOTL+LENB(K)-DIST	00313
D5=DIFT	00314**8
CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,SF,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00315**8
GO TO(137,138,138),K	00316
137 REDUC=TOTL*SLP(1)	00317
GO TO 139	00318
138 REDUC=ELB(1)-ELB(K)+(LENB(K)-DIST)*SLP(K)	00319
139 HF=TOTL*SF-REDUC	00320
GO TO 150	00321
140 TW=WDEP	00322
GO TO(148,144,142),K	00323
142 K=2	00324
GO TO 146	00325
144 K=1	00326
146 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(K),UDEP)	00327**8
GO TO 128	00328
148 D5=WDEP	00329
CALL CIRCLE(D5,A,S,DIFT,QPP,MANN)	00330**8
HF=0.	00331
150 V=QPP/A	00332
HV=V*V/64.4	00333
HE=KECF*HV	00334
HW=WDEP+HF+HV+HE	00335
GO TO 86	00336
END	00337
SUBROUTINE RC57(BWHEL,*)	00001
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH,LENB	00002
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs	00003**5
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00004
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)	00005**5
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00006
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00007
COMMON/CCOM/BBLs,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00008**4
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00009**8
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00010**4
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00011**4
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE	00012**5
DIMENSION ACO(6),ELB(4),LENB(3),STB(4)	00013
SLOP(AX,BX,CX,DX)=AX*AX*BX*BX/(2.208*CX*CX*DX**1.333333)	00014
C	00015
C THIS ROUTINE ANALYZES BROKEN-BACK BOX CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLET	00016
C	00017
KC(33)=1	00018

KC(54)=0	00019
TW=WATEL-OUTEL	00020
LENGTH=0.	00021
NUNITS=KC(5)+1	00022
IF(NUNITS.LE.3)GO TO 11	00023
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,902)	00024
902 FORMAT (79H CLB0096--BROKEN BACK ANALYSIS ROUTINE CAN NOT ACCOMO	00025**3
\$DATE MORE THAN TWO BREAKS.)	00026**3
903 RETURN 1	00027**9
C	00028
C ORDERING OF BREAK STATIONS	00029
C	00030
11 ELB(1)=INEL	00031
STB(1)=INSTA	00032
ELB(NUNITS+1)=OUTEL	00033
STB(NUNITS+1)=OUTSTA	00034
I=2	00035
IF(STB(1).GT.STB(NUNITS+1))GO TO 14	00036
IF(NUNITS.EQ.2)GO TO 13	00037
IF(BRSTA(1).GT.BRSTA(2))GO TO 15	00038
13 ELB(I)=BREL(I-1)	00039
STB(I)=BRSTA(I-1)	00040
IF(I.EQ.NUNITS)GO TO 17	00041
I=I+1	00042
GO TO 13	00043
14 IF(BRSTA(1).GE.BRSTA(2))GO TO 13	00044
15 TEMP=BRSTA(1)	00045
BRSTA(1)=BRSTA(2)	00046
BRSTA(2)=TEMP	00047
TEMP=BREL(1)	00048
BREL(1)=BREL(2)	00049
BREL(2)=TEMP	00050
GO TO 13	00051
17 QPP=QPEAK/BELS	00052**9
QPFT=QPP/WIFT	00053**9
CRITD=(QPFT*QPFT/32.2)**.3333333	00054**9
DO 27 I=1,NUNITS	00055**9
LENB(I)=ABS(STB(I+1)-STB(I))	00056**9
LENGTH=LENGTH+LENB(I)	00057**9
SLP(I)=(ELB(I)-ELB(I+1))/LENB(I)	00058**9
CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIPT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(I),UDEP)	00059**9
DC=CRITD	00060**9
IF(CRITD.GT.HIFT) GO TO 23	00061**9
IF(UDEP.GT.CRITD) GO TO 25	00062**9
21 KC(50+I)=0	00063**9
GO TO 27	00064**9
23 DC=HIFT	00065**9
IF(UDEP.GE.HIFT) GO TO 25	00066**9
GO TO 21	00067**9
25 KC(50+I)=1	00068**9
27 CONTINUE	00069**9
IF(KC(51).EQ.1)GO TO 20	00070
C	00071
C BEGIN ANALYSIS OF FIRST UNIT	00072
C	00073
DSTAR=DC	00074
CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIPT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(1),UDEP)	00075**8

CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,DSTAR,SLP(1),UDEP,LENB(1),	00076**8
1 DLAST,*903)	00077**9
GO TO 22	00078
20 DLAST=DC	00079
22 DSTAR=DLAST	00080
IF(KC(52).EQ.1)GO TO 30	00081
C	00082
C BEGIN ANALYSIS OF SECOND UNIT	00083
C	00084
CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(2),UDEP)	00085**8
IF (SLP(1).LE.SLP(2).AND.DSTAR.GE.UDEP) GO TO 24	00086
CALL BWS3(SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLP(2),DSTAR,LENB(2),HIFT,DIFT,	00087**8
1 DLAST)	00088
GO TO 26	00089
24 CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,DSTAR,SLP(2),UDEP,LENB(2),	00090**8
1 DLAST,*903)	00091**9
26 IF(NUNITS.EQ.2)GO TO 60	00092
GO TO 36	00093
30 IF(KC(51).EQ.0)GO TO 32	00094
DLAST=DC	00095
IF(NUNITS.EQ.2)GO TO 70	00096
GO TO 36	00097
32 K=2	00098
CALL BWM3(SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,DC,SLP(2),DSTAR,LENB(2),WATEL,	00099**8
. OUTEL,HIFT,K,NUNITS,DLAST)	00100**8
IF(NUNITS.EQ.2)GO TO 64	00101
36 DSTAR=DLAST	00102
IF(KC(53).EQ.1)GO TO 40	00103
C	00104
C BEGIN ANALYSIS OF THIRD UNIT	00105
C	00106
CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(3),UDEP)	00107**8
IF (SLP(2).LE.SLP(3).AND.DSTAR.GE.UDEP) GO TO 38	00108
CALL BWS3(SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLP(3),DSTAR,LENB(3),HIFT,DIFT,	00109**8
1 DLAST)	00110
GO TO 60	00111
38 CALL BWS2(SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,DSTAR,SLP(3),UDEP,LENB(3),	00112**8
1 DLAST,*903)	00113**9
GO TO 60	00114
40 IF(KC(52).EQ.0)GO TO 46	00115
IF(KC(51).EQ.0)GO TO 42	00116
DLAST=DC	00117
GO TO 70	00118
42 IF(DLAST.EQ.DC)GO TO 70	00119
46 K=3	00120
CALL BWM3(SHAPE,QPP,MANN,WIFT,DC,SLP(3),DSTAR,LENB(3),WATEL,	00121**8
. OUTEL,HIFT,K,NUNITS,DLAST)	00122**8
GO TO 64	00123
60 A1=DLAST*WIFT	00124**8
D2=-DLAST/2.+SQRT(2.*QPP*QPP*DLAST/(32.2*A1*A1)+DLAST*DLAST/4.)	00125
IF(D2.LE.HIFT) GO TO 62	00126**8
A2=HIFT*WIFT	00127**8
D2=(QPP*QPP/32.2*(1./A1-1./A2)+A1*DLAST/2.)/A2+HIFT/2.	00128**8
62 IF(D2.LE.TW)GO TO 71	00129
C	00130
C BEGIN OUTLET VELOCITY CALCULATION	00131
C	00132

64	DOUT=DLAST	00133
	GO TO 80	00134
70	IF(TW.GT.DC)GO TO 72	00135
	DOUT=DC	00136
	GO TO 80	00137
71	KC(54)=1	00138
72	IF(TW.GT.HIFT) GO TO 74	00139**8
	DOUT=TW	00140
	GO TO 80	00141
74	DOUT=HIFT	00142**8
80	VOUT=QPP/(DOUT*WIFT)	00143**8
	TWKEEP=TW	00144
C		00145
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION	00146
C		00147
	IF(WATEL.GT.INEL+HIFT) GO TO 114	00148**8
	IF(KC(51).EQ.0)GO TO 100	00149
	IF(KC(52).NE.0)GO TO 120	00150
	K=1	00151
C		00152
C	HEADWATER CALCULATION FOR MILD SLOPE, FIRST UNIT	00153
C		00154
	IF(WATEL.GT.ELB(2)+CRITD)GO TO 114	00155
	CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(1),UDEP)	00156**8
	CALL BWM2(TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLP(1),LENB(1),UDEP,	00157**8
	. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00158**8
	IF(WDEP.EQ.HIFT) GO TO 82	00159**8
	HF=0.	00160
	A=WDEP*WIFT	00161**8
	GO TO 84	00162
82	A=HIFT*WIFT	00163**8
	WP=WIFT*2.+2.*HIFT	00164**8
	R=A/WP	00165
	SF=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00166
	HF=(SF-SLP(1))*(LENB(1)-DIST)	00167
84	V=QPP/A	00168
	HV=V*V/64.4	00169
	HE=KECF*HV	00170
	HW=WDEP+HF+HV+HE	00171
86	TW=TWKEEP	00172
	BWHEL=INEL+HW	00173
	BWH=HW	00174
	VO=VOUT	00175
	IF(KC(28).EQ.1) GO TO 99	00176
	DO 98 IK=1,NUNITS	00177
	ISTN1=STB(IK)	00178
	ISTN2=STB(IK+1)	00179
	ILEN=LENB(IK)	00180
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,202)IK,SLP(IK),ILEN,ISTN1,ELB(IK),ISTN2,ELB(IK+1)	00181
202	FORMAT(10X,I2,F11.5,I9,I11,F8.2,I12,F8.2)	00182
98	CONTINUE	00183
99	DO 97 I=1,5	00184
	IF (I.NE.4) KC(I+50)=0	00185
97	CONTINUE	00186
C		00187
C	COST COMPUTATION	00188
C		00189

IF (KC(64).EQ.1) CALL COST	00190
RETURN	00191
C	00192
C HEADWATER CALCULATION - ENTRANCE CONTROL	00193
C	00194
100 IF(WATEL.GE.INEL+CRITD)KC(55)=1	00195
IF (KECF.EQ.0.15.OR.KECF.EQ.0.4) GO TO 104	00196
IF(KECF.EQ.0.5)GO TO 102	00197
ACO(1)=0.144138	00198
ACO(2)=0.461363	00199
ACO(3)=-0.0921507	00200
ACO(4)=0.0200028	00201
ACO(5)=-0.00136449	00202
ACO(6)=0.0000358431	00203
GO TO 106	00204
102 ACO(1)=0.122117	00205
ACO(2)=0.505435	00206
ACO(3)=-0.108560	00207
ACO(4)=0.0207809	00208
ACO(5)=-0.00136757	00209
ACO(6)=0.0000345642	00210
GO TO 106	00211
104 ACO(1)=0.0724927	00212
ACO(2)=0.507087	00213
ACO(3)=-0.117474	00214
ACO(4)=0.0221702	00215
ACO(5)=-0.00148958	00216
ACO(6)=0.0000380126	00217
106 XENT=(QPP/WIFT)/HIFT**1.5	00218**8
HWOD=ACO(1)	00219
P=1.	00220
DO 110 IK=2,6	00221
P=P*XENT	00222
110 HWOD=HWOD+ACO(IK)*P	00223
IF(KC(55).EQ.1)GO TO 112	00224
HW=HWOD*HIFT	00225**8
GO TO 86	00226
112 HW3=HWOD*HIFT	00227**8
C	00228
C HEADWATER CALCULATION - FULL FLOW, OUTLET CONTROL	00229
C	00230
114 A=WIFT*HIFT	00231**8
WP=2.*(WIFT+HIFT)	00232**8
R=A/WP	00233
TOTL=ABS(INSTA-OUTSTA)	00234
SF=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00235
HF=SF*TOTL	00236
V=QPP/A	00237
HV=V*V/64.4	00238
HE=KECF*HV	00239
HW=TW+HF+HV+HE-(INEL-OUTEL)	00240
IF(KC(55).NE.1)GO TO 86	00241
IF(HW.LE.HW3)HW=HW3	00242
GO TO 86	00243
120 IF(NUNITS.NE.3)GO TO 122	00244
IF(KC(53).NE.0)GO TO 124	00245
C	00246

C HEADWATER CALCULATION - PARTIAL FULL FLOW	00247
C	00248
122 K=2	00249
GO TO 125	00250
124 K=3	00251
125 IF(WATEL.LE.HIFT+ELB(K+1)) GO TO 126	00252**8
IF (K.EQ.1) GO TO 114	00253
K=K-1	00254
GO TO 125	00255
126 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(K),UDEP)	00256**8
TOTL=0.	00257
IF (WATEL.LE.CRITD+ELB(K+1)) GO TO 130	00258
128 IF (WATEL.LE.UDEP+ELB(K+1)) GO TO 130	00259
CALL BWM1(SHAPE,TW,DIFT,WIFT,QPP,MANN,SLP(K),LENB(K),UDEP,WDEP)	00260**8
GO TO 140	00261
130 CALL BWM2(TW,CRITD,SHAPE,DIFT,QPP,MANN,WIFT,SLP(K),LENB(K),UDEP,	00262**8
. WDEP,D5,DIST,HIFT)	00263**8
IF(WDEP.NE.HIFT) GO TO 140	00264**8
GO TO(136,134,132),K	00265
132 TOTL=LENB(K-2)	00266
134 TOTL=TOTL+LENB(K-1)	00267
136 TOTL=TOTL+LENB(K)-DIST	00268
A=HIFT*WIFT	00269**8
WP=2.*(HIFT+WIFT)	00270**8
R=A/WP	00271
SF=SLOP(QPP,MANN,A,R)	00272
GO TO(137,138,138),K	00273
137 REDUC=TOTL*SLP(1)	00274
GO TO 139	00275
138 REDUC=ELB(1)-ELB(K)+(LENB(K)-DIST)*SLP(K)	00276
139 HF=TOTL*SF-REDUC	00277
GO TO 150	00278
140 TW=WDEP	00279
GO TO(148,144,142),K	00280
142 K=2	00281
GO TO 146	00282
144 K=1	00283
146 CALL BOXUD(SHAPE,DIFT,HIFT,WIFT,MANN,QPP,SLP(K),UDEP)	00284**8
GO TO 128	00285
148 A=WDEP*WIFT	00286**8
HF=0.	00287
150 V=QPP/A	00288
HV=V*V/64.4	00289
HE=KECF*HV	00290
HW=WDEP+HF+HV+HE	00291
GO TO 86	00292
END	00293
SUBROUTINE RC6 (X,Y,J)	00001
DIMENSION XT(120),YT(120),X(100),Y(100),NA(10),NP(10),	00002*11
1 A(10),XSTAR(10),XEND(10),AREA(10)	00003*11
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,	00004*16
1 LENGTH,KNAT,KBRT	00005
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs	00006*10
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00007
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)	00008*10
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00009
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00010

COMMON/CCOM/BBL5,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00011**8
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00012*15
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00013**8
3 PFLOW(10),RGTS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00014**8
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGS,PROFIL,SHAPE	00016*10
COMMON/CCOM1/BRSUB(10),CLVTID,FLSEC,NAME,ORIGID,ROADID	00017*10
CHARACTER*3 CLVTID,BRSUB,NAME,ROADID	00018*10
CHARACTER*4 FLSEC,ORIGID	00019*16
100 NA(1)=1	00020
KBRT=0.	00021
KNAT=0.	00022
SUMA=0.	00023
KC(23)=1	00024
KC(32)=0.	00025
NOP=KC(7)	00026
C	00027
C RECONSTRUCT THE CROSS-SECTION FOR EACH FLOW-DIVIDE SHOWING FROMX AND T	00028
C AS THE BEGINNING AND END POINTS	00029
C	00030
DO 101 N=1,NOP	00031
IF (N.NE.1) NA(N)=NA(N-1)+NP(N-1)	00032
II=1	00033
IFLG=0	00034
I=1	00035
109 IF (FROMX(N)-X(I)) 104,103,102	00036
103 NSUB = NA(N) + II - 1	00037*11
XT(NSUB) = X(I)	00038*11
YT(NSUB) = Y(I)	00039*11
II=II+1	00040
102 I=I+1	00041
IF (I.GT.NTOTPT(J)) GO TO 108	00042
GO TO 109	00043
104 IF (TOX(N).GT.X(I)) GO TO 105	00044
IF (II.NE.1) GO TO 107	00045
XK=FROMX(N)	00046
IFLG=0	00047
106 NSUB = NA(N) + II - 1	00048*11
XT(NSUB) = XK	00049*11
YT(NSUB) = (X(I) - XK)*(Y(I)-Y(I-1))/(X(I) - X(I-1)) + Y(I)	00050*11
II=II+1	00051
GO TO (108,103), IFLG	00052
107 XK=TOX(N)	00053
IFLG=1	00054
GO TO 106	00055
105 IF (II.NE.1) GO TO 103	00056
XK=FROMX(N)	00057
IFLG=2	00058
GO TO 106	00059
108 NP(N)=II-1	00060
101 CONTINUE	00061
C	00062
C COMPUTE THE AREA FOR EACH FLOW DIVIDE AND THE TOTAL CONVEYANCE	00063
C	00064
DO 201 N=1,NOP	00065*16
CALL CNVCU(XT(NA(N)),YT(NA(N)),NP(N),CON,ARE,N,J)	00066*11
AREA(N)=ARE	00067
CONV(N)=CON	00068

	KNAT=KNAT+CONV(N)	00069
201	SUMA=SUMA+ARE	00070
	VOLD=1000.	00071
	NKP=0	00072
C		00073
C	CALCULATE THE PER CENT OF FLOW FOR EACH FLOW-DIVIDE AND THE MAXIMUM	00074
C	PER CENT OF AREA NEEDED TO HANDLE THE MAXIMUM VELOCITY	00075
C		00076
	DO 202 N=1,NOP	00077
	FLOW(N)=CONV(N)/KNAT*QPEAK	00078
	PFLOW(N)=FLOW(N)/QPEAK	00079
	VELOC(N)=FLOW(N)/AREA(N)	00080
	VNEW=VMAXB(N)-VELOC(N)	00081
	IF (VNEW.GE.0.0) GO TO 206	00082
	A(N)=FLOW(N)/VMAXB(N)	00083
	GO TO 405	00084
206	IF (VNEW.GE.VOLD) GO TO 202	00085
	PAREA=(FLOW(N)/VMAXB(N))/AREA(N)	00086
	VOLD=VNEW	00087
	NKP=N	00088
202	CONTINUE	00089
C		00090
C	COMPUTE THE AREA NEEDED AT EACH OPENING	00091
C		00092
	DO 205 N=1,NOP	00093
205	A(N)=PAREA*AREA(N)	00094
203	KADJ=0	00095
	KBRT=0.	00096
C		00097
C	SIZE A BRIDGE TO EACH FLOW-DIVIDE AND CALCULATE ITS CONVEYANCE	00098
C		00099
	DO 204 N=1,NOP	00100
	IF (A(N).GE.AREA(N)) GO TO 405	00101
	CONV(N)=0.0	00102
	XSTAR(N) = XT(NA(N))	00103*11
	XEND(N)=XSTAR(N)	00104
	IF (A(N).LT..00001) GO TO 204	00105
	CALL RC4B (XT(NA(N)),YT(NA(N)),NP(N),IDUM,A(N),KK,LL,EXX,EXY,	00106*11
	1 N,XSTAR(N),XEND(N))	00107*11
C		00108**9
C	IF AN ISLAND IS ENCOUNTERED WITHIN A FLOW DIVIDE KC(11) = 1	00109**9
C		00110**9
	IF(KC(11).EQ.1)RETURN	00111**9
	I=KK	00112
	IF (KC(32).EQ.1) I=I+LL	00113
	NSUB = NA(N) + I - 1	00114*11
	TEMPX = XT(NSUB)	00115*11
	TEMPY = YT(NSUB)	00116*11
	YT(NSUB) = EXY	00117*11
	XT(NSUB) = EXX	00118*11
	LL=LL+1	00119
	NSUB = NA(N) + KK - 1	00120*11
	CALL CNVYCU(XT(NSUB),YT(NSUB),LL,CON,ARE,N,J)	00121*11
	CONV(N)=CON	00122
	NSUB = NA(N) + I -1	00123*11
	XT(NSUB) = TEMPX	00124*11
	YT(NSUB) = TEMPY	00125*11

KBRT=KBRT+CONV(N)	00126
204 CONTINUE	00127
C	00128
C COMPUTE THE PER CENT CONVEYANCE AT EACH OPENING AND COMPARE IT TO THE	00129
C CENT FLOW. RECALCULATE THE AREA NEEDED IF THE 2 PER CENTS ARE NOT	00130
C ABOUT THE SAME.	00131
C	00132
DO 301 N=1,NOP	00133
PC(N)=CONV(N)/KBRT	00134
IF (PC(N).LT..00001.AND.PFLOW(N).LT..00001) GO TO 301	00135
IF (ABS(PC(N)/PFLOW(N)-1.).LT.0.05) GO TO 301	00136
IF (N.EQ.NKP) GO TO 301	00137
A(N)=PFLOW(N)/PC(N)*A(N)	00138
KADJ=KADJ+1	00139
301 CONTINUE	00140
IF (KADJ.GT.0) GO TO 203	00141
VDIF=1000.	00142
NEAT=0	00143
C	00144
C COMPUTE EACH OPENINGS VELOCITY	00145
C	00146
DO 302 N=1,NOP	00147
VELOC(N)=0.0	00148
IF (A(N).LT..00001) NEAT=N	00149
IF (A(N).LT..00001) GO TO 302	00150
VELOC(N)=FLOW(N)/A(N)	00151
IF (VMAXB(N)-VELOC(N).GE.VDIF) GO TO 302	00152
VDIF=VMAXB(N)-VELOC(N)	00153
VOV=VDIF/VMAXB(N)	00154
NKP=N	00155
302 CONTINUE	00156
C	00157
C CHECK THAT NO VELOCITY EXCEEDS ITS MAXIMUM AND AT LEAST ONE IS	00158
C VERY NEAR ITS MAXIMUM	00159
C	00160
IF (VDIF.GE.-0.01.AND.VDIF.LT.0.10) GO TO 400	00161
IF (NEAT.GT.0) GO TO 400	00162
C	00163
C RECOMPUTE THE AREA NEEDED IF NECESSARY	00164
C	00165
DO 303 N=1,NOP	00166
303 IF (N.EQ.NKP) A(N)=A(N)-A(N)*VOV	00167
GO TO 203	00168
C	00169
C AT THIS POINT A SATISFACTORY SOLUTION HAS BEEN FOUND	00170
C	00171
400 TOTA=0.	00172
VAVE1=QPEAK/SUMA	00173
BWTOT=0.	00174
C	00175
C COMPUTE THE BACKWATER HEAD AND RELATED ELEVATION	00176
C	00177
DO 401 N=1,NOP	00178
TOTA=TOTA+A(N)	00179
401 BWTOT=BWTOT+(VELOC(N)**2-VAVE1**2)/64.4	00180
BW1=BWTOT/NOP	00181
VAVE2=QPEAK/TOTA	00182

BW2=(VAVE2**2-VAVE1**2)/64.4	00183
BWH=AMAX1(BW1,BW2)	00184
C	00185
C CALL ROUTINE TO PRINT THE REPORT	00186
C	00187
CDEL CALL BRRPT (XSTAR,XEND,J)	00188*16
IF(KC(27).EQ.0) RETURN	00189
DO 403 N=1,NOP	00190
FROMX(N)=XSTAR(N)	00191
TOX(N)=XEND(N)	00192
403 CONTINUE	00193
407 RETURN	00194
405 CONTINUE	
CDEL CALL PAGE	00195*12
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00196
1000 FORMAT (79H CLB0094--*** AREA NEEDED TO SATISFY MAX VELOCITY IS	00197**7
\$GREATER THAN TOTAL AREA OF /	00198**7
2 10X, 12HFLOW-DIVIDE.)	00199**7
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT, 1003)	00200**7
1003 FORMAT (10X, 41H*** SUGGEST CHANGING FLOW-DIVIDE LIMITS. //	00201**7
\$ 10X, 5HFL-DV, 10X, 5HTOTAL, 10X, 4HAREA /	00202**7
2 25X, 4HAREA, 10X, 6HNEEDED /)	00203**7
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1002) BRSUB(N),AREA(N),A(N)	00204
1002 FORMAT (10X,A,5X,F12.1,5X,F10.1)	00205*10
CDEL CALL PAGE	00206*12
GO TO 407	00207
END	00208
SUBROUTINE RC7	00001
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00003
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00004
RETURN	00005
END	00006
SUBROUTINE RC9(I,J,*)	00007**5
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00009
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00010
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00011
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE A MULTIPLE OPENING BRIDGE IS NOT AVAIL	00012
1ABLE')	00013
J=1	00014
RETURN	00015
END	00016
SUBROUTINE RC10	00017
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00019
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00020
RETURN	00021
END	00022
SUBROUTINE RC13	00023
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00025
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00026
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00027
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STRAIGHT, CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH DROP	00028
1INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00029
RETURN	00030
END	00031
SUBROUTINE RC15	00032
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00034
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00035

CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00036
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STRAIGHT, ARCH CULVERT WITH DROP INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00037
	RETURN	00038
	END	00039
	SUBROUTINE RC16	00040
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00041
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00043
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00044
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STRAIGHT, OVAL CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00045
	RETURN	00046
	END	00047
	SUBROUTINE RC17	00048
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00049
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00050
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00052
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STRAIGHT, OVAL CULVERT WITH DROP INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00053
	RETURN	00054
	END	00055
	SUBROUTINE RC19	00056
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00057
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00058
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00059
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STRAIGHT, BOX CULVERT WITH FLARED INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00061
	RETURN	00062
	END	00063
	SUBROUTINE RC20	00064
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00065
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00066
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00067
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STRAIGHT, BOX CULVERT WITH DROP INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00068
	RETURN	00069
	END	00070
	SUBROUTINE RC21	00071
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00072
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00073
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00074
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STRAIGHT, BOX CULVERT WITH DROP INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00075
	RETURN	00076
	END	00077
	SUBROUTINE RC22	00078
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00079
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00080
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00081
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN BROKEN-BACK CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00082
	RETURN	00083
	END	00084
	SUBROUTINE RC23	00085
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00086
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00087
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00088
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN BROKEN-BACK CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH FLARED INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00089
	RETURN	00090
	END	00091
	SUBROUTINE RC24	00092
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00093
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00094
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00095

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1000  FORMAT ( ' ROUTINE TO DESIGN BROKEN-BACK CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH DROP00100
1  INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE' )                                00101
      RETURN                                                00102
      END                                                    00103
      SUBROUTINE RC24                                         00104
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),  00106
1  LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00107
CDEL  WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)                                     00108
1000  FORMAT ( ' ROUTINE TO DESIGN  BROKEN-BACK ARCH CULVERT WITH NORMAL 00109
1INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE' )                                00110
      RETURN                                                00111
      END                                                    00112
      SUBROUTINE RC25                                         00113
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),  00115
1  LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00116
CDEL  WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)                                     00117
1000  FORMAT ( ' ROUTINE TO DESIGN  BROKEN-BACK ARCH CULVERT WITH DROP IN00118
1LET IS NOT AVAILABLE' )                                00119
      RETURN                                                00120
      END                                                    00121
      SUBROUTINE RC26                                         00122
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),  00124
1  LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00125
CDEL  WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)                                     00126
1000  FORMAT ( ' ROUTINE TO DESIGN  BROKEN-BACK OVAL CULVERT WITH NORMAL 00127
1INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE' )                                00128
      RETURN                                                00129
      END                                                    00130
      SUBROUTINE RC27                                         00131
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),  00133
1  LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00134
CDEL  WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)                                     00135
1000  FORMAT ( ' ROUTINE TO DESIGN  BROKEN-BACK OVAL CULVERT WITH DROP IN00136
1LET IS NOT AVAILABLE' )                                00137
      RETURN                                                00138
      END                                                    00139
      SUBROUTINE RC28                                         00140
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),  00142
1  LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00143
CDEL  WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)                                     00144
1000  FORMAT ( ' ROUTINE TO DESIGN  BROKEN-BACK BOX CULVERT WITH NORMAL I00145
1NLET IS NOT AVAILABLE' )                                00146
      RETURN                                                00147
      END                                                    00148
      SUBROUTINE RC29                                         00149
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),  00151
1  LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00152
CDEL  WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)                                     00153
1000  FORMAT ( ' ROUTINE TO DESIGN  BROKEN-BACK BOX CULVERT WITH FLARED I00154
1NLET IS NOT AVAILABLE' )                                00155
      RETURN                                                00156
      END                                                    00157
      SUBROUTINE RC30                                         00158
      COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),  00160
1  LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV 00161
CDEL  WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)                                     00162
1000  FORMAT ( ' ROUTINE TO DESIGN  BROKEN-BACK BOX CULVERT WITH DROP INL00163

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1LET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00164
RETURN	00165
END	00166
SUBROUTINE RC31	00167
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00169
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00170
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00171
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STEPPED CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH NORMAL	00172
1INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00173
RETURN	00174
END	00175
SUBROUTINE RC32	00176
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00178
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00179
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00180
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STEPPED CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH FLARED	00181
1INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00182
RETURN	00183
END	00184
SUBROUTINE RC33	00185
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00187
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00188
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00189
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STEPPED CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH DROP INLE	00190
1LET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00191
RETURN	00192
END	00193
SUBROUTINE RC34	00194
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00196
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00197
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00198
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STEPPED ARCH CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLE	00199
1T IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00200
RETURN	00201
END	00202
SUBROUTINE RC35	00203
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00205
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00206
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00207
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STEPPED ARCH CULVERT WITH DROP INLET	00208
1IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00209
RETURN	00210
END	00211
SUBROUTINE RC36	00212
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00214
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00215
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00216
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STEPPED OVAL CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLE	00217
1T IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00218
RETURN	00219
END	00220
SUBROUTINE RC37	00221
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00223
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00224
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00225
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STEPPED OVAL CULVERT WITH DROP INLET	00226
1IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00227

RETURN	00228
END	00229
SUBROUTINE RC38	00230
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00232
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00233
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00234
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STEPPED BOX CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLET	00235
1 IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00236
RETURN	00237
END	00238
SUBROUTINE RC39	00239
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00241
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00242
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00243
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO DESIGN STEPPED BOX CULVERT WITH DROP INLET	00244
1S NOT AVAILABLE')	00245
RETURN	00246
END	00247
SUBROUTINE RC42	00248
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00250
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00251
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00252
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STRAIGHT, CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH DROP	00253
1INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00254
RETURN	00255
END	00256
SUBROUTINE RC44	00257
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00259
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00260
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00261
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STRAIGHT, ARCH CULVERT WITH DROP INLE	00262
1T IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00263
RETURN	00264
END	00265
SUBROUTINE RC45	00266
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00268
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00269
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00270
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STRAIGHT, OVAL CULVERT WITH NORMAL	00271
1LET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00272
RETURN	00273
END	00274
SUBROUTINE RC46	00275
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00277
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00278
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00279
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STRAIGHT, OVAL CULVERT WITH DROP INLE	00280
1T IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00281
RETURN	00282
END	00283
SUBROUTINE RC48	00284
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00286
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00287
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00288
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STRAIGHT, BOX CULVERT WITH FLARED	00289
1ET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00290
RETURN	00291

END	00292
SUBROUTINE RC49	00293
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00295
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00296
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00297
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STRAIGHT, BOX CULVERT WITH DROP INLET	00298
1 IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00299
RETURN	00300
END	00301
SUBROUTINE RC51	00302
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00304
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00305
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00306
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE BROKEN-BACK CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH FLA	00307
1RED INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00308
RETURN	00309
END	00310
SUBROUTINE RC52	00311
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00313
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00314
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00315
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE BROKEN-BACK CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH DRO	00316
1P INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00317
RETURN	00318
END	00319
SUBROUTINE RC53	00320
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00322
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00323
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00324
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE BROKEN-BACK ARCH CULVERT WITH NORMAL	00325
1INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00326
RETURN	00327
END	00328
SUBROUTINE RC54	00329
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00331
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00332
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00333
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE BROKEN-BACK ARCH CULVERT WITH DROP IN	00334
1LET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00335
RETURN	00336
END	00337
SUBROUTINE RC55	00338
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00340
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00341
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00342
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE BROKEN-BACK OVAL CULVERT WITH NORMAL	00343
1INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00344
RETURN	00345
END	00346
SUBROUTINE RC56	00347
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00349
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00350
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00351
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE BROKEN-BACK OVAL CULVERT WITH DROP IN	00352
1LET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00353
RETURN	00354
END	00355

	SUBROUTINE RC58	00356
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00358
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00359
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00360
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE BROKEN-BACK BOX CULVERT WITH FLARED INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00361
	RETURN	00362
	END	00363
	SUBROUTINE RC59	00364
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00365
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00366
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00367
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE BROKEN-BACK BOX CULVERT WITH DROP INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00368
	RETURN	00369
	END	00370
	SUBROUTINE RC60	00371
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00372
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00373
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00374
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00375
	RETURN	00376
	END	00377
	SUBROUTINE RC61	00378
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00379
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00380
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00381
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH FLARED INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00382
	RETURN	00383
	END	00384
	SUBROUTINE RC62	00385
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00386
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00387
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00388
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH FLARED INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00389
	RETURN	00390
	END	00391
	SUBROUTINE RC63	00392
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00393
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00394
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00395
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED CIRCULAR CULVERT WITH DROP INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00396
	RETURN	00397
	END	00398
	SUBROUTINE RC64	00399
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00400
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00401
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00402
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED ARCH CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00403
	RETURN	00404
	END	00405
	SUBROUTINE RC65	00406
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00407
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00408
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00409
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED ARCH CULVERT WITH DROP INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00410
	RETURN	00411
	END	00412
	SUBROUTINE RC66	00413
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00414
	1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00415
CDEL	WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00416
1000	FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED ARCH CULVERT WITH DROP INLET IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00417
	RETURN	00418
	END	00419
	SUBROUTINE RC67	00420

COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00421
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00422
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00423
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED OVAL CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLET	00424
1T IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00425
RETURN	00426
END	00427
SUBROUTINE RC66	00428
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00430
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00431
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00432
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED OVAL CULVERT WITH DROP INLET	00433
1IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00434
RETURN	00435
END	00436
SUBROUTINE RC67	00437
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00439
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00440
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00441
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED BOX CULVERT WITH NORMAL INLET	00442
1 IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00443
RETURN	00444
END	00445
SUBROUTINE RC68	00446
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00448
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00449
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00450
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED BOX CULVERT WITH FLARED INLET	00451
1 IS NOT AVAILABLE')	00452
RETURN	00453
END	00454
SUBROUTINE RC69	00455
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00457
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00458
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,1000)	00459
1000 FORMAT (' ROUTINE TO ANALYZE STEPPED BOX CULVERT WITH DROP INLET	00460
1S NOT AVAILABLE')	00461
RETURN	00462
END	00463
SUBROUTINE RC8 (X,Y,J,NPTS)	00001
REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH	00002*14
INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs	00003*10
DOUBLE PRECISION X100	00004*14
COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC, ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),	00005
1 SKEW,WATEL,WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NTOTPT(50)	00006*10
COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00007
1 LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00008
COMMON/CCOM/BBLS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00009**9
1 DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00010*13
2 LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00011**9
3 PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00012**9
4 VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE	00014*10
COMMON/F100/N100,CLREL,HEL,Q100,V100,WTL100,X100(100),Y100(100)	00015
DIMENSION X(100),Y(100)	00016
C	00017
C SINGLE BRIDGE ANALYSIS	00018
C	00019

100	IF(KC(29).EQ.1) GO TO 118	00020
	WTL=WATEL	00021
	IF(KC(28).EQ.1.AND.WATEL.GT.CLREL) WTL=CLREL	00022
	Q1=QPEAK	00023
	NN=NPTS-1	00024
	SUMAU=0.0	00025
	NO=1	00026
	DO 120 N=1,NN	00027
	X1=X(N)	00028
	Y1=Y(N)	00029
	X2=X(N+1)	00030
	Y2=Y(N+1)	00031
	NEXT=1	00032
	IF (X2.LE.FROMX(NO)) GO TO 101	00033
	IF (X1.GT.FROMX(NO)) GO TO 102	00034
C		00035
C	BEGIN COMPILATION OF BRIDGE CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA AT STATION 'FROMX'	00036
C		00037
	X2=FROMX(NO)	00038
	Y2=(FROMX(NO)-X1)/(X(N+1)-X(N))*(Y(N+1)-Y(N))+Y1	00039
	SUMBR=LFTSS(NO)*AMAX1((WTL-Y2),0.)	00040
	SUMAR=SUMBR/2.*(WTL-Y2)	00041
	NEXT=2	00042
	GO TO 101	00043
102	IF (X1.GE.TOX(NO)) GO TO 101	00044
	IF (X2.LT.TOX(NO)) GO TO 101	00045
C		00046
C	END COMPILATION OF BRIDGE CROSS-SECTIONAL AREA AT STATION 'TOX'	00047
C		00048
111	X2=TOX(NO)	00049
	Y2=(TOX(NO)-X1)/(X(N+1)-X(N))*(Y(N+1)-Y(N))+Y1	00050
	BR=RGTS(NO)*AMAX1((WTL-Y2),0.0)	00051
	SUMBR=SUMBR+BR	00052
	SUMAR=SUMAR+BR*(WTL-Y2)/2.0	00053
	NEXT=3	00054
101	H1U=WATEL-Y1	00055
	H2U=WATEL-Y2	00056
	XTMP=ABS(X2-X1)	00057
C		00058
C	BOTH ADJACENT GROUND POINTS UNDER WATER	00059
C		00060
	IF(H1U.GE.0.0.AND.H2U.GE.0.0) GO TO 103	00061
C		00062
C	ONE OR OTHER ADJACENT GROUND POINT UNDER WATER	00063
C		00064
	IF(H1U.LT.0.0.AND.H2U.GT.0.0) GO TO 104	00065
	IF(H1U.GT.0.0.AND.H2U.LT.0.0) GO TO 105	00066
	GO TO 107	00067
C		00068
C	CALCULATION FOR WATER AREA (A) AND WATER WIDTH (B)	00069
C		00070
103	BU=XTMP	00071
	AU=BU*(H1U+H2U)/2.0	00072
	GO TO 106	00073
104	BU=H2U*XTMP/(H2U-H1U)	00074
	AU=BU*H2U/2.0	00075
	GO TO 106	00076

105	BU=H1U*XTMP/(H1U-H2U)	00077
	AU=BU*H1U/2.0	00078
106	SUMAU=SUMAU+AU	00079
C		00080
C	TEST IF AREA (A) IS TO BE INCLUDED IN BRIDGE AREA	00081
C		00082
	IF (KC(36).NE.1) GO TO 107	00083
	H1R=W1L-Y1	00084
	H2R=W1L-Y2	00085
	IF(H1R.GE.0.0.AND.H2R.GE.0.0) GO TO 203	00086
	IF(H1R.LT.0.0.AND.H2R.GT.0.0) GO TO 204	00087
	IF(H1R.GT.0.0.AND.H2R.LT.0.0) GO TO 205	00088
203	BR=XTMP	00089
	AR=BR*(H1R+H2R)/2.0	00090
	GO TO 206	00091
204	BR=H2R*XTMP/(H2R-H1R)	00092
	AR=BR*H2R/2.0	00093
	GO TO 206	00094
205	BR=H1R*XTMP/(H1R-H2R)	00095
	AR = BR*H1R/2.0	00096
206	SUMAR=SUMAR+AR	00097
	SUMBR=SUMBR+BR	00098
C		00099
C	IF: NEXT=1, POINTS WERE PROCESSED PROPERLY	00100
C	NEXT=2, FROMX FELL BETWEEN SECTION POINTS	00101
C	NEXT=3, TOX FELL BETWEEN SECTION POINTS	00102
C		00103
107	GO TO (120,108,109), NEXT	00104
108	X1=X2	00105
	Y1=Y2	00106
	X2=X(N+1)	00107
	Y2=Y(N+1)	00108
	KC(36)=1	00109
	IF (X2.LT.TOX(NO)) GO TO 110	00110
	GO TO 111	00111
109	Y1=Y2	00112
	X1=X2	00113
	KC(36)=0	00114
	X2=X(N+1)	00115
	Y2=Y(N+1)	00116
110	NEXT=1	00117
	GO TO 101	00118
120	CONTINUE	00119
	118 IF(KC(28).EQ.0) GO TO 121	00120
	Q1=Q100	00121
	KC(29)=1	00122
C		00123
C	VELOCITY CALCULATION (THROUGH EXISTING BRIDGE)	00124
C		00125
	121 VELOC(1)=QPEAK/SUMAR	00126
C		00127
C	VELOCITY CALCULATION (UNRESTRICTED)	00128
C		00129
	VELOC(2)=Q1/SUMAU	00130
C		00131
C	BACKWATER CALCULATION	00132
C	BWH CALCULATION MAY BE SOPHISTICATED IN THE FUTURE	00133

C		00134
	BWH=(VELOC(1)**2-VELOC(2)**2)/64.4	00135
	LEN(1)=SUMBR	00136
	IF(KC(28).EQ.0) GO TO 122	00137
	BWH=(VELOC(1)**2/0.64-VELOC(2)**2)/64.4	00138
	RETURN	00139
C		00140
C	REPORT TO PRINT RESULTS OF ANALYSIS	00141
C		00142
122	CONTINUE	
CDEL	CALL BRRPT (FROMX(NO),TOX(NO),J)	00143
	RETURN	00144
	END	00145
	SUBROUTINE RC99(INSTA1,OUTST1,INEL1,OUTEL1,*)	00001*32
	DOUBLE PRECISION X100	00002*31
	REAL MANN,INSTA,INEL,MAXHW,ISECN,ISTA,KECF,LEN,LFTSS,LENGTH,	00003*21
1	INSTA1,INEL1,L	00004*21
	INTEGER SHAPE,PROFIL,OPENGs,B	00005*31
	CHARACTER*3 ROADID,CLVTID,BRSUB,NAME	00006*32
	CHARACTER*4 FLSEC,ORIGID,MATL,MATRL	00007*32
	DIMENSION MATL(3)	00008*32
	COMMON ACRES,CA,FREQ,QPEAK,TC,ISECN(50,50),ISTA(50),SKEW,WATEL,	00009
1	WESTA,NSEC,NSUBSC(50),NIOTPT(50)	00010*26
	COMMON/KCOM/KSYS,KA(99),KB(99),KC(99),KD(99),KE(99),	00011
1	LILC,LRLC,LILF,LRLF,IGATE,QSOFF,HSOFF,TWSOFF,VWSOFF,HWXC,TWV	00012
	COMMON/CCOM/BBLS,BREL(4),BRSTA(4),BWH,CONV(10),CRSLPE,DEPTH,	00013*23
1	DIFT,DIAM,DNSS,FLOW(10),FROMX(10),HIGH,HIFT,WIFT,INEL,INSTA,KECF,	00014*31
2	LEN(10),LENGTH,LFTSS(10),MANN,MAXHW,OUTEL,OUTSTA,PC(10),	00015*23
3	PFLOW(10),RGTSS(10),SLOPE,SLP(5),TOX(10),UPSS,VELOC(10),	00016*23
4	VMAX,VMAXB(10),VMIN(10),VO,WIDE,INLET,MAT,OPENGs,PROFIL,SHAPE	00017*26
	COMMON/CCOM1/ BRSUB(10),CLVTID,FLSEC,NAME,ORIGID,ROADID	00018*26
	COMMON/FCOM/HW(100),SL(100),V(100),B(100),H(100),IQP(100),	00019*31
1	L(100),NUMCUL,W(100)	00020*31
	COMMON/F100/N100,CLREL,HEL,Q100,V100,WTL100,X100(100),Y100(100)	00021
	DATA MATL/' RCP',' CGM',' ' /	00022*21
	KC(28)=1	00023
	SAVINS=INSTA	00024
	SAVOTS=OUTSTA	00025
	SAVINL=INEL	00026
	SAVOTL=OUTEL	00027
	IF(N100.GT.0) GO TO 2	00028
CDEL	WRITE(SYSOUT,5000)	00029
	5000 FORMAT(41H CLB0105--ROAD PROFILE DATA NOT PROVIDED. /)	00030*28
CDEL	CALL PAGE	00031*28
	GO TO 3000	00032*20
2	NCHCK=N100-1	00033
	NIX=0	00034
	DO 120 I=1,NCHCK	00035
	IF(Y100(I+1).LT.Y100(I)) GO TO 122	00036
120	NIX=NIX+1	00037
	GO TO 141	00038
122	IF(NIX.EQ.0) GO TO 126	00039
	N100=N100-NIX	00040
	DO 124 I=1,N100	00041
	X100(I)=X100(I+NIX)	00042
124	Y100(I)=Y100(I+NIX)	00043
	NCHCK=NCHCK-NIX	00044

126 NOX=0	00045
DO 140 I=1,NCHCK	00046
IX=N100+1-I	00047
IF(Y100(IX-1).LT.Y100(IX)) GO TO 142	00048
140 NOX=NOX+1	00049
141 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,33)	00050
33 FORMAT (56H CLB0106--HIGHWAY PROFILE DOES NOT FORM A VALID SECTION	00051*20
\$ON. /)	00052*28
CDEL CALL PAGE	00053*28
GO TO 3000	00054*20
142 IF(NOX.GT.0) N100=N100-NOX	00055
CDEL IF(NIX+NOX.GT.0) WRITE(SYSOUT,34)	00056
34 FORMAT (68H CLB0107--SUPERFLUOUS POINTS HAVE BEEN DELETED FROM HIGHWAY PROFILE.)	00057*20
IF(N100.GE.3) GO TO 3	00059
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,30)	00060
30 FORMAT (71H CLB0108--HIGHWAY PROFILE DOES NOT HAVE AT LEAST THREE	00061*20
\$E X Y COORDINATES. /)	00062*28
CDEL CALL PAGE	00063*28
GO TO 3000	00064*20
3 HEL=Y100(1)	00065
DO 4 I=2,N100	00066
IF(Y100(I).LT.HEL) HEL=Y100(I)	00067
4 CONTINUE	00068
HELMAX=Y100(1)	00069
IF(Y100(N100).LT.Y100(1)) HELMAX=Y100(N100)	00070
SAVQPK=QPEAK	00071
SAVFRQ=FREQ	00072
SAWTEL=WATEL	00073
QPEAK=Q100	00074
WATEL=WTL100	00075
FREQ=100	00076
ICOUNT=0	00077
IF(KC(2).EQ.1) GO TO 600	00078
C	00079
C **** DESIGN SPECIFIED ****	00080
C	00081
IF(KC(4).EQ.1) GO TO 200	00082
C	00083
C **** BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFIED ****	00084
C	00085
GO TO 400	00086
C	00087
C **** CULVERT DESIGN SPECIFIED ****	00088
C	00089
200 WID=W(NUMCUL)	00090*31
IH=H(NUMCUL)+0.1	00091*31
LENGTH=L(NUMCUL)	00092
BBLS=B(NUMCUL)	00093
IF(WID.GT.0.0.AND.LENGTH.GT.0.0.AND.BBLS.GT.0.0) GO TO 203	00094*31
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5004)	00095
5004 FORMAT (42H CLB0109--CULVERT DIMENSIONS NOT SUPPLIED. /)	00096*28
CDEL CALL PAGE	00097*28
GO TO 2000	00098
203 IF(KC(2).EQ.1) GO TO 110	00099
INSTA=INSTAL	00100

OUTSTA=OUTST1	00101
INEL=INEL1	00102
OUTEL=OUTEL1	00103
CPC	
BWHEL = 0.0	
C	PERMIT 100 YR CALCULATIONS.
110 GO TO (2201, 2402, 1999, 201), SHAPE	00104*21
GO TO 1999	00105*21
2201 IF (PROFIL .EQ. 2) GO TO 2500	00106*21
IF (PROFIL .NE. 1) GO TO 1999	00107*21
IF (INLET .EQ. 3) GO TO 2300	00108*21
IF (INLET .NE. 1) GO TO 1999	00109*21
CALL RC41 (BWHEL, *2000)	00110*21
ISUB = 4	00111*32
GO TO 202	00112*21
2300 CONTINUE	00113*21
IF(IGATE.EQ.0)CALL RC40 (BWHEL,QPP,CRITD,TW,*2000)	00114*32
IF(IGATE.EQ.1)CALL RC40FLP(BWHEL,QPP,CRITD,TW,*2000)	
IF(IGATE.EQ.2)CALL RC40FLX(BWHEL,QPP,CRITD,TW,*2000)	
C2300 CALL RC40(BWHEL,QPP,CRITD,TW,*2000)	00114*32
ISUB = 3	00115*21
GO TO 202	00116*21
2402 IF (PROFIL .NE. 1) GO TO 1999	00117*21
CALL RC43 (BWHEL, *2000)	00118*26
ISUB = 6	00119*21
GO TO 202	00120*21
2500 CALL RC50(BWHEL,*2000)	00121*31
ISUB = 5	00122*21
GO TO 202	00123*21
201 GO TO (230,214),PROFIL	00124*31
GO TO 2000	00125
214 IF(INLET.EQ.3) GO TO 240	00126
GO TO 2000	00127
230 IF(INLET.EQ.3) GO TO 233	00128
GO TO 2000	00129
233 CONTINUE	
IF(IGATE.EQ.0)CALL RC47 (BWHEL,*2000)	00130*32
IF(IGATE.EQ.1)CALL RC47FLP(BWHEL,*2000)	
IF(IGATE.EQ.2)CALL RC47FLP(BWHEL,*2000)	
C 233 CALL RC47(BWHEL,*2000)	00130*32
ISUB = 1	00131*21
GO TO 202	00132
240 IF(MANN.EQ.1.) MANN=0.012	00133
IF(MANN.EQ.2.0) MANN=0.024	00134*19
IF(MANN.EQ.3.) MANN=10.**((ALOG10(DIFT+10.)-4.15076)/(-5.77698)	00135*31
1 -2.)	00136
CALL RC57(BWHEL,*2000)	00137*26
ISUB = 2	00138*21
202 HW100=BWHEL	00139
HE=HEL-INEL	00140
HH=0.0	00141
IF(HW100.LE.HEL) GO TO 260	00142
HS=HW100-INEL	00143
HH=HS-HE	00144
IF(HH.GT.0.0) KC(21)=1	00145*32
HADJ=HH	00146
MINUS=0	00147*32

207 CALL RC100(HH)	00148
IF(QPEAK.GT.0.001) GO TO 209	00149
HADJ=-0.5*ABS(HADJ)	00150
GO TO 250	00151
209 GO TO (221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226), ISUB	00152*21
221 CONTINUE	
IF(IGATE.EQ.0)CALL RC47 (BWHEL,*2000)	00153*32
IF(IGATE.EQ.1)CALL RC47FLP(BWHEL,*2000)	
IF(IGATE.EQ.2)CALL RC47FLP(BWHEL,*2000)	
C 221 CALL RC47 (BWHEL,*2000)	00153*32
GO TO 215	00154*21
222 CALL RC57 (BWHEL, *2000)	00155*26
GO TO 215	00156*21
223 CONTINUE	
IF(IGATE.EQ.0)CALL RC40 (BWHEL,QPP,CRITD,TW,*2000)	00157*32
IF(IGATE.EQ.1)CALL RC40FLP(BWHEL,QPP,CRITD,TW,*2000)	
IF(IGATE.EQ.2)CALL RC40FLX(BWHEL,QPP,CRITD,TW,*2000)	
C 223 CALL RC40 (BWHEL,QPP,CRITD,TW,*2000)	00157*32
GO TO 215	00158*21
224 CALL RC41 (BWHEL,*2000)	00159*32
GO TO 215	00160*21
225 CALL RC50(BWHEL,*2000)	00161*31
GO TO 215	00162*21
226 CALL RC43 (BWHEL, *2000)	00163*26
215 HS=BWH	00164
HTEST=HH+HE-HS	00165
FACT = 0.001	00166*32
IF (HE+HH.LT.3.0) FACT=0.005	00167*32
IF(ABS(HTEST).LE.FACT*(HE+HH)) GO TO 208	00168*32
HADJ=0.5*ABS(HADJ)	00169
IF(HTEST.GT.0.0) HADJ=-HADJ	00170
IF(ICOUNT.GE.20.AND.HADJ.LT.0.0) MINUS = MINUS + 1	00171*32
250 HH=HH+HADJ	00172
ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1	00173
IF(ICOUNT.LT.30) GO TO 207	00174
IF(MINUS.GT.0.AND.MINUS.LT.10) GO TO 206	00175*32
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,9901)	00176
9901 FORMAT (55H CLB0111--UNABLE TO ACHIEVE BALANCE FOR 100 YEAR FLOOD	00177*20
\$D. /)	00178*28
CDEL CALL PAGE	00179*28
GO TO 2000	00180
206 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,9902)	00181*32
9902 FORMAT (' CLB0115--DUE TO PROBLEMS IN CONVERGENCE THE 100 YEAR',	00182*32
1 ' ANALYSIS RESULTS SHOULD BE CONSIDERED CAREFULLY SINCE THEY ',	00183*32
2 'MAY BE IN ERROR')	00184*32
208 HW100=HEL+HH	00185
260 IBLS=BLS	00186
IDIAM=DIAM+0.1	00187*31
CDEL CALL PAGE	00188*28
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5306)	00189
5306 FORMAT(/10X,'HUNDRED YEAR FLOOD ANALYSIS	00190*28
1',//)	00191*28
IF(DIAM.GT.0.01) GO TO 210	00192*21
IWD=WID+0.1	00193*31
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5312)CLVTID,IBLS,IWD,IH,LENGTH	00194
5312 FORMAT(10X,'CULVERT ',A3,3X,I3,' -',I3,' X',I3,' X',F7.2,/)	00195

GO TO 205	00196*21
210 GO TO (213,216), MAT	00197*21
MATRL=MATL(3)	00198*21
GO TO 218	00199*21
213 MATRL=MATL(1)	00200*21
GO TO 218	00201*21
216 MATRL=MATL(2)	00202*21
218 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5313) CLVTID,IBBLS,IDIAM,LENGTH,MATRL	00203*21
5313 FORMAT(10X,'CULVERT ',A3,3X,I3,' -',I3,' X',F7.2,2X,A4/)	00204*21
205 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5316) Q100,VO,WTL100	00205*21
5316 FORMAT(10X,'BASIC FLOOD APPLIED (100 YEAR FREQ) =',F10.1,' CFS',//00206	
1 10X,'HUNDRED YEAR VELOCITY AT STRUCTURE OUTLET =',F5.2,//10X,	00207
2 'HUNDRED YEAR TAILWATER ELEVATION = ',F7.2/)	00208
IF(HH.GT.0.001) GO TO 212	00209
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5308) HW100,HEL	00210
5308 FORMAT(10X,'HEADWATER ELEVATION ON STRUCTURE = ',F7.2,//10X,	00211
1 'LOW ELEVATION OF ROAD PROFILE = ',F7.2,//10X,'GREATEST DEPTH OF	00212
2FLOW OVER ROAD = NONE',//10X,'PERCENTAGE OF BASIC FLOOD OVER ROAD	00213
3= 0.00 %',/)	00214*28
CDEL CALL PAGE	00215*28
GO TO 2000	00216
212 PCTOVR=(Q100-QPEAK)/Q100*100.0	00217
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5310) HW100,HEL,HH,PCTOVR	00218
5310 FORMAT(10X,'ELEVATION OF WATER SURFACE OVER ROAD = ',F7.2,//10X,	00219
1 'LOW ELEVATION OF ROAD PROFILE = ',F7.2,//10X,'GREATEST DEPTH OF	00220
2FLOW OVER ROAD = ',F7.2,//10X,'PERCENTAGE OF BASIC FLOOD OVER ROAD	00221
3 = ',F5.2,'%',/)	00222*17
HI=HW100	00223*17
GO TO 413	00224*17
C	00225
C **** BRIDGE DESIGN SPECIFIED ****	00226
C	00227
400 IF(CLREL.GT.-900.0) GO TO 410	00228
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,1920)	00229
1920 FORMAT (39H CLB0112--NO CLEARANCE ELEVATION GIVEN.)	00230*20
GO TO 2000	00231
410 CALL RC3(*2000)	00232*31
IF(WTL100.LE.CLREL) GO TO 420	00233
VEL2=VELOC(2)	00234
SVWTL=WATEL	00235
WATEL=CLREL	00236
CALL RC3(*2000)	00237*31
VEL1=VELOC(1)	00238
WATEL=SVWTL	00239
GO TO 422	00240
420 VEL1=VELOC(1)	00241
VEL2=VELOC(2)	00242
422 BWH=(VEL1**2/0.64-VEL2**2)/64.4	00243
HW100=WTL100+BWH	00244
IF(HW100.GT.HEL) GO TO 424	00245
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,1900)	00246
1900 FORMAT(' BACKWATER OF 100 YEAR FLOOD DOES NOT OVERTOP ROADWAY.')	00247
HH=0.0	00248
GO TO 421	00249
424 IF(HW100.GT.HELMAX) HW100=HELMAX	00250

HH=HW100-HEL	00251
HADJ=HH	00252
414 CALL RC100(HH)	00253
IF(QPEAK.GT.0.001) GO TO 415	00254
HADJ=-0.5*ABS(HADJ)	00255
GO TO 417	00256
415 CALL RC3(*2000)	00257*31
BWH=(VELOC(1)**2/0.64-VELOC(2)**2)/64.4	00258
HS=BWH+WTL100	00259
HTEST=HEL+HH-HS	00260
FACT=0.001	00261*32
IF(HH.LT.3.0) FACT=0.005	00262*32
IF(ABS(HTEST).LE.FACT*HH) GO TO 421	00263*32
HADJ=0.5*ABS(HADJ)	00264
IF(HTEST.GT.0.0)HADJ=-HADJ	00265
417 HH=HH+HADJ	00266
ICOUNT=ICOUNT+1	00267
IF(ICOUNT.LT.30) GO TO 414	00268
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT, 9901)	00269*20
GO TO 2000	00270
421 CONTINUE	
CDEL CALL PAGE	00271*28
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT,5306)	00272*28
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5316) Q100,VELOC(1),WTL100	00273
IF(HH.GT.0.001) GO TO 412	00274
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,1912) HW100	00275
1912 FORMAT(/10X,'GREATEST DEPTH OF FLOW OVER ROAD = NONE',//10X,'ELEVA00276	
TION OF WATER SURFACE = ',F7.2//10X,'PERCENTAGE OF BASIC FLOOD OVE00277	
2R ROAD = 0.00%',/)	00278*28
CDEL CALL PAGE	00279*28
GO TO 2000	00280
412 PCTOVR=(Q100-QPEAK)/Q100*100.0	00281
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,1908) HH,HS,PCTOVR	00282
1908 FORMAT(/10X,'GREATEST DEPTH OF FLOW OVER ROAD =',F8.2,//10X,'ELEVA00283	
TION OF WATER SURFACE OVER ROAD =',F7.2,//10X,'PERCENTAGE OF BASIC00284	
2 FLOOD OVER ROAD =',F5.2,'% ',/)	00285*17
HI=HS	00286*17
413 IF(HI.LE.HELMAX) GO TO 418	00287*17
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,1910)	00288*17
1910 FORMAT(' * ROAD PROFILE AS GIVEN DOES NOT ACTUALLY CONTAIN OVER-EM00289*17	
1BANKMENT FLOW,','//,' THEREFORE,FLOW DISTRIBUTION OF ASSOCIATED EL00290*17	
2EVATIONS MAY BE IN ERROR.')	00291*17
418 CONTINUE	
CDEL CALL PAGE	00292*28
GO TO 2000	00293
C	00294
C **** ANALYSIS SPECIFIED ****	00295
C	00296
600 IF(KC(4).EQ.1) GO TO 800	00297
C	00298
C **** BRIDGE ANALYSIS SPECIFIED ****	00299
C	00300
IF(OPENG.S.GT.1) GO TO 604	00301
GO TO 400	00302
604 CONTINUE	
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,56)	00303
56 FORMAT(' THYSYS CANNOT PRESENTLY PRODUCE 100 YEAR ANALYSIS FOR MUL00304	

1TIPLE OPENING BRIDGES.',/)	00305*28
CDEL CALL PAGE	00306*28
GO TO 2000	00307
C	00308
C **** CULVERT ANALYSIS SPECIFIED ****	00309
C	00310
800 IF(KC(31).EQ.1) GO TO 802	00311
CDEL WRITE(SYSOUT,5004)	00312
802 IH=H(NUMCUL)+0.1	00313*31
WID=W(NUMCUL)	00314*31
IF(SHAPE.NE.3) GO TO 203	00315*21
1999 CONTINUE	00316*21
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT, 1923) SHAPE, PROFIL, INLET, ISUB	00317*21
1923 FORMAT (' TEST - - SHAPE=', I3, ' PROFIL=', I3, ' INLET=',	00318*21
\$ I3, ' ISUB=', I8)00319*21
CDEL WRITE (SYSOUT, 1922)	00320*21
1922 FORMAT (96H THYSYS DOES NOT PRESENTLY PROCESS 100 YEAR FREQUENCY	00321*21
\$ CALCULATIONS FOR THE GIVEN CONFIGURATIONS. /)	00322*28
CDEL CALL PAGE	00323*28
2000 QPEAK=SAVQPK	00324
WATEL=SAVWIL	00325
FREQ=SAVFRQ	00326
INSTA=SAVINS	00327
OUTSTA=SAVOTS	00328
INEL=SAVINL	00329
OUTEL=SAVOTL	00330
3000 KC(21)=0	00331*32
KC(28)=0	00332*32
KC(29) = 0	00333*27
C RESET KC(28)=0 TO NON-100 YR CALCULATIONS	00334*24
RETURN	00335*24
END	00336

6.1.12 - GP2.BAS

GP2.BAS is a Basic language graphics program. This program produces a graphical comparison of the assumed and computed diversion hydrographs. This Basic program is compiled basic with GraphPak Professional (Crescent Software, undated) library and subroutine calls. Some of the GraphPak subroutines were customized for SAS applications.

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REM      GP2.BAS
REM      INPUT REQUIRED      SIDHYD.PLT  (SIDEHYD.PL1 & SIDEHYD.PL2 FOR TWO WEIRS)
REM                                  CNTRL.DAT  (CNTRL1.DAT & CNTRL2.DAT FOR TWO WEIRS)
REM                                  RETRHYD.OUT
REM                                  SIDEHYD.HST ( SIDEHYD.HS1 & SIDEHYD.HS2 FOR TWO WEIRS)
REM
REM      OUTPUT PRODUCED  SCREEN GRAPHIC  & OPTIONAL PRINTER PLOT
REM
REM
DEFINT A-Z
DIM TIME!(300), QO!(300), QN!(300)
'These DECLARE statements are for QuickBASIC 4.0
DIM YINT!(5)
DECLARE SUB SetColors (ForeGround%, BackGround%, Headings%, ZeroAxis%)
DECLARE SUB GPPause ( )
DECLARE SUB Prepare ( )
DECLARE SUB SetSpacing (SpacingH%, SpacingV%)
DECLARE SUB SetFont (FontNumber%)
DECLARE SUB LineSci (SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType,
    PointType, Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)
DECLARE SUB DrawText (XX%, YY%, Text$, Angle%, Colr%, TextSize#)
DECLARE SUB BoxText (Text$, Colr, x, Y, J, T, FS)
DECLARE SUB SetVideo ( )
DECLARE FUNCTION GetTextWidth% (Text$)
DECLARE SUB LoadFont (FontFile$)
DECLARE FUNCTION HercThere%
DECLARE SUB GPExist (FileName$, There)

'=====
'Setup Screen, Fonts, Tiles, ...
'=====
'$INCLUDE: 'Simpl1'          'see DEMOGPAK.BAS

CALL SetVideo                'initiate graphics using the correct Screen

REM SET BACKGROUND TO WHITE, AXES TO BLACK
CALL SetColors(0, 15, 4, 0)

OPEN "C:\H1H2SH\RENTOL.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
FOR I = 1 TO 4
LINE INPUT #1, A$
NEXT I
CLOSE (1)
HOLD$ = MID$(A$, 9, 10)
HOLD = VAL(HOLD$)
Ystart = 7
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CALL GPEXIST("SIDEHYD.PLT", There)
IF NOT There GOTO 1000

'=====
'Setup GPData% Array for Scientific graphs for one weir case
'=====

CALL SetSpacing(2, 2)
QMAX! = -9999!
QMIN! = 9999!
NCOLS = 0

100 REM CONTINUE
OPEN "SIDEHYD.PLT" FOR INPUT AS #1
NPTS = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 300
IF EOF(1) GOTO 200
NPTS = I
INPUT #1, TIME!(I), A1!, A2!, A3!, A4!, QN!(I), A6!, A7!
IF QN!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QN!(I)
IF QN!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QN!(I)
NEXT I

200 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (1)

OPEN "CNTRL.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, L1$
LINE INPUT #1, L2$
LINE INPUT #1, L3$
LINE INPUT #1, L4$
LINE INPUT #1, L5$
LINE INPUT #1, L6$
LINE INPUT #1, L7$
LINE INPUT #1, L8$
LINE INPUT #1, L9$
LINE INPUT #1, L10$
LINE INPUT #1, L11$
LINE INPUT #1, L12$
LINE INPUT #1, L13$
LINE INPUT #1, L14$
LINE INPUT #1, L15$
CLOSE (1)
ITSTEP = VAL(MID$(L5$, 16, 2))
IDO = VAL(MID$(L5$, 19, 2))
IYO = VAL(MID$(L5$, 24, 2))
IHO = VAL(MID$(L5$, 27, 2))
IMO = VAL(MID$(L5$, 29, 2))
ITIME = VAL(MID$(L10$, 16, 3))
JTIME = VAL(MID$(L11$, 16, 3))

300 REM CONTINUE
OPEN "RETRHYD.OUT" FOR INPUT AS #1

301 REM CONTINUE
LINE INPUT #1, A$
IF INSTR(A$, "HYDRO") = 2 GOTO 302

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GOTO 301
302 REM CONTINUE
IF INSTR(A$, MID$(L14$, 16, LEN(L14$) - 16 + 1)) > 14 GOTO 305
GOTO 301

305 REM CONTINUE
IPTS = 1
RTIME! = -ITSTEP / 60!

306 REM CONTINUE
IF EOF(1) GOTO 400
RTIME! = RTIME! + ITSTEP / 60!
LINE INPUT #1, A$
IF ABS(TIME!(IPTS) - RTIME!) > .001 GOTO 306

QO!(IPTS) = -1! * VAL(MID$(A$, 26, 10))

IF QO!(IPTS) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QO!(IPTS)
IF QO!(IPTS) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QO!(IPTS)

IPTS = IPTS + 1
GOTO 306

400 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (1)

'=====
'Setup for Scientific Graphs - Normal Scientific Graph
'One Weir
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(2 + 1)      'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(NPTS, 2, 2), SciDataPts!(NPTS, 2, 2), Colors(2)

MainTitle$ = "One Diversion " + MID$(L15$, 16, 3) + "      "

XTitle$(1) = ""

YTitle$(1) = ""

800 REM DOUBLE GRAPH

REM FIRST GRAPH
Colors(1) = 6
YTitle$(2) = "Assumed"
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
SciData!(I, 1, 1) = TIME!(I)
SciData!(I, 1, 2) = QO!(I)
NEXT I

REM SECOND GRAPH
Colors(2) = 2
YTitle$(3) = "Computed"
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
SciData!(I, 2, 1) = TIME!(I)
SciData!(I, 2, 2) = QN!(I)
NEXT I
900 REM CONTINUE

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TypeOfGraph = 0          'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1             'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0            '2 means each point plotted is shown as circle

```

```

'Draw the normal scientific graph

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TMAX! = TIME!(NPTS)
TMIN! = TIME!(1)

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MAXYST = 8
YINT!(1) = 1!
YINT!(2) = 2!
YINT!(3) = 2.5
YINT!(4) = 5!
RANGE! = QMAX! - QMIN!

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MF! = 1!
910 REM CONTINUE
FOR I = 1 TO 4
YSTEP! = MF! * YINT!(I)
IF RANGE! / YSTEP! < MAXYST - 1 GOTO 920
NEXT I
MF! = MF! * 10!
GOTO 910
920 REM CONTINUE
QMAXT! = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 10
QMAXT! = QMAXT! + YSTEP!
IF QMAXT! > QMAX! GOTO 930
NEXT I
930 REM CONTINUE
QMAX! = QMAXT!
QMINT! = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 10
QMINT! = QMINT! - YSTEP!
IF QMINT! < QMIN! GOTO 940
NEXT I
940 REM CONTINUE
QMIN! = QMINT!
NYSTEP = (QMAX! - QMIN!) / YSTEP! + .0001

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GPDat%(5) = INT(TMAX! + 1)          'Maximum value for X axis
GPDat%(6) = INT(TMIN!)              'Minimum value for X axis
GPDat%(7) = INT(TMAX! + 1) - INT(TMIN!) 'Number of steps for X axis
GPDat%(9) = 0                       'Main Title Color
GPDat%(51) = INT(QMAX!)              'Maximum value for Y axis
GPDat%(52) = INT(QMIN!)              'Minimum value for Y axis
GPDat%(53) = NYSTEP                  'Number of steps for Y axis
GPDat%(58) = 0                       'Headings Color
CALL Prepare

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GPDat%(37) = 100    'X screen position of the origin
GPDat%(38) = 350    'Y screen position of the origin
GPDat%(39) = 480    'X width of the axis
GPDat%(40) = 290    'Y height of the axis

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CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

REM Draw the symbols for one weir and then the points for the legend.
Size = 4
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
  XX! = GPDat%(37) + GPDat%(39) * (SciData!(I, 1, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDat%(38) - GPDat%(40) * (SciData!(I, 1, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  CIRCLE (XX!, YY!), Size, Colors(1)
  XX! = GPDat%(37) + GPDat%(39) * (SciData!(I, 2, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDat%(38) - GPDat%(40) * (SciData!(I, 2, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(2), B
NEXT I

XSym = 19
YSym1 = 403
YSym2 = 420
CIRCLE (XSym, YSym1), Size, Colors(1)
LINE (XSym - Size, YSym2 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym2 + Size), Colors(2), B

OPEN "SIDEHYD.HST" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, A$
CLOSE (1)

REM WRITE RMSE
x = 460
Y = 300
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(A$, 3, 15), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

REM WRITE MERN
x = 460
Y = 320
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(A$, 23, 15), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

x = 310
Y = 395
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(x, Y, "TIME      (hrs)", 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 10
Y = 230
CALL DrawText(x, Y, "Q          (cfs)", 90, Colr, TextSize#)

REM WRITE FILE NAMES, DATE, AND TIME
x = 105
Y = 7
Colr = 0
TL = LEN(L4$) - 15
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L4$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 105
Y = 24
TL = LEN(L6$) - 15
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L6$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 105
Y = 41
TL = LEN(L7$) - 15

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CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L7$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 535
Y = 41
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L2$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = Xstart
Y = 41
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L3$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

T0! = TIMER
996 IN$ = INKEY$
    IF IN$ = "" GOTO 999

997 IN$ = INKEY$
    IF IN$ = "" GOTO 997

998 REM CONTINUE
    IF UCASE$(IN$) = "P" THEN
        SizeCode$ = " 75"
        LPTNumber = 1
        XLate = -1
        CALL ScrnDump(SizeCode$, LPTNumber, XLate)
        GOTO 9000
    END IF
    IF UCASE$(IN$) = "S" THEN GOTO 8000
GOTO 9000

999 IF TIMER < T0! + HOLD GOTO 996

GOTO 9000

1000 REM TWO-WEIR CASE

'=====
'Setup GPData% Array for Scientific graphs for upstream weir in two-weir case
'=====

CALL SetSpacing(2, 2)
QMAX! = -9999!
QMIN! = 9999!
NCOLS = 0

1100 REM CONTINUE
OPEN "SIDEHYD.PL1" FOR INPUT AS #1
NPTS = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 300
    IF EOF(1) GOTO 1200
    NPTS = I
    INPUT #1, TIME!(I), A1!, A2!, A3!, A4!, QN!(I), A6!, A7!
    IF QN!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QN!(I)
    IF QN!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QN!(I)
NEXT I

1200 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (1)

OPEN "CNTRL1.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, L1$

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LINE INPUT #1, L2$
LINE INPUT #1, L3$
LINE INPUT #1, L4$
LINE INPUT #1, L5$
LINE INPUT #1, L6$
LINE INPUT #1, L7$
LINE INPUT #1, L8$
LINE INPUT #1, L9$
LINE INPUT #1, L10$
LINE INPUT #1, L11$
LINE INPUT #1, L12$
LINE INPUT #1, L13$
LINE INPUT #1, L14$
LINE INPUT #1, L15$
CLOSE (1)
ITSTEP = VAL(MID$(L5$, 16, 2))
ID0 = VAL(MID$(L5$, 19, 2))
IY0 = VAL(MID$(L5$, 24, 2))
IH0 = VAL(MID$(L5$, 27, 2))
IM0 = VAL(MID$(L5$, 29, 2))
ITIME = VAL(MID$(L10$, 16, 3))
JTIME = VAL(MID$(L11$, 16, 3))

1300 REM CONTINUE
OPEN "RETRHYD.OUT" FOR INPUT AS #1

1301 REM CONTINUE
LINE INPUT #1, A$
IF INSTR(A$, "HYDRO") = 2 GOTO 1302
GOTO 1301
1302 REM CONTINUE
IF INSTR(A$, MID$(L14$, 16, LEN(L14$) - 16 + 1)) > 14 GOTO 1305
GOTO 1301

1305 REM CONTINUE
IPTS = 1
RTIME! = -ITSTEP / 60!

1306 REM CONTINUE
IF EOF(1) GOTO 1400
RTIME! = RTIME! + ITSTEP / 60!
LINE INPUT #1, A$
IF ABS(TIME!(IPTS) - RTIME!) > .001 GOTO 1306

QO!(IPTS) = -1! * VAL(MID$(A$, 26, 10))

IF QO!(IPTS) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QO!(IPTS)
IF QO!(IPTS) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QO!(IPTS)

IPTS = IPTS + 1
GOTO 1306

1400 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (1)

'=====
'Setup for Scientific graphs - Normal Scientific Graph

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'Upstream Weir for Two-Weir Case
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(2 + 1)    'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(NPTS, 2, 2), Colors(2)

MainTitle$ = "U/S Diversion " + MID$(L15$, 16, 3) + "          "

XTitle$(1) = ""

YTitle$(1) = ""

1800  REM DOUBLE GRAPH

REM FIRST GRAPH
Colors(1) = 6
YTitle$(2) = "Assumed"
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
  SciData!(I, 1, 1) = TIME!(I)
  SciData!(I, 1, 2) = QO!(I)
NEXT I

REM SECOND GRAPH
Colors(2) = 2
YTitle$(3) = "Computed"
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
  SciData!(I, 2, 1) = TIME!(I)
  SciData!(I, 2, 2) = QN!(I)
NEXT I
1900 REM CONTINUE
TypeOfGraph = 0          'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1             'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0            '2 means each point plotted is shown as circle

'Draw the normal scientific graph

TMAX! = TIME!(NPTS)
TMIN! = TIME!(1)

MAXYST = 8
YINT!(1) = 1!
YINT!(2) = 2!
YINT!(3) = 2.5
YINT!(4) = 5!
RANGE! = QMAX! - QMIN!

MF! = 1!
1910 REM CONTINUE
FOR I = 1 TO 4
  YSTEP! = MF! * YINT!(I)
  IF RANGE! / YSTEP! < MAXYST - 1 GOTO 1920
NEXT I
MF! = MF! * 10!
GOTO 1910
1920 REM CONTINUE
QMAXT! = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 10
  QMAXT! = QMAXT! + YSTEP!

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IF QMAX! > QMAX! GOTO 1930
NEXT I
1930 REM CONTINUE
QMAX! = QMAX!
QMINT! = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 10
QMINT! = QMINT! - YSTEP!
IF QMINT! < QMIN! GOTO 1940
NEXT I
1940 REM CONTINUE
QMIN! = QMINT!
NYSTEP = (QMAX! - QMIN!) / YSTEP! + .0001
GPDat%(5) = INT(TMAX! + 1) 'Maximum value for X axis
GPDat%(6) = INT(TMIN!) 'Minimum value for X axis
GPDat%(7) = INT(TMAX! + 1) - INT(TMIN!) 'Number of steps for X axis
GPDat%(9) = 0 'Main Title Color
GPDat%(51) = INT(QMAX!) 'Maximum value for Y axis
GPDat%(52) = INT(QMIN!) 'Minimum value for Y axis
GPDat%(53) = NYSTEP 'Number of steps for Y axis
GPDat%(58) = 0 'Headings Color
CALL Prepare

GPDat%(37) = 100 'X screen position of the origin
GPDat%(38) = 350 'Y screen position of the origin
GPDat%(39) = 480 'X width of the axis
GPDat%(40) = 290 'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

REM Draw the symbols for the upstream weir in the two-weir weir case and
REM then the points for the legend.
Size = 4
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
XX! = GPDat%(37) + GPDat%(39) * (SciData!(I, 1, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
YY! = GPDat%(38) - GPDat%(40) * (SciData!(I, 1, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
CIRCLE (XX!, YY!), Size, Colors(1)
XX! = GPDat%(37) + GPDat%(39) * (SciData!(I, 2, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
YY! = GPDat%(38) - GPDat%(40) * (SciData!(I, 2, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(2), B
NEXT I

XSym = 19
YSym1 = 403
YSym2 = 420
CIRCLE (XSym, YSym1), Size, Colors(1)
LINE (XSym - Size, YSym2 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym2 + Size), Colors(2), B

OPEN "SIDEHYD.HS1" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, A$
CLOSE (1)

REM WRITE RMSE
x = 460
Y = 300
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(A$, 3, 15), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

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```

REM WRITE MERN
x = 460
Y = 320
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(A$, 23, 15), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

x = 310
Y = 395
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(x, Y, "TIME      (hrs)", 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 10
Y = 230
CALL DrawText(x, Y, "Q          (cfs)", 90, Colr, TextSize#)

REM WRITE FILE NAMES, DATE, AND TIME
x = 105
Y = 7
Colr = 0
TL = LEN(L4$) - 15
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L4$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 105
Y = 24
TL = LEN(L6$) - 15
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L6$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 105
Y = 41
TL = LEN(L7$) - 15
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L7$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 535
Y = 41
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L2$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = Xstart
Y = 41
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L3$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

T0! = TIMER
1996  IN$ = INKEY$
      IF IN$ = "" GOTO 1999

1997  IN$ = INKEY$
      IF IN$ = "" GOTO 1997

1998  REM CONTINUE

      IF UCASE$(IN$) = "P" THEN
        SizeCode$ = " 75"
        LPTNumber = 1
        XLate = -1
        CALL ScrnDump(SizeCode$, LPTNumber, XLate)
        GOTO 2000
      END IF

      GOTO 2000

1999  IF TIMER < T0! + HOLD GOTO 1996

```

2000 REM CONTINUE

```
'=====
'Setup GPData% Array for Scientific graphs
'=====
```

QMAX! = -9999!

QMIN! = 9999!

NCOLS = 0

2100 REM CONTINUE

OPEN "SIDEHYD.PL2" FOR INPUT AS #1

NPTS = 0

FOR I = 1 TO 300

IF EOF(1) GOTO 2200

NPTS = I

INPUT #1, TIME!(I), A1!, A2!, A3!, A4!, QN!(I), A6!, A7!

IF QN!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QN!(I)

IF QN!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QN!(I)

NEXT I

2200 REM CONTINUE

CLOSE (1)

OPEN "CNTRL2.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1

LINE INPUT #1, L1\$

LINE INPUT #1, L2\$

LINE INPUT #1, L3\$

LINE INPUT #1, L4\$

LINE INPUT #1, L5\$

LINE INPUT #1, L6\$

LINE INPUT #1, L7\$

LINE INPUT #1, L8\$

LINE INPUT #1, L9\$

LINE INPUT #1, L10\$

LINE INPUT #1, L11\$

LINE INPUT #1, L12\$

LINE INPUT #1, L13\$

LINE INPUT #1, L14\$

LINE INPUT #1, L15\$

CLOSE (1)

ITSTEP = VAL(MID\$(L5\$, 16, 2))

ID0 = VAL(MID\$(L5\$, 19, 2))

IY0 = VAL(MID\$(L5\$, 24, 2))

IH0 = VAL(MID\$(L5\$, 27, 2))

IM0 = VAL(MID\$(L5\$, 29, 2))

ITIME = VAL(MID\$(L10\$, 16, 3))

JTIME = VAL(MID\$(L11\$, 16, 3))

2300 REM CONTINUE

OPEN "RETRHYD.OUT" FOR INPUT AS #1

2301 REM CONTINUE

LINE INPUT #1, A\$

IF INSTR(A\$, "HYDRO") = 2 GOTO 2302

GOTO 2301

2302 REM CONTINUE

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IF INSTR(A$, MID$(L14$, 16, LEN(L14$) - 16 + 1)) > 14 GOTO 2305
GOTO 2301

2305 REM CONTINUE
IPTS = 1
RTIME! = -ITSTEP / 60!

2306 REM CONTINUE
IF EOF(1) GOTO 2400
RTIME! = RTIME! + ITSTEP / 60!
LINE INPUT #1, A$
IF ABS(TIME!(IPTS) - RTIME!) > .001 GOTO 2306

QO!(IPTS) = -1! * VAL(MID$(A$, 26, 10))

IF QO!(IPTS) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QO!(IPTS)
IF QO!(IPTS) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QO!(IPTS)

IPTS = IPTS + 1
GOTO 2306

2400 REM CONTINUE
CLOSE (1)

'=====
'Setup for Scientific graphs - Normal Scientific Graph
'Downstream Weir for Two-Weir Case
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(2 + 1)      'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(NPTS, 2, 2), Colors(2)

MainTitle$ = "D/S Diversion " + MID$(L15$, 16, 3) + "          "

XTitle$(1) = ""

YTitle$(1) = ""

2800  REM DOUBLE GRAPH

REM FIRST GRAPH
Colors(1) = 6
YTitle$(2) = "Assumed"
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
SciData!(I, 1, 1) = TIME!(I)
SciData!(I, 1, 2) = QO!(I)
NEXT I

REM SECOND GRAPH
Colors(2) = 2
YTitle$(3) = "Computed"
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
SciData!(I, 2, 1) = TIME!(I)
SciData!(I, 2, 2) = QN!(I)
NEXT I
2900 REM CONTINUE
TypeOfGraph = 0          'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1             'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1

```

```

PointType = 0          '2 means each point plotted is shown as circle

'Draw the normal scientific graph

TMAX! = TIME!(NPTS)
TMIN! = TIME!(1)

MAXYST = 8
YINT!(1) = 1!
YINT!(2) = 2!
YINT!(3) = 2.5
YINT!(4) = 5!
RANGE! = QMAX! - QMIN!

MF! = 1!
2910 REM CONTINUE
FOR I = 1 TO 4
YSTEP! = MF! * YINT!(I)
IF RANGE! / YSTEP! < MAXYST - 1 GOTO 2920
NEXT I
MF! = MF! * 10!
GOTO 2910
2920 REM CONTINUE
QMAXT! = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 10
QMAXT! = QMAXT! + YSTEP!
IF QMAXT! > QMAX! GOTO 2930
NEXT I
2930 REM CONTINUE
QMAX! = QMAXT!
QMINT! = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 10
QMINT! = QMINT! - YSTEP!
IF QMINT! < QMIN! GOTO 2940
NEXT I
2940 REM CONTINUE
QMIN! = QMINT!
NYSTEP = (QMAX! - QMIN!) / YSTEP! + .0001

GPDat%(5) = INT(TMAX! + 1)          'Maximum value for X axis
GPDat%(6) = INT(TMIN!)              'Minimum value for X axis
GPDat%(7) = INT(TMAX! + 1) - INT(TMIN!) 'Number of steps for X axis
GPDat%(9) = 0                       'Main Title Color
GPDat%(51) = INT(QMAX!)              'Maximum value for Y axis
GPDat%(52) = INT(QMIN!)              'Minimum value for Y axis
GPDat%(53) = NYSTEP                  'Number of steps for Y axis
GPDat%(58) = 0                       'Headings Color
CALL Prepare

GPDat%(37) = 100      'X screen position of the origin
GPDat%(38) = 350      'Y screen position of the origin
GPDat%(39) = 480      'X width of the axis
GPDat%(40) = 290      'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

```

```

REM Draw the symbols for the downstream weir in the two-weir weir case and
REM then the points for the legend.
Size = 4
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
  XX! = GPDat%(37) + GPDat%(39) * (SciData!(I, 1, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDat%(38) - GPDat%(40) * (SciData!(I, 1, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  CIRCLE (XX!, YY!), Size, Colors(1)
  XX! = GPDat%(37) + GPDat%(39) * (SciData!(I, 2, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDat%(38) - GPDat%(40) * (SciData!(I, 2, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(2), B
NEXT I

XSym = 19
YSym1 = 403
YSym2 = 420
CIRCLE (XSym, YSym1), Size, Colors(1)
LINE (XSym - Size, YSym2 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym2 + Size), Colors(2), B

OPEN "SIDEHYD.HS2" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, A$
CLOSE (1)

REM WRITE RMSE
x = 460
Y = 300
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(A$, 3, 15), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

REM WRITE MERN
x = 460
Y = 320
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(A$, 23, 15), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

x = 310
Y = 395
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(x, Y, "TIME      (hrs)", 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 10
Y = 230
CALL DrawText(x, Y, "Q          (cfs)", 90, Colr, TextSize#)

REM WRITE FILE NAMES, DATE, AND TIME
x = 105
Y = 7
Colr = 0
TL = LEN(L4$) - 15
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L4$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 105
Y = 24
TL = LEN(L6$) - 15
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L6$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 105
Y = 41
TL = LEN(L7$) - 15
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L7$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = 535

```

```

Y = 41
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L2$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
x = Xstart
Y = 41
CALL DrawText(x, Y, MID$(L3$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

T0! = TIMER
2996 IN$ = INKEY$
    IF IN$ = "" GOTO 2999

2997 IN$ = INKEY$
    IF IN$ = "" GOTO 2997

2998 REM CONTINUE

    IF UCASE$(IN$) = "P" THEN
        SizeCode$ = " 75"
        LPTNumber = 1
        XLate = -1
        CALL ScrnDump(SizeCode$, LPTNumber, XLate)
        GOTO 9000
    END IF
    IF UCASE$(IN$) = "S" THEN GOTO 8000

    GOTO 9000

2999 IF TIMER < T0! + HOLD GOTO 2996

GOTO 9000

8000 'CONTINUE

    OPEN "SCRIPT3.BAT" FOR OUTPUT AS #4
    PRINT #4, "C:\H1H2SH\GP3.EXE"
    PRINT #4, "@TYPE MESSAGE.TXT"
    CLOSE (4)

9000 REM CONTINUE

9999 END

```


6.1.13 - MOH1DF.FOR

MOH1DF.FOR is a Fortran program for modifying the HEC-1 input file by incorporating the results of the previous SIDEHYD run. It also checks the stopping criteria and writes the SCRIPT3.BAT file accordingly.

```
C      PROGRAM MOH1DF.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO MODIFY THE HEC1 INPUT DATA FILE INCORPORATING
C                        THE RESULTS OF THE PREVIOUS SIDEHYD RUN
C                        IF STOPPING CRITERIA NOT MET
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT2.BAT
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : CNTRL.DAT RERNOL.DAT RETRHYD.OUT SIDEHYD.OUT
C                        <HEC1.DAT>
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED : SIDEHYD.HST SCRIPT3.BAT MOH1DF.OUT
C
C
C
C      CHARACTER*50 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C      CHARACTER*35 JFILE
C      CHARACTER*132 ILINE,JLINE
C      CHARACTER*1 KLINE
C      CHARACTER*3 MDLR
C      CHARACTER*19 ADLR,BDLR
C      DIMENSION KLINE(132)
C      DIMENSION ADLR(300)
C      DIMENSION Q1(300),Q2(300),Q3(300),IQ4(300),IQ5(300)
C
C      OPEN AND READ THE STOP.DAT FILE
C
C
C      OPEN AND READ THE CNTRL.DAT FILE
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL.DAT')
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
10    FORMAT(A50)
11    FORMAT(A80)
C
C      CLOSE(4)
```

```

15  FORMAT(A132)
C
C  OPEN THE ERROR TOLERANCE FILE TO READ RERNTOL
C
      OPEN(4,FILE='C:\H1H2SH\RERNTOL.DAT')
      READ(4,16)RERNTOL
      READ(4,16)WEIGHT
      READ(4,16)WEIGHT
16  FORMAT(8X,F10.2)
      CLOSE(4)
C
C  INITIALIZE THE Q ARRAYS
C
      DO 20 I=1,300
      Q1(I)=0.
      Q2(I)=0.
      Q3(I)=0.
      IQ4(I)=0
      IQ5(I)=0
20  CONTINUE
C
C  GET THE FILE NAME OF THE HEC1 BASE DATA FILE
C
      READ(L4,25)JFILE
25  FORMAT(15X,A35)
C
C  READ THE HEC1 TIME DATA
C
      READ(L5,30)ITSTEP,ID0,MDLR,IY0,IH0,IM0
30  FORMAT(15X,I2,1X,I2,A3,I2,1X,I2,I2)
      TSTEP=FLOAT(ITSTEP)/60.
C
C  READ THE ITIME (1ST ORDINATE HYDROGRAPH ABOVE THRESHOLD FLOW)
C
      READ(L10,35)ITIME
35  FORMAT(15X,I3)
C
C  READ THE JTIME (LAST ORDINATE HYDROGRAPH BELOW THRESHOLD FLOW)
C
      READ(L11,35)JTIME
C
C  READ THE STATION NUMBERS UPSTREAM DOWNSTREAM AND AT WEIR
C
      READ(L8,40)IUSTA
      READ(L13,40)IDSTA
      READ(L14,40)IWSTA
40  FORMAT(15X,I15)
C
C  OPEN THE LIST OF HYDROGRAPHS AND SIDEHYD OUTPUT FILES FOR INPUT
C
      OPEN(1,FILE='RETRHYD.OUT')
      OPEN(2,FILE='SIDEHYD.OUT')
C
CJFB  WRITE(*,50)
50  FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.      1X, ' * PROGRAM MOH1DF.FOR      *',/,
.      1X, ' * MODIFY HEC1 IN CARDS    *',/,

```

```

      1X,  '* VERSION 05/10/96          *',/,
      1X,  '*****',/ )
C
      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
      WRITE(*,51)IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE
51    FORMAT(2H* , 'MOHIDF.FOR      ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4.4,
      .      2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2)
C
C      SEARCH FOR THE UPSTREAM STATION IN THE HYDROGRAPH LIST
C
100   CONTINUE
C
C      SKIP THE FIRST LINE IN THE HYDROGRAPH LIST
C
      READ(1,110)KLINE(1)
110   FORMAT(A1)
120   CONTINUE
C
      READ(1,130,END=810)NSTA
130   FORMAT(17X,I6)
      IF(NSTA.EQ.IUSTA)GO TO 150
C
C      OTHERWISE SKIP 300 LINES
C
      DO 140 I=1,300
      READ(1,110)KLINE(1)
140   CONTINUE
C
C      GO BACK TO TRY ANOTHER STATION IN THE HYDROGRAPH LIST
C
      GO TO 120
150   CONTINUE
CJFB WRITE(*,151)IUSTA
151   FORMAT('  UPWEIR STA: ',I10)
      DO 165 I=1,300
C
C      COPY THE HYDROGRAPH DATA INTO Q1 ARRAY
C
      READ(1,163) ADLR(I),Q1(I)
163   FORMAT(1X,A19,F15.0)
165   CONTINUE
C
C      REWIND THE HYDROGRAPH LIST FILE
C
      REWIND(1)
C
C
C      SEARCH FOR THE ATWEIR STATION IN THE HYDROGRAPH LIST
C
200   CONTINUE
C
C      SKIP THE FIRST LINE
C
      READ(1,210)KLINE(1)
210   FORMAT(A1)
220   CONTINUE

```

```

      READ(1,230,END=820)NSTA
230  FORMAT(17X,I6)
      IF(NSTA.EQ.IWSTA)GO TO 250
C
C      OTHERWISE SKIP 300 LINES
C
      DO 240 I=1,300
      READ(1,210)KLINE(1)
240  CONTINUE
C
C      GO BACK TO TRY ANOTHER STATION IN THE HYDROGRAPH LIST
C
      GO TO 220
250  CONTINUE
CJFB  WRITE(*,251)IWSTA
251  FORMAT(' ATWEIR STA: ',I10)
C
C      COPY THE HYDROGRAPH DATA INTO Q2 ARRAY
C
      DO 265 I=1,300
      READ(1,263) ADLR(I),Q2(I)
263  FORMAT(1X,A19,F15.0)
265  CONTINUE
C
C      FIND THE CALCULATED RESULTS TABLE IN THE SIDEHYD.OUT FILE
C
C      CONTINUE
      RTIM0=FLOAT(IH0)+FLOAT(IM0)/60.
301  CONTINUE
      READ(2,10)ILINE
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'CALCULATED RESULTS').EQ.2)GO TO 305
      GO TO 301
C
305  CONTINUE
C
C      SKIP SIX LINES
C
      DO 310 J=1,6
      READ(2,110)KLINE(1)
310  CONTINUE
C
      STIME=0.
      Q3C=0.
C
C      LOOP THROUGH ALL ORDINATES OF INTEREST
C
      DO 350 I=ITIME,JTIME
C
319  CONTINUE
C
C      CALCULATE THE REAL TIME (DECIMAL)
C
      RTIME=RTIM0+TSTEP*(I-1)
320  CONTINUE
C
C      FIND THE TIME OF INTEREST IN THE INTERVAL (FOR INTERPOLATION)
C

```

```

      IF(RTIME.GT.STIME)THEN
        READ(2,11,END=330)ILINE
C
C      DISREGARD LINES WITH MESSAGE ERROR OR WARNING
C
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'MESSAGE').GT.0)GO TO 320
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'ERROR').GT.0)GO TO 320
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'WARNING').GT.0)GO TO 320
C
      STIMP=STIME
      Q3P=Q3C
      READ(ILINE,325)STIME,Q3C
325    FORMAT(F8.0,44X,F7.0)
      ENDIF
      IF(RTIME.GT.STIME)GO TO 320
C
C      CALCULATE INTERPOLATED SIDEHYD FLOW AND STORE IN Q3 ARRAY
C
      RATIO=(RTIME-STIMP)/(STIME-STIMP)
      Q3(I)=Q3P+RATIO*(Q3C-Q3P)
      Q3(I)=-1.*Q3(I)
C
CJFB WRITE(*,326)I,RATIO,RTIME,STIMP,STIME,Q3(I)
326    FORMAT(I10,5F10.3)
      GO TO 350
330    CONTINUE
      Q3(I)=0.
350    CONTINUE
C
C      COMPUTE THE RMSE AND THE RELATIVE ERROR STATISTICS
C
      SUMSQE=0.
      ERRMAX=0.
      QMAX=0.
      DO 370 I=ITIME,JTIME
        ERR=Q3(I)-Q2(I)
        IF(ABS(ERR).GT.ERRMAX)ERRMAX=ABS(ERR)
CERH IF(ABS(Q3(I)).GT.QMAX)QMAX=ABS(Q3(I))
        IF(ABS(Q2(I)).GT.QMAX)QMAX=ABS(Q2(I))
C      COMPUTE THE AVERAGED FLOW OVER THE WEIR
      IQ4(I)=INT(Q2(I)+WEIGHT*ERR)+0.5
      SUMSQE=SUMSQE+ERR*ERR
CJFB WRITE(MOHLDF.D01,360)I,Q2(I),Q3(I),IQ4(I)
360    FORMAT(I10,2F12.2,3X,I12)
370    CONTINUE
C
C      WRITE THE ERROR STATISTICS TO THE SIDEHYD.HST FILE
C
      OPEN(3,FILE='SIDEHYD.HST')
      RMS=SQRT(SUMSQE/(JTIME-ITIME+1))
      RERNMAX=ERRMAX/QMAX
      IRMS=INT(RMS+0.5)
      IF(RERNMAX.GT.0.9999)RERNMAX=0.9999
      WRITE(*,375)IRMS,RERNMAX
      WRITE(3,375)IRMS,RERNMAX
375    FORMAT(2X,'RMSE ',I6,' cfs',5X,'MERN      0',F5.4)
C

```

```

C      CLOSE ALL FILES
C
      CLOSE(1)
      CLOSE(2)
      CLOSE(3)
C
C      IF THE MAXIMUM RELATIVE ERROR IS GREATER THAN ERROR TOLERANCE
C      PROCESS AT 380 (WRITE SCRIPT3.BAT TO REITERATE)
C
      IF(RERNMAX.GT.RERNTOL)GO TO 380
C
C      OTHERWISE WRITE SCRIPT3.BAT TO PUT OUT FINAL GRAPH AND STOP
C
      OPEN(4,FILE='SCRIPT3.BAT')
      WRITE(4,377)
377    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\GP3.EXE')
      WRITE(4,378)
378    FORMAT('@TYPE MESSAGE.TXT')
      CLOSE(4)
      GO TO 400
C
C      WRITE SCRIPT3.BAT TO REITERATE
C
380    CONTINUE
      OPEN(4,FILE='SCRIPT3.BAT')
C
      WRITE(4,382)
382    FORMAT('HEC1.EXE INPUT=MOH1DF.OUT OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT')
C
383    CONTINUE
      WRITE(4,384)
384    FORMAT('@DEL TAPE23')
      WRITE(4,385)
385    FORMAT('@DEL TAPE24')
      WRITE(4,386)
386    FORMAT('@DEL TAPE25')
      WRITE(4,387)
387    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE')
      WRITE(4,388)
388    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF0.EXE')
      WRITE(4,389)
389    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE')
      WRITE(4,390)
390    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE')
      WRITE(4,391)
391    FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\CNTRL.EXE')
      WRITE(4,392)
392    FORMAT('SCRIPT2.BAT')
C
      CLOSE(4)
C
C      COMBINE THE HEC1 BASE DATA FILE FILE AND THE Q ARRAY DATA TO
C      PRODUCE THE NEW HEC1 DATA FILE
C
400    CONTINUE
      DO 405 I=1,300
C

```

```

C      COMPUTE THE FLOW AT DNWEIR STATION
C
      IQ5(I)=INT(Q1(I)+0.5)-IQ4(I)
405    CONTINUE
C
      OPEN(1,FILE=JFILE)
      OPEN(2,FILE='MOHIDF.OUT')
C
C      SEARCH FOR KK DATA SET AT THE DNWEIR STATION
C
410    CONTINUE
      READ(1,15,END=790) ILINE
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'KK').EQ.1)GO TO 500
      WRITE(2,15) ILINE
      GO TO 410
C
C      HAVING FOUND A KK CARD CHECK TO SEE IF IT IS THE DNWEIR STATION
C
500    CONTINUE
      READ(ILINE,510,ERR=520) NSTA
510    FORMAT(2X,I6)
      IF(NSTA.EQ.IDSTA)GO TO 600
520    CONTINUE
      WRITE(2,15) ILINE
      GO TO 410
C
C      HAVING FOUND THE DNWEIR KK CARD
C
600    CONTINUE
C
C      FIRST INSERT A NEW KK CARD GROUP FOR THE ATWEIR STATION
C
      WRITE(2,610) IWSTA
610    FORMAT('KK',I6,2X,'ATWEIR HYDROGRAPH')
      WRITE(2,611)
611    FORMAT('BA 0.001')
      WRITE(2,614) ITSTEP, ID0, MDLR, IY0, IH0, IM0
614    FORMAT('IN',I6,1X,I2.2,A3,I2.2,4X,I2.2,I2.2)
      WRITE(2,616) (IQ4(I),I=1,300)
616    FORMAT(('QI',I6,9I8))
      WRITE(2,618)
618    FORMAT('KO      2')
C
C      THEN INSERT THE KK CARD GROUP FOR THE DNWEIR STATION
C
      WRITE(2,620) IDSTA
620    FORMAT('KK',I6,2X,'DNWEIR HYDROGRAPH')
      WRITE(2,622)
622    FORMAT('BA 0.001')
      WRITE(2,614) ITSTEP, ID0, MDLR, IY0, IH0, IM0
      WRITE(2,626) (IQ5(I),I=1,300)
626    FORMAT(('QI',I6,9I8))
      WRITE(2,628)
628    FORMAT('KO      2')
C
C      THEN SEARCH THE BASE DATA FILE FOR THE NEXT KK CARD GROUP
C

```



```

700  CONTINUE
      READ(1,15,END=790) ILINE
      IF(INDEX(ILINE,'KK').EQ.1)GO TO 500
      GO TO 700
C
790  CONTINUE
C
C      CLOSE THE HEC1.DAT BASE DATA FILE AND THE MOH1DF.OUT FILE
C
      CLOSE(1)
      CLOSE(2)
      GO TO 900
C
800  CONTINUE
810  CONTINUE
      WRITE(*,812)
812  FORMAT(1X,'ERROR 812  NO HYDROGRAPH AT UPWEIR')
      GO TO 900
820  CONTINUE
      WRITE(*,822)
822  FORMAT(1X,'ERROR 822  ATWEIR STATION NOT FOUND')
900  CONTINUE
      END

```

6.1.14 - MO2H1DF.FOR

MO2H1DF.FOR is a Fortran pre-processing program to merge the two HEC-1 base data files for the two-weir case.

```
C      PROGRAM MO2H1DF.FOR
C
C      PURPOSE          : TO MERGE THE 2 HEC1 INPUT DATA FILES
C      INVOKED BY       : SCRIPT2.BAT
C      INPUT REQUIRED    : CNTRL2.DAT MOH1DF.OU1 MOH1DF.OU2
C                       C:\HLH2SH\RENTOL.DAT SIDEHYD.HS1 SIDEHYD.HS2
C      OUTPUT PRODUCED  : MOH1DF.OUT SCRIPT3.BAT
C
C      CHARACTER*50 L1,L2,L3,L4,L5,L6,L7,L8,L9,L10,L11,L12,L13,L14,L15
C      CHARACTER*132 ILINE
C
C      OPEN AND READ THE CNTRL2.DAT FILE (THE DOWNSTREAM WEIR)
C
C      OPEN(4,FILE='CNTRL2.DAT')
C      READ(4,10)L1
C      READ(4,10)L2
C      READ(4,10)L3
C      READ(4,10)L4
C      READ(4,10)L5
C      READ(4,10)L6
C      READ(4,10)L7
C      READ(4,10)L8
C      READ(4,10)L9
C      READ(4,10)L10
C      READ(4,10)L11
C      READ(4,10)L12
C      READ(4,10)L13
C      READ(4,10)L14
C      READ(4,10)L15
10     FORMAT(A50)
11     FORMAT(A80)
C
C      CLOSE(4)
15     FORMAT(A132)
16     FORMAT(1X,A132)
C
C      READ THE STATION NUMBERS OF THE DOWNSTREAM AND AT WEIR STATIONS
C
C      READ(L13,40)IDSTA
C      READ(L14,40)IWSTA
40     FORMAT(15X,I15)
C
CJFB  WRITE(*,50)
50     FORMAT(1X, '*****',/,
.      1X, ' * PROGRAM MO2H1DF.FOR      *',/,
.      1X, ' * MODIFY HEC1 IN CARDS    *',/,
.      1X, ' * VERSION 05/10/96        *',/,
.      1X, '*****',/),
C
C      CALL GETDAT(IYR,IMO,IDA)
```

```

      CALL GETTIM(IHR,IMI,ISE,I100TH)
      WRITE(*,51)IMO,IDA,IYR,IHR,IMI,ISE
51  FORMAT(2H* , 'MO2H1DF.FOR      ',I2.2,'/',I2.2,'/',I4.4,
      .          2X,I2.2,':',I2.2,':',I2.2)
C
C  OPEN THE ERROR TOLERANCE FILE TO READ RERNTOL
C
      OPEN(1,FILE='C:\H1H2SH\RERNTOL.DAT')
      READ(1,52)RERNTOL
52  FORMAT(8X,F10.2)
      CLOSE(1)
C
C  OPEN THE SIDHYD.HST FILES TO OBTAIN THE ACTUAL ERROR
C
      OPEN(1,FILE='SIDEHYD.HS1')
      READ(1,54)RERNHS1
54  FORMAT(26X,F11.0)
      CLOSE(1)
      OPEN(1,FILE='SIDEHYD.HS2')
      READ(1,54)RERNHS2
C
C  IF THE MAXIMUM RELATIVE ERROR IS LESS THAN ERROR TOLERANCES
C  WRITE SCRIPT3.BAT TO PUT OUT FINAL GRAPHS AND STOP
      IF(RERNHS1.GT.RERNTOL)GO TO 80
      IF(RERNHS2.GT.RERNTOL)GO TO 80
C
C  OTHERWISE WRITE SCRIPT3.BAT TO PUT OUT FINAL GRAPHS AND STOP
C
      OPEN(4,FILE='SCRIPT3.BAT')
      WRITE(4,60)
60  FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\GP3.EXE')
      WRITE(4,72)
72  FORMAT('@TYPE MESSAGE.TXT')
      CLOSE(4)
      GO TO 900
C
C
80  CONTINUE
C
C  WRITE SCRIPT3.BAT TO REITERATE
C
      OPEN(4,FILE='SCRIPT3.BAT')
      WRITE(4,81)
81  FORMAT('HEC1.EXE INPUT=MOH1DF.OUT OUTPUT=HEC1.OUT')
      WRITE(4,82)
82  FORMAT('@DEL TAPE23')
      WRITE(4,83)
83  FORMAT('@DEL TAPE24')
      WRITE(4,84)
84  FORMAT('@DEL TAPE25')
      WRITE(4,85)
85  FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\RETRHYD.EXE')
      WRITE(4,86)
86  FORMAT('COPY CNTRL1.DAT CNTRL.DAT')
      WRITE(4,87)
87  FORMAT('C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DFK.EXE')
      WRITE(4,88)

```

```

88  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF1.EXE' )
    WRITE(4,89)
89  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\MOH2DF2.EXE' )
    WRITE(4,90)
90  FORMAT( 'COPY CNTRL.DAT CNTRL1.DAT' )
    WRITE(4,91)
91  FORMAT( 'C:\H1H2SH\KCNTRL.EXE' )
    WRITE(4,92)
92  FORMAT( 'SCRIPT2.BAT' )
C
    CLOSE(4)

C
C  OPEN THE TWO MOH1DF.OUT FILES FOR INPUT
C
    OPEN(1,FILE='MOH1DF.OU1' )
    OPEN(2,FILE='MOH1DF.OU2' )
    OPEN(3,FILE='MOH1DF.OUT' )

C
C  READ AND COPY THE FIRST FILE SEARCHING FOR THE 2ND WEIR DNWEIR STATION
C
100  CONTINUE
C
    READ(1,15,END=800) ILINE
    IF(INDEX(ILINE,'KK').EQ.1)GO TO 200
    WRITE(3,15) ILINE
    GO TO 100

C
200  CONTINUE
    READ(ILINE,210,ERR=220)NSTA
210  FORMAT(2X,I6)
    IF(NSTA.EQ.IDSTA)GO TO 300
220  CONTINUE
    WRITE(3,15) ILINE
    GO TO 100

C
C  READ AND SKIP IN THE 2ND FILE UNTIL THE ATWEIR STATION
C
300  CONTINUE
    READ(2,15,END=800) ILINE
    IF(INDEX(ILINE,'KK').EQ.1)GO TO 400
    GO TO 300
400  CONTINUE
    READ(ILINE,410,ERR=300)NSTA
410  FORMAT(2X,I6)
    IF(NSTA.EQ.IWSTA)GO TO 500
    GO TO 300
500  CONTINUE
    WRITE(3,15) ILINE
600  CONTINUE
    READ(2,15,END=800) ILINE
    WRITE(3,15) ILINE
    GO TO 600
800  CONTINUE
    CLOSE(1)
    CLOSE(2)

```

```
          CLOSE(3)  
900      CONTINUE  
        END
```

6.1.15 - GP3.BAS

GP3.BAS is a of a Basic language graphics program. This program produces a graphics display of the complete operation of the weir. The program is called as the final step in the procedure. The program is a compiled Basic program using GraphPak Professional library and subroutine calls (Crescent Software, undated). Some of the GraphPak subroutines were customized for SAS applications.

```
DECLARE SUB SetColors (ForeGround%, BackGround%, Headings%, ZeroAxis%)
REM   GP3.BAS  TWO GRAPHS ON THE SCREEN
REM   INPUT REQUIRED: CNTRL.DAT (CNTRL1.DAT & CNTRL2.DAT FOR 2 WEIR)
REM   SIDEHYD.PLT (SIDEHYD.PL1 & SIDEHYD.PL2 FOR 2 WEIR)
REM
REM   OUTPUT PRODUCED: SCREEN GRAPHIC AND (OPTIONAL) PRINTER GRAPHIC
REM
DEFINT A-Z
DIM TIME!(300), HD!(300), QD!(300), HU!(300), QU!(300), QW!(300), HP!(300)

'These DECLARE statements are for QuickBASIC 4.0

DECLARE SUB GPPause ()
DECLARE SUB Prepare ()
DECLARE SUB SetSpacing (SpacingH%, SpacingV%)
DECLARE SUB SetFont (FontNumber%)
DECLARE SUB LineSci (SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType,
    PointType, Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)
DECLARE SUB DrawText (XX%, YY%, Text$, Angle%, Colr%, TextSize#)
DECLARE SUB BoxText (Text$, Colr, X, Y, J, T, FS)
DECLARE SUB SetVideo ()
DECLARE FUNCTION GetTextWidth% (Text$)
DECLARE SUB LoadFont (FontFile$)
DECLARE FUNCTION HercThere%
DECLARE SUB GPEXist (FileName$, There)

'=====
'Setup Screen, Fonts, Tiles, ...
'=====
'$INCLUDE: 'Simpl1'

CALL SetVideo           'initiate graphics using the correct Screen

Ystart = 1
QLABEL$ = "Plotted Qs are actual Qs divided by 10."
XQ = 32
YQ = 205
REM Set background to white, axes to black
CALL SetColors(0, 15, 4, 0)
CALL GPEXist("SIDEHYD.PLT", There)
IF NOT There GOTO 2000

'=====
'Setup GPData% Array for Scientific graphs
'=====
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CALL SetSpacing(2, 2)
FontFile$ = "C:\H1H2SH\Helv8"
CALL SetFont(2)
CALL LoadFont(FontFile$)

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```

OPEN "CNTRL.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, L1$
LINE INPUT #1, L2$
LINE INPUT #1, L3$
LINE INPUT #1, L4$
LINE INPUT #1, L5$
LINE INPUT #1, L6$
LINE INPUT #1, L7$
LINE INPUT #1, L8$
LINE INPUT #1, L9$
LINE INPUT #1, L10$
LINE INPUT #1, L11$
LINE INPUT #1, L12$
LINE INPUT #1, L13$
LINE INPUT #1, L14$
LINE INPUT #1, L15$
CLOSE (1)

```

```

OPEN "SIDEHYD.PLT" FOR INPUT AS #1
QMAX! = -99999!
QMIN! = 99999!
HMAX! = -99999!
HMIN! = 99999!
NPTS = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 300
    IF EOF(1) GOTO 100
    NPTS = I
    INPUT #1, TIME!(I), HD!(I), QD!(I), HU!(I), QU!(I), QW!(I), HP!(I), WHT
    IF QU!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QU!(I)
    IF QD!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QD!(I)
    IF QW!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QW!(I)
    IF QU!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QU!(I)
    IF QD!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QD!(I)
    IF QW!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QW!(I)
    IF HU!(I) > HMAX! THEN HMAX! = HU!(I)
    IF HD!(I) > HMAX! THEN HMAX! = HD!(I)
    IF HP!(I) > HMAX! THEN HMAX! = HP!(I)
    IF HU!(I) < HMIN! THEN HMIN! = HU!(I)
    IF HD!(I) < HMIN! THEN HMIN! = HD!(I)
    IF HP!(I) < HMIN! THEN HMIN! = HP!(I)
NEXT I

```

```

100 REM CONTINUE

```

```

CLOSE #1

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```

ISCALE% = 0
IF QMAX! > 30000 OR QMIN! < -30000 THEN
    ISCALE% = 1
    FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
        QU!(I) = .1 * QU!(I)
        QD!(I) = .1 * QD!(I)
    
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        QW!(I) = .1 * QW!(I)
    NEXT I
    QMAX! = .1 * QMAX!
    QMIN! = .1 * QMIN!
END IF

'=====
'Setup for Normal Scientific Graph for One Weir Case
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(4)      'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(NPTS, 3, 2), Colors(3)

MainTitle$ = "One Diversion      "      'underscore forces a line break

XTitle$(1) = ""

YTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(2) = "UPSTREAM"
YTitle$(3) = "POND"
YTitle$(4) = "DNSTREAM"

Colors(1) = 1      'Blue
Colors(2) = 2      'Green
Colors(3) = 4      'Red

FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
    SciData!(I, 1, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 1, 2) = QU!(I)
    SciData!(I, 2, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 2, 2) = QW!(I)
    SciData!(I, 3, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 3, 2) = QD!(I)
NEXT I

TypeOfGraph = 0      'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1      'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0      '0 = none, 1 = square, 2 = circle, 3 = a

'Draw the normal scientific graph

TMAX! = TIME!(NPTS)
TMIN! = TIME!(1)

MAXYST = 7
YINT!(1) = 1!
YINT!(2) = 2!
YINT!(3) = 2.5
YINT!(4) = 5!
RANGE! = QMAX! - QMIN!
MF! = 1!
910 REM CONTINUE

FOR I = 1 TO 4
    YSTEP! = MF! * YINT!(I)
    IF RANGE! / YSTEP! < MAXYST - 1 GOTO 920
NEXT I

```



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MF! = MF! * 10!
GOTO 910
920 REM CONTINUE
QMAXT! = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 10
    QMAXT! = QMAXT! + YSTEP!
    IF QMAXT! > QMAX! GOTO 930
NEXT I

930 REM CONTINUE
QMAX! = QMAXT!
QMINT! = 0

FOR I = 1 TO 10
    QMINT! = QMINT! - YSTEP!
    IF QMINT! < QMIN! GOTO 940
NEXT I

940 REM CONTINUE
QMIN! = QMINT!
NYSTEP = (QMAX! - QMIN!) / YSTEP! + .0001
GPDAT%(1) = -1
GPDAT%(5) = INT(TMAX! + 1)           'Maximum value for X axis
GPDAT%(6) = INT(TMIN!)               'Minimum value for X axis
GPDAT%(7) = INT(TMAX! + 1) - INT(TMIN!) 'Number of steps for X axis
GPDAT%(9) = 0                        'Main Title Color
GPDAT%(51) = INT(QMAX!)               'Maximum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(52) = INT(QMIN! + .0001)      'Minimum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(53) = NYSTEP                  'Number of steps for Y axis
GPDAT%(58) = 0                       'Headings Color

CALL Prepare

IF GPDAT%(31) <> 8 GOTO 9000

GPDAT%(37) = 100    'X screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(38) = 210    'Y screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(39) = 480    'X width of the axis
GPDAT%(40) = 180    'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
    Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

Size = 4
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 1, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 1, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    CIRCLE (XX!, YY!), Size, Colors(1)
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 2, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 2, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(2), B
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 3, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 3, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
    LINE (XX! + Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! - Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
NEXT I

```

```

Size = 3
XSym = 19
YSym1 = 246
YSym2 = 256
YSym3 = 266
CIRCLE (XSym, YSym1), Size, Colors(1)
LINE (XSym - Size, YSym2 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym2 + Size), Colors(2), B
LINE (XSym - Size, YSym3 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym3 + Size), Colors(3)
LINE (XSym + Size, YSym3 - Size)-(XSym - Size, YSym3 + Size), Colors(3)

X = 310
Y = 245
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "TIME      (hrs)", 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 20
Y = 140
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "Q          (cfs)", 90, Colr, TextSize#)
IF ISCALE% = 1 THEN CALL DrawText(XQ, YQ, QLABEL$, 90, Colr, TextSize#)

'=====
'Setup for SECOND graph - WEIRCREST Elevation
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(2)      'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(2, 1, 2), Colors(1)

MainTitle$ = ""
XTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(2) = ""

Colors(1) = 0

SciData!(1, 1, 1) = INT(TMIN!)
SciData!(1, 1, 2) = WHT
SciData!(2, 1, 1) = INT(TMAX! + 1)
SciData!(2, 1, 2) = WHT

TypeOfGraph = 0      'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1         'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0         '0 = none, 1 = square, 2 = circle, 3 = a

'Draw the normal scientific graph

TMAX! = TIME!(NPTS)
TMIN! = TIME!(1)

MAXYST = 7
YINT!(1) = 1!
YINT!(2) = 2!
YINT!(3) = 2.5
YINT!(4) = 5!

RANGE! = HMAX! - HMIN!

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MF! = 1!
1910 REM CONTINUE

FOR I = 1 TO 4
    YSTEP! = MF! * YINT!(I)
    IF RANGE! / YSTEP! < MAXYST - 1 GOTO 1920
NEXT I

MF! = MF! * 10!
GOTO 1910
1920 REM CONTINUE
HMAXT! = 0
1921 REM CONTINUE
HMAXT! = HMAXT! + YSTEP!
IF HMAXT! > HMAX! GOTO 1930
GOTO 1921
1930 REM CONTINUE
HMAX! = HMAXT!
HMINT! = HMAX!

FOR I = 1 TO 10
    HMINT! = HMINT! - YSTEP!
    IF HMINT! < HMIN! GOTO 1940
NEXT I

1940 REM CONTINUE
HMIN! = HMINT!

NYSTEP = (HMAX! - HMIN!) / YSTEP! + .0001

GPDAT%(1) = 0 'Turns off all labels
GPDAT%(5) = INT(TMAX! + 1) 'Maximum value for X axis
GPDAT%(6) = INT(TMIN!) 'Minimum value for X axis
GPDAT%(7) = INT(TMAX! + 1) - INT(TMIN!) 'Number of steps for X axis
GPDAT%(12) = 0 'Turns off Main Title
GPDAT%(51) = INT(HMAX!) 'Maximum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(52) = INT(HMIN! + .0001) 'Minimum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(53) = NYSTEP 'Number of steps for Y axis
GPDAT%(58) = 0 'Headings Color

GPDAT%(37) = 100 'X screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(38) = 430 'Y screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(39) = 480 'X width of the axis
GPDAT%(40) = 150 'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
    Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

'=====
'Setup for THIRD graph - Normal Scientific Graph
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(4) 'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(NPTS, 3, 2), Colors(3)

MainTitle$ = "" 'underscore forces a line break

XTitle$(1) = "" 'the first title is the X axis heading

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YTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(2) = "UPSTREAM"
YTitle$(3) = "POND"
YTitle$(4) = "DNSTREAM"

Colors(1) = 1          'Blue
Colors(2) = 2          'Green
Colors(3) = 4          'Red

FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
    SciData!(I, 1, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 1, 2) = HU!(I)
    SciData!(I, 2, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 2, 2) = HP!(I)
    SciData!(I, 3, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 3, 2) = HD!(I)
NEXT I

TypeOfGraph = 0        'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1           'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0          '0 = none, 1 = square, 2 = circle, 3 = a

'Draw the normal scientific graph

GPDAT%(1) = 1           'Turns on Axis Headings, Off Legend
GPDAT%(12) = -1         'Turns on Main Title

GPDAT%(37) = 100        'X screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(38) = 430        'Y screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(39) = 480        'X width of the axis
GPDAT%(40) = 150        'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
    Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

Size = 4
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 1, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 1, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    CIRCLE (XX!, YY!), Size, Colors(1)
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 2, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 2, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(2), B
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 3, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 3, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
    LINE (XX! + Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! - Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
NEXT I

Size = 3
XSym = 19
YSym1 = 246
YSym2 = 256
YSym3 = 266
CIRCLE (XSym, YSym1), Size, Colors(1)
LINE (XSym - Size, YSym2 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym2 + Size), Colors(2), B

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LINE (XSym - Size, YSym3 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym3 + Size), Colors(3)
LINE (XSym + Size, YSym3 - Size)-(XSym - Size, YSym3 + Size), Colors(3)

X = 310
Y = 465
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "TIME      (hrs)", 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = 20
Y = 375
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "Elev      (ft)", 90, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 105
Y = 2
Colr = 0
TL = LEN(L4$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L4$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 105
Y = 11
TL = LEN(L6$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L6$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 105
Y = 20
TL = LEN(L7$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L7$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 545
Y = 20
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L2$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = Xstart
Y = 20
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L3$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

1996 REM CONTINUE
1997 IF INKEY$ = "" GOTO 1996

    IF UCASE$(INKEY$) = "P" THEN
        SizeCode$ = " 75"
        LPTNumber = 1
        XLate = -1
        CALL ScrnDump(SizeCode$, LPTNumber, XLate)
        GOTO 9000
    END IF

GOTO 9000

2000 REM CONTINUE

'=====
'Setup GPData% Array for Scientific graphs
'=====
CALL SetSpacing(2, 2)
FontFile$ = "C:\H1H2SH\Helv8"
CALL SetFont(2)
CALL LoadFont(FontFile$)

```

```

OPEN "CNTRL1.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, L1$
LINE INPUT #1, L2$
LINE INPUT #1, L3$
LINE INPUT #1, L4$
LINE INPUT #1, L5$
LINE INPUT #1, L6$
LINE INPUT #1, L7$
LINE INPUT #1, L8$
LINE INPUT #1, L9$
LINE INPUT #1, L10$
LINE INPUT #1, L11$
LINE INPUT #1, L12$
LINE INPUT #1, L13$
LINE INPUT #1, L14$
LINE INPUT #1, L15$
CLOSE (1)

OPEN "SIDEHYD.PL1" FOR INPUT AS #1
QMAX! = -99999!
QMIN! = 99999!
HMAX! = -99999!
HMIN! = 99999!
NPTS = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 300
  IF EOF(1) GOTO 2100
  NPTS = I
  INPUT #1, TIME!(I), HD!(I), QD!(I), HU!(I), QU!(I), QW!(I), HP!(I), WHT
  IF QU!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QU!(I)
  IF QD!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QD!(I)
  IF QW!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QW!(I)
  IF QU!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QU!(I)
  IF QD!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QD!(I)
  IF QW!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QW!(I)
  IF HU!(I) > HMAX! THEN HMAX! = HU!(I)
  IF HD!(I) > HMAX! THEN HMAX! = HD!(I)
  IF HP!(I) > HMAX! THEN HMAX! = HP!(I)
  IF HU!(I) < HMIN! THEN HMIN! = HU!(I)
  IF HD!(I) < HMIN! THEN HMIN! = HD!(I)
  IF HP!(I) < HMIN! THEN HMIN! = HP!(I)
NEXT I

2100 REM CONTINUE

CLOSE #1

ISCALE% = 0
IF QMAX! > 30000 OR QMIN! < -30000 THEN
  ISCALE% = 1
  FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
    QU!(I) = .1 * QU!(I)
    QD!(I) = .1 * QD!(I)
    QW!(I) = .1 * QW!(I)
  NEXT I
  QMAX! = .1 * QMAX!
  QMIN! = .1 * QMIN!

```

```

END IF

'=====
'Setup for Normal Scientific Graph for Upstream Weir (2 Weir Case)
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(4)      'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(NPTS, 3, 2), Colors(3)

MainTitle$ = "U/S Diversion      "      'underscore forces a line break

XTitle$(1) = ""

YTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(2) = "UPSTREAM"
YTitle$(3) = "POND"
YTitle$(4) = "DNSTREAM"

Colors(1) = 1      'Blue
Colors(2) = 2      'Green
Colors(3) = 4      'Red

FOR I = 1 TO NPTS

    SciData!(I, 1, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 1, 2) = QU!(I)
    SciData!(I, 2, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 2, 2) = QW!(I)
    SciData!(I, 3, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 3, 2) = QD!(I)

NEXT I

TypeOfGraph = 0      'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1      'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0      '0 = none, 1 = square, 2 = circle, 3 = a

'Draw the normal scientific graph

TMAX! = TIME!(NPTS)
TMIN! = TIME!(1)

MAXYST = 7
YINT!(1) = 1!
YINT!(2) = 2!
YINT!(3) = 2.5
YINT!(4) = 5!
RANGE! = QMAX! - QMIN!

MF! = 1!
2910 REM CONTINUE
FOR I = 1 TO 4
    YSTEP! = MF! * YINT!(I)
    IF RANGE! / YSTEP! < MAXYST - 1 GOTO 2920
NEXT I
MF! = MF! * 10!
GOTO 2910
2920 REM CONTINUE

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```

QMAXT! = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 10
QMAXT! = QMAXT! + YSTEP!
IF QMAXT! > QMAX! GOTO 2930
NEXT I
2930 REM CONTINUE
QMAX! = QMAXT!
QMINT! = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 10
QMINT! = QMINT! - YSTEP!
IF QMINT! < QMIN! GOTO 2940
NEXT I
2940 REM CONTINUE
QMIN! = QMINT!
NYSTEP = (QMAX! - QMIN!) / YSTEP! + .0001

GPDAT%(1) = -1
GPDAT%(5) = INT(TMAX! + 1)           'Maximum value for X axis
GPDAT%(6) = INT(TMIN!)              'Minimum value for X axis
GPDAT%(7) = INT(TMAX! + 1) - INT(TMIN!) 'Number of steps for X axis
GPDAT%(9) = 0                       'Main Title Color
GPDAT%(51) = INT(QMAX!)              'Maximum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(52) = INT(QMIN! + .0001)     'Minimum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(53) = NYSTEP                  'Number of steps for Y axis
GPDAT%(58) = 0                       'Headings Color
CALL Prepare

IF GPDAT%(31) <> 8 GOTO 9000

GPDAT%(37) = 100    'X screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(38) = 210    'Y screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(39) = 480    'X width of the axis
GPDAT%(40) = 180    'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
  Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

Size = 4
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
  XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 1, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 1, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  CIRCLE (XX!, YY!), Size, Colors(1)
  XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 2, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 2, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(2), B
  XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 3, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 3, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
  LINE (XX! + Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! - Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
NEXT I

Size = 3
XSym = 19
YSym1 = 246
YSym2 = 256
YSym3 = 266
CIRCLE (XSym, YSym1), Size, Colors(1)

```



```

LINE (XSym - Size, YSym2 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym2 + Size), Colors(2), B
LINE (XSym - Size, YSym3 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym3 + Size), Colors(3)
LINE (XSym + Size, YSym3 - Size)-(XSym - Size, YSym3 + Size), Colors(3)

X = 310
Y = 245
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "TIME      (hrs)", 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = 20
Y = 140
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "Q          (cfs)", 90, Colr, TextSize#)
IF ISCALE% = 1 THEN CALL DrawText(XQ, YQ, QLABEL$, 90, Colr, TextSize#)

'=====
'Setup for SECOND graph - WEIRCREST Elevation
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(2)      'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(2, 1, 2), Colors(1)

MainTitle$ = ""
XTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(2) = ""

Colors(1) = 0

SciData!(1, 1, 1) = INT(TMIN!)
SciData!(1, 1, 2) = WHT
SciData!(2, 1, 1) = INT(TMAX! + 1)
SciData!(2, 1, 2) = WHT

TypeOfGraph = 0          'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1             'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0            '0 = none, 1 = square, 2 = circle, 3 = a

'Draw the normal scientific graph

TMAX! = TIME!(NPTS)
TMIN! = TIME!(1)

MAXYST = 7
YINT!(1) = 1!
YINT!(2) = 2!
YINT!(3) = 2.5
YINT!(4) = 5!
RANGE! = HMAX! - HMIN!

MF! = 1!
3910 REM CONTINUE
FOR I = 1 TO 4
YSTEP! = MF! * YINT!(I)
IF RANGE! / YSTEP! < MAXYST - 1 GOTO 3920
NEXT I
MF! = MF! * 10!
GOTO 3910
3920 REM CONTINUE
HMAXT! = 0

```

```

3921 REM CONTINUE
HMAXT! = HMAXT! + YSTEP!
IF HMAXT! > HMAX! GOTO 3930
GOTO 3921
3930 REM CONTINUE
HMAX! = HMAXT!
HMINT! = HMAX!
FOR I = 1 TO 10
HMINT! = HMINT! - YSTEP!
IF HMINT! < HMIN! GOTO 3940
NEXT I
3940 REM CONTINUE
HMIN! = HMINT!

NYSTEP = (HMAX! - HMIN!) / YSTEP! + .0001

GPDAT%(1) = 0 'Turns off all labels
GPDAT%(5) = INT(TMAX! + 1) 'Maximum value for X axis
GPDAT%(6) = INT(TMIN!) 'Minimum value for X axis
GPDAT%(7) = INT(TMAX! + 1) - INT(TMIN!) 'Number of steps for X axis
GPDAT%(12) = 0 'Turns off Main Title
GPDAT%(51) = INT(HMAX!) 'Maximum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(52) = INT(HMIN! + .0001) 'Minimum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(53) = NYSTEP 'Number of steps for Y axis
GPDAT%(58) = 0 'Headings Color

GPDAT%(37) = 100 'X screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(38) = 430 'Y screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(39) = 480 'X width of the axis
GPDAT%(40) = 150 'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

'=====
'Setup for THIRD graph - Normal Scientific Graph
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(4) 'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(NPTS, 3, 2), Colors(3)

MainTitle$ = "" 'underscore forces a line break

XTitle$(1) = "" 'the first title is the X axis heading

YTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(2) = "UPSTREAM"
YTitle$(3) = "POND"
YTitle$(4) = "DNSTREAM"

Colors(1) = 1 'Blue
Colors(2) = 2 'Green
Colors(3) = 4 'Red

FOR I = 1 TO NPTS

SciData!(I, 1, 1) = TIME!(I)
SciData!(I, 1, 2) = HU!(I)

```

```

SciData!(I, 2, 1) = TIME!(I)
SciData!(I, 2, 2) = HP!(I)
SciData!(I, 3, 1) = TIME!(I)
SciData!(I, 3, 2) = HD!(I)

NEXT I

TypeOfGraph = 0          'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1             'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0            '0 = none, 1 = square, 2 = circle, 3 = a

'Draw the normal scientific graph

GPDAT%(1) = 1             'Turns on Axis Headings, Off Legend
GPDAT%(12) = -1           'Turns on Main Title

GPDAT%(37) = 100          'X screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(38) = 430          'Y screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(39) = 480          'X width of the axis
GPDAT%(40) = 150          'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
  Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

Size = 4
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
  XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 1, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 1, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  CIRCLE (XX!, YY!), Size, Colors(1)
  XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 2, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 2, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(2), B
  XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 3, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
  YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 3, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
  LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
  LINE (XX! + Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! - Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
NEXT I

X = 310
Y = 465
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "TIME      (hrs)", 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = 20
Y = 375
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "Elev      (ft)", 90, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 105
Y = 2
Colr = 0
TL = LEN(L4$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L4$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = 105
Y = 11
TL = LEN(L6$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L6$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = 105
Y = 20

```

```

TL = LEN(L7$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L7$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = 545
Y = 20
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L2$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = Xstart
Y = 20
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L3$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 105
Y = 2
Colr = 0
TL = LEN(L4$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L4$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = 105
Y = 11
TL = LEN(L6$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L6$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = 105
Y = 20
TL = LEN(L7$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L7$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = 545
Y = 20
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L2$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)
X = Xstart
Y = 20
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L3$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

3996 REM CONTINUE
3997 IF INKEY$ = "" GOTO 3996

    IF UCASE$(INKEY$) = "P" THEN
        SizeCode$ = " 75"
        LPTNumber = 1
        XLate = -1
        CALL ScrnDump(SizeCode$, LPTNumber, XLate)
        GOTO 4000
    END IF

4000 REM CONTINUE

'=====
'Setup GPData% Array for Scientific graphs
'=====
CALL SetSpacing(2, 2)

OPEN "CNTRL2.DAT" FOR INPUT AS #1
LINE INPUT #1, L1$
LINE INPUT #1, L2$
LINE INPUT #1, L3$
LINE INPUT #1, L4$
LINE INPUT #1, L5$
LINE INPUT #1, L6$
LINE INPUT #1, L7$
LINE INPUT #1, L8$
LINE INPUT #1, L9$

```

```

LINE INPUT #1, L10$
LINE INPUT #1, L11$
LINE INPUT #1, L12$
LINE INPUT #1, L13$
LINE INPUT #1, L14$
LINE INPUT #1, L15$
CLOSE (1)

OPEN "SIDEHYD.PL2" FOR INPUT AS #1
QMAX! = -99999!
QMIN! = 99999!
HMAX! = -99999!
HMIN! = 99999!
NPTS = 0
FOR I = 1 TO 300
  IF EOF(1) GOTO 4100
  NPTS = I
  INPUT #1, TIME!(I), HD!(I), QD!(I), HU!(I), QU!(I), QW!(I), HP!(I), WHT
  IF QU!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QU!(I)
  IF QD!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QD!(I)
  IF QW!(I) > QMAX! THEN QMAX! = QW!(I)
  IF QU!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QU!(I)
  IF QD!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QD!(I)
  IF QW!(I) < QMIN! THEN QMIN! = QW!(I)
  IF HU!(I) > HMAX! THEN HMAX! = HU!(I)
  IF HD!(I) > HMAX! THEN HMAX! = HD!(I)
  IF HP!(I) > HMAX! THEN HMAX! = HP!(I)
  IF HU!(I) < HMIN! THEN HMIN! = HU!(I)
  IF HD!(I) < HMIN! THEN HMIN! = HD!(I)
  IF HP!(I) < HMIN! THEN HMIN! = HP!(I)
NEXT I

4100 REM CONTINUE

CLOSE #1

ISCALE% = 0
IF QMAX! > 30000 OR QMIN! < -30000 THEN
  ISCALE% = 1
  FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
    QU!(I) = .1 * QU!(I)
    QD!(I) = .1 * QD!(I)
    QW!(I) = .1 * QW!(I)
  NEXT I
  QMAX! = .1 * QMAX!
  QMIN! = .1 * QMIN!
END IF

'=====
'Setup for Normal Scientific Graph for Downstream Weir (2 Weir Case)
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(4)      'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(NPTS, 3, 2), Colors(3)

MainTitle$ = "D/S Diversion      "      'underscore forces a line break

XTitle$(1) = ""

```

```

YTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(2) = "UPSTREAM"
YTitle$(3) = "POND"
YTitle$(4) = "DNSTREAM"

Colors(1) = 1          'Blue
Colors(2) = 2          'Green
Colors(3) = 4          'Red

FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
  SciData!(I, 1, 1) = TIME!(I)
  SciData!(I, 1, 2) = QU!(I)
  SciData!(I, 2, 1) = TIME!(I)
  SciData!(I, 2, 2) = QW!(I)
  SciData!(I, 3, 1) = TIME!(I)
  SciData!(I, 3, 2) = QD!(I)
NEXT I

TypeOfGraph = 0          'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1             'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0            '0 = none, 1 = square, 2 = circle, 3 = a

'Draw the normal scientific graph

TMAX! = TIME!(NPTS)
TMIN! = TIME!(1)

MAXYST = 7
YINT!(1) = 1!
YINT!(2) = 2!
YINT!(3) = 2.5
YINT!(4) = 5!
RANGE! = QMAX! - QMIN!

MF! = 1!
4910 REM CONTINUE

FOR I = 1 TO 4
  YSTEP! = MF! * YINT!(I)
  IF RANGE! / YSTEP! < MAXYST - 1 GOTO 4920
NEXT I

MF! = MF! * 10!
GOTO 4910
4920 REM CONTINUE
QMAXT! = 0

FOR I = 1 TO 10
  QMAXT! = QMAXT! + YSTEP!
  IF QMAXT! > QMAX! GOTO 4930
NEXT I

4930 REM CONTINUE
QMAX! = QMAXT!
QMINT! = 0

```

```

FOR I = 1 TO 10
    QMINT! = QMINT! - YSTEP!
    IF QMINT! < QMIN! GOTO 4940
NEXT I

4940 REM CONTINUE
QMIN! = QMINT!
NYSTEP = (QMAX! - QMIN!) / YSTEP! + .0001

GPDAT%(1) = -1
GPDAT%(5) = INT(TMAX! + 1)           'Maximum value for X axis
GPDAT%(6) = INT(TMIN!)               'Minimum value for X axis
GPDAT%(7) = INT(TMAX! + 1) - INT(TMIN!) 'Number of steps for X axis
GPDAT%(9) = 0                        'Main Title Color
GPDAT%(51) = INT(QMAX!)              'Maximum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(52) = INT(QMIN! + .0001)      'Minimum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(53) = NYSTEP                  'Number of steps for Y axis
GPDAT%(58) = 0                       'Headings Color
CALL Prepare

IF GPDAT%(31) <> 8 GOTO 9000

GPDAT%(37) = 100    'X screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(38) = 210    'Y screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(39) = 480    'X width of the axis
GPDAT%(40) = 180    'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
    Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

Size = 4
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 1, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 1, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    CIRCLE (XX!, YY!), Size, Colors(1)
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 2, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 2, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(2), B
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 3, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 3, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
    LINE (XX! + Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! - Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
NEXT I

Size = 3
XSym = 19
YSym1 = 246
YSym2 = 256
YSym3 = 266
CIRCLE (XSym, YSym1), Size, Colors(1)
LINE (XSym - Size, YSym2 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym2 + Size), Colors(2), B
LINE (XSym - Size, YSym3 - Size)-(XSym + Size, YSym3 + Size), Colors(3)
LINE (XSym + Size, YSym3 - Size)-(XSym - Size, YSym3 + Size), Colors(3)

X = 310
Y = 245
Colr = 0

```

```

CALL DrawText(X, Y, "TIME      (hrs)", 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 20
Y = 140
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "Q          (cfs)", 90, Colr, TextSize#)
IF ISCALE% = 1 THEN CALL DrawText(XQ, YQ, QLABEL$, 90, Colr, TextSize#)

'=====
'Setup for SECOND graph - WEIRCREST Elevation
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(2)      'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(2, 1, 2), Colors(1)

MainTitle$ = ""
XTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(2) = ""

Colors(1) = 0

SciData!(1, 1, 1) = INT(TMIN!)
SciData!(1, 1, 2) = WHI
SciData!(2, 1, 1) = INT(TMAX! + 1)
SciData!(2, 1, 2) = WHI

TypeOfGraph = 0      'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1         'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0        '0 = none, 1 = square, 2 = circle, 3 = a

'Draw the normal scientific graph

TMAX! = TIME!(NPTS)
TMIN! = TIME!(1)

MAXYST = 7
YINT!(1) = 1!
YINT!(2) = 2!
YINT!(3) = 2.5
YINT!(4) = 5!
RANGE! = HMAX! - HMIN!

MF! = 1!
5910 REM CONTINUE

FOR I = 1 TO 4
    YSTEP! = MF! * YINT!(I)
    IF RANGE! / YSTEP! < MAXYST - 1 GOTO 5920
NEXT I

MF! = MF! * 10!
GOTO 5910
5920 REM CONTINUE
HMAXT! = 0
5921 REM CONTINUE
HMAXT! = HMAXT! + YSTEP!
IF HMAXT! > HMAX! GOTO 5930
GOTO 5921

```



```

5930 REM CONTINUE
HMAX! = HMAXT!
HMINT! = HMAX!

FOR I = 1 TO 10
    HMINT! = HMINT! - YSTEP!
    IF HMINT! < HMIN! GOTO 5940
NEXT I

5940 REM CONTINUE
HMIN! = HMINT!

NYSTEP = (HMAX! - HMIN!) / YSTEP! + .0001

GPDAT%(1) = 0                'Turns off all labels
GPDAT%(5) = INT(TMAX! + 1)    'Maximum value for X axis
GPDAT%(6) = INT(TMIN!)        'Minimum value for X axis
GPDAT%(7) = INT(TMAX! + 1) - INT(TMIN!) 'Number of steps for X axis
GPDAT%(12) = 0                'Turns off Main Title
GPDAT%(51) = INT(HMAX!)       'Maximum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(52) = INT(HMIN! + .0001) 'Minimum value for Y axis
GPDAT%(53) = NYSTEP           'Number of steps for Y axis
GPDAT%(58) = 0                'Headings Color

GPDAT%(37) = 100      'X screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(38) = 430      'Y screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(39) = 480      'X width of the axis
GPDAT%(40) = 150      'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
    Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

'=====
'Setup for THIRD graph - Normal Scientific Graph
'=====
REDIM XTitle$(1), YTitle$(4)      'Dim arrays to hold data for the graphs
REDIM SciData!(NPTS, 3, 2), Colors(3)

MainTitle$ = ""                  'underscore forces a line break

XTitle$(1) = ""                  'the first title is the X axis heading

YTitle$(1) = ""
YTitle$(2) = "UPSTREAM"
YTitle$(3) = "POND"
YTitle$(4) = "DNSTREAM"

Colors(1) = 1                    'Blue
Colors(2) = 2                    'Green
Colors(3) = 4                    'Red

FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
    SciData!(I, 1, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 1, 2) = HU!(I)
    SciData!(I, 2, 1) = TIME!(I)
    SciData!(I, 2, 2) = HP!(I)
    SciData!(I, 3, 1) = TIME!(I)

```

```

    SciData!(I, 3, 2) = HD!(I)
NEXT I

TypeOfGraph = 0          'normal (linear) line graph
LineType = 1             'complete lines drawn when LineType = 1
PointType = 0            '0 = none, 1 = square, 2 = circle, 3 = a

'Draw the normal scientific graph

GPDAT%(1) = 1             'Turns on Axis Headings, Off Legend
GPDAT%(12) = -1           'Turns on Main Title

GPDAT%(37) = 100         'X screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(38) = 430         'Y screen position of the origin
GPDAT%(39) = 480         'X width of the axis
GPDAT%(40) = 150         'Y height of the axis

CALL LineSci(SciData!(), XTitle$(), YTitle$(), MainTitle$, TypeOfGraph, LineType, PointType,
    Colors(), Xstart, Ystart)

Size = 4
FOR I = 1 TO NPTS
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 1, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 1, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    CIRCLE (XX!, YY!), Size, Colors(1)
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 2, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 2, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(2), B
    XX! = GPDAT%(37) + GPDAT%(39) * (SciData!(I, 3, 1) - LowX!) / DiffX!
    YY! = GPDAT%(38) - GPDAT%(40) * (SciData!(I, 3, 2) - LowY!) / DiffY!
    LINE (XX! - Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! + Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
    LINE (XX! + Size, YY! - Size)-(XX! - Size, YY! + Size), Colors(3)
NEXT I

X = 310
Y = 465
Colr = 0
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "TIME      (hrs)", 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 20
Y = 375
CALL DrawText(X, Y, "Elev      (ft)", 90, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 105
Y = 2
Colr = 0
TL = LEN(L4$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L4$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 105
Y = 11
TL = LEN(L6$) - 15
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L6$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 105
Y = 20
TL = LEN(L7$) - 15

```

```

CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L7$, 16, TL), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = 545
Y = 20
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L2$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

X = Xstart
Y = 20
CALL DrawText(X, Y, MID$(L3$, 16, 10), 0, Colr, TextSize#)

5996 REM CONTINUE
5997 IF INKEY$ = "" GOTO 5996
      IF UCASE$(INKEY$) = "P" THEN
        SizeCode$ = " 75"
        LPTNumber = 1
        XLate = -1
        CALL ScrnDump(SizeCode$, LPTNumber, XLate)
        GOTO 9000
      END IF

9000 REM CONTINUE

      END

```

6.2 - EXAMPLE INPUT DATA

6.2.1 - A1.H1D

A1.H1D is the input file for HEC-1 for the one-weir example.

```

ID  HEC1A1.DAT                JOB NO. 117-8-E1
ID  CREATED FROM BLAHEC1U      HEC-1 MODEL  OCTOBER 1985
ID  MODIFIED KK AND DT CARDS   WHITEOAK BAYOU WATERSHED (ULTIMATE CONDITION)
ID  11/30/95                   100-YEAR STORM EVENT
IT  15 01JAN83      0000      300
IO   5      0
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD  12.6      .01
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .28      .29      .70      .70
PI  3.6      1.0      .40      .40      .29      .28      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD  12.4      10.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .28      .29      .71      .72
PI  3.24     1.08     .42     .41     .28     .28     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD  12.2      25.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .29      .29      .72      .73
PI  2.88     1.17     .43     .43     .29     .29     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI  .09      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD  12.0      50.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .29      .29      .30      .75      .76
PI  2.52     1.18     .45     .45     .30     .29     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI  .09      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD  11.7      100.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16
PI  .16      .17      .17      .17      .30      .30      .30      .31      .74      .75
PI  2.18     1.16     .46     .46     .31     .30     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI  .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD  11.5      300.
PI  .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .10      .10      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .18      .18      .18      .18      .29      .29      .30      .30      .69      .70
PI  2.18     .82     .48     .47     .30     .29     .10     .10     .09     .09
PI  .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
KK  E100A

```

BA 2.81
 BF 0 -.05 1.05
 LE 0.25 2.0 1.86 0.43 35.0
 UC 0.47 1.41
 KKE100#2FROM E100#1
 RS 2 -1
 SV 0 181 235 344
 SQ 0 1000 3500 8500
 KK E100B
 BA 3.83
 UC 0.33 2.00
 KKE100#2COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS AT JACKRABBIT ROAD (F M 1960)
 HC 2
 KKE100#4FROM E100#2
 RS 4 -1
 SV 0 693 821
 SQ 0 8000 10500
 KK E100C
 BA 11.76
 UC 1.02 3.38
 KKE100#4COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS AT E127-00-00
 HC 2
 KKE100#6FROM E100#4
 RS 2 -1
 SV 0 390 465 661
 SQ 0 10000 12500 20000
 KKE100DD
 BA 2.02
 UC 0.43 1.53
 KK 91378COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF ROLLING FORK (E125-00-00)
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK E100D
 BA 6.24
 UC 0.92 2.13
 KK 90428COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS DOWNSTREAM OF ROLLING FORK (E125-00-00)
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK 85292FROM E100#6 (STA 913+78 TO STA 850+43)
 RS 1 -1
 RC 0.12 0.035 0.12 6335 0.00095
 RX 0 1 2 77 147 222 223 224
 RY 25 25 25 0 0 25 25 25
 KO 2
 KK 85042DIVERT FLOW TO POND 25
 DT 85167
 DI 0 5000 12000 18000 25000
 DQ 0 0 0 6000 13000
 KO 2
 KK 77969FROM E100#7 (STA 850+43 TO STA 779+68)
 RS 1 -1
 RC 0.12 0.035 0.12 7075 0.0008
 RX 0 1 2 62 107 167 168 169
 RY 24 24 24 0 0 24 24 24
 KO 2
 KKE100EE
 BA 2.29

UC 0.58 1.99
 KK 77968COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF E122-00-00
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK E100E
 BA 4.52
 UC 0.81 2.29
 KK 76912COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS DOWNSTREAM OF E122-00-00
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK 65246FROM E100#8 (STA 779+68 TO STA 652+45)
 RS 3 -1
 SV 0 222 373 508 634 937 1068
 SQ 0 3300 6600 9900 13200 16500 17000
 KO 2
 KK E100F
 BA 2.15
 UC 0.75 1.79
 KK 65245COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF VOGEL CREEK (E121-00-00)
 KO 2
 HC 2
 ZZ

6.2.2 - A1CULV.H1D

A1CULV.H1D is the base input file for HEC-1 for one set of diversion culverts. This file is the same as A1.H1D in Appendix 6.2.1 except for station numbering and initial estimates of diversion. The lines that have been changed in the file are underlined in this Appendix.

```

ID   HEC1A1.DAT                JOB NO. 117-8-E1
ID   CREATED FROM BLAHEC1U      HEC-1 MODEL  OCTOBER 1985
ID   MODIFIED KK AND DT CARDS   WHITEOAK BAYOU WATERSHED (ULTIMATE CONDITION)
ID   11/30/95                   100-YEAR STORM EVENT
IT   15 01JAN83      0000      300
IO   5      0
IN   30 01JAN83      0000
JD   12.6      .01
PI   .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09
PI   .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI   .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .28      .29      .70      .70
PI   3.6      1.0      .40      .40      .29      .28      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI   .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN   30 01JAN83      0000
JD   12.4      10.
PI   .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09
PI   .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI   .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .28      .29      .71      .72
PI   3.24     1.08     .42     .41     .28     .28     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI   .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN   30 01JAN83      0000
JD   12.2      25.
PI   .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09
PI   .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI   .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .29      .29      .72      .73
PI   2.88     1.17     .43     .43     .29     .29     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI   .09      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN   30 01JAN83      0000
JD   12.0      50.
PI   .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI   .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17
PI   .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .29      .29      .30      .75      .76
PI   2.52     1.18     .45     .45     .30     .29     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI   .09      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN   30 01JAN83      0000
JD   11.7      100.
PI   .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI   .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16
PI   .16      .17      .17      .17      .30      .30      .30      .31      .74      .75
PI   2.18     1.16     .46     .46     .31     .30     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI   .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .08      .08      .08
IN   30 01JAN83      0000
JD   11.5      300.
PI   .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI   .10      .10      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI   .18      .18      .18      .18      .29      .29      .30      .30      .69      .70
PI   2.18     .82     .48     .47     .30     .29     .10     .10     .09     .09
PI   .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
KK   E100A

```


BA 2.81
 BF 0 - .05 1.05
 LE 0.25 2.0 1.86 0.43 35.0
 UC 0.47 1.41
 KKE100#2FROM E100#1
 RS 2 -1
 SV 0 181 235 344
 SQ 0 1000 3500 8500
 KK E100B
 BA 3.83
 UC 0.33 2.00
 KKE100#2COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS AT JACKRABBIT ROAD (F M 1960)
 HC 2
 KKE100#4FROM E100#2
 RS 4 -1
 SV 0 693 821
 SQ 0 8000 10500
 KK E100C
 BA 11.76
 UC 1.02 3.38
 KKE100#4COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS AT E127-00-00
 HC 2
 KKE100#6FROM E100#4
 RS 2 -1
 SV 0 390 465 661
 SQ 0 10000 12500 20000
 KKE100DD
 BA 2.02
 UC 0.43 1.53
 KK 91378COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF ROLLING FORK (E125-00-00)
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK E100D
 BA 6.24
 UC 0.92 2.13
 KK 90428COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS DOWNSTREAM OF ROLLING FORK (E125-00-00)
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK 85089FROM E100#6 (STA 913+78 TO STA 850+43)
 RS 1 -1
 RC 0.12 0.035 0.12 6335 0.00095
 RX 0 1 2 77 147 222 223 224
 RY 25 25 25 0 0 25 25 25
 KO 2
 KK 85042DIVERT FLOW TO POND 25
 DT 85066
 DI 0 5000 12000 20000 25000
 DQ 0 0 0 0 3000
 KO 2
 KK 77969FROM E100#7 (STA 850+43 TO STA 779+68)
 RS 1 -1
 RC 0.12 0.035 0.12 7075 0.0008
 RX 0 1 2 62 107 167 168 169
 RY 24 24 24 0 0 24 24 24
 KO 2
 KKE100EE
 BA 2.29

UC 0.58 1.99
 KK 77968COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF E122-00-00
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK E100E
 BA 4.52
 UC 0.81 2.29
 KK 76912COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS DOWNSTREAM OF E122-00-00
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK 65246FROM E100#8 (STA 779+68 TO STA 652+45)
 RS 3 -1
 SV 0 222 373 508 634 937 1068
 SQ 0 3300 6600 9900 13200 16500 17000
 KO 2
 KK E100F
 BA 2.15
 UC 0.75 1.79
 KK 65245COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF VOGEL CREEK (E121-00-00)
 KO 2
 HC 2
 ZZ

6.2.3 - B1.H1D

B1.H1D is the input file for HEC-1 for the two-weir example.

```

ID  HEC1A1.DAT                JOB NO. 117-8-E1
ID  CREATED FROM BLAHEC1U      HEC-1 MODEL  OCTOBER 1985
ID  MODIFIED KK AND DT CARDS   WHITEOAK BAYOU WATERSHED (ULTIMATE CONDITION)
ID  11/30/95                  100-YEAR STORM EVENT
IT  15 01JAN83      0000      300
IO   5      0
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 12.6      .01
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .28      .29      .70      .70
PI  3.6      1.0      .40      .40      .29      .28      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 12.4      10.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .28      .29      .71      .72
PI  3.24     1.08     .42      .41      .28      .28      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 12.2      25.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .29      .29      .72      .73
PI  2.88     1.17     .43      .43      .29      .29      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 12.0      50.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .29      .29      .30      .75      .76
PI  2.52     1.18     .45      .45      .30      .29      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 11.7      100.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16
PI  .16      .17      .17      .17      .30      .30      .30      .31      .74      .75
PI  2.18     1.16     .46      .46      .31      .30      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 11.5      300.
PI  .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .10      .10      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .18      .18      .18      .18      .29      .29      .30      .30      .69      .70
PI  2.18     .82     .48      .47      .30      .29      .10      .10      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
KK  E100A
BA  2.81
BF   0      -.05     1.05
LE  0.25     2.0     1.86     0.43     35.0

```

UC 0.47 1.41
 KKE100#2FROM E100#1
 RS 2 -1
 SV 0 181 235 344
 SQ 0 1000 3500 8500
 KK E100B
 BA 3.83
 UC 0.33 2.00
 KKE100#2COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS AT JACKRABBIT ROAD (F M 1960)
 HC 2
 KKE100#4FROM E100#2
 RS 4 -1
 SV 0 693 821
 SQ 0 8000 10500
 KK E100C
 BA 11.76
 UC 1.02 3.38
 KKE100#4COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS AT E127-00-00
 HC 2
 KKE100#6FROM E100#4
 RS 2 -1
 SV 0 390 465 661
 SQ 0 10000 12500 20000
 KKE100DD
 BA 2.02
 UC 0.43 1.53
 KK 91378COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF ROLLING FORK (E125-00-00)
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK E100D
 BA 6.24
 UC 0.92 2.13
 KK 90428COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS DOWNSTREAM OF ROLLING FORK (E125-00-00)
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK 85292FROM E100#6 (STA 913+78 TO STA 850+43)
 RS 1 -1
 RC 0.12 0.035 0.12 6335 0.00095
 RX 0 1 2 77 147 222 223 224
 RY 25 25 25 0 0 25 25 25
 KO 2
 KK 85042DIVERT FLOW TO POND 25
 DT 85167
 DI 0 5000 12000 18000 25000
 DQ 0 0 0 0 6000
 KO 2
 KK 77969FROM E100#7 (STA 850+43 TO STA 779+68)
 RS 1 -1
 RC 0.12 0.035 0.12 7075 0.0008
 RX 0 1 2 62 107 167 168 169
 RY 24 24 24 0 0 24 24 24
 KO 2
 KKE100EE
 BA 2.29
 UC 0.58 1.99
 KK 77112COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF E122-00-00
 HC 2

KO 2
 KK E100E
 BA 4.52
 UC 0.81 2.29
 KK 76914COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS DOWNSTREAM OF E122-00-00
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK 76912DIVERT FLOW TO POND 26
 DT 77012
 DI 0 5000 12000 18000 25000
 DQ 0 0 0 6000 13000
 KO 2
 KK 65246FROM E100#8 (STA 779+68 TO STA 652+45)
 RS 3 -1
 SV 0 222 373 508 634 937 1068
 SQ 0 3300 6600 9900 13200 16500 17000
 KO 2
 KK E100F
 BA 2.15
 UC 0.75 1.79
 KK 65245COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF VOGEL CREEK (E121-00-00)
 KO 2
 HC 2
 ZZ

6.2.4 - B1CULV.H1D

B1CULV.H1D is the base input file for HEC-1 for two sets of diversion culverts. This file is the same as B1.H1D in Appendix 6.2.3 except for station numbering and initial estimates of diversion. The lines that have been changed in the file are underlined in this Appendix.

```

ID  HEC1A1.DAT                JOB NO. 117-8-E1
ID  CREATED FROM BLAHEC1U      HEC-1 MODEL  OCTOBER 1985
ID  MODIFIED KK AND DT CARDS   WHITEOAK BAYOU WATERSHED (ULTIMATE CONDITION)
ID  11/30/95                   100-YEAR STORM EVENT
IT  15 01JAN83      0000      300
IO   5      0
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 12.6      .01
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .28      .29      .70      .70
PI  3.6      1.0      .40      .40      .29      .28      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 12.4      10.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .28      .29      .71      .72
PI  3.24     1.08     .42     .41     .28     .28     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 12.2      25.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .28      .29      .29      .72      .73
PI  2.88     1.17     .43     .43     .29     .29     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI  .09      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 12.0      50.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .17      .17      .17
PI  .17      .17      .17      .17      .28      .29      .29      .30      .75      .76
PI  2.52     1.18     .45     .45     .30     .29     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI  .09      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 11.7      100.
PI  .08      .08      .08      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .09      .09      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16      .16
PI  .16      .17      .17      .17      .30      .30      .30      .31      .74      .75
PI  2.18     1.16     .46     .46     .31     .30     .09     .09     .09     .09
PI  .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .08      .08      .08
IN  30 01JAN83      0000
JD 11.5      300.
PI  .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09
PI  .10      .10      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17      .17
PI  .18      .18      .18      .18      .29      .29      .30      .30      .69      .70
PI  2.18     .82     .48     .47     .30     .29     .10     .10     .09     .09
PI  .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09      .09

```


KK E100A
 BA 2.81
 BF 0 - .05 1.05
 LE 0.25 2.0 1.86 0.43 35.0
 UC 0.47 1.41
 KKE100#2FROM E100#1
 RS 2 -1
 SV 0 181 235 344
 SQ 0 1000 3500 8500
 KK E100B
 BA 3.83
 UC 0.33 2.00
 KKE100#2COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS AT JACKRABBIT ROAD (F M 1960)
 HC 2
 KKE100#4FROM E100#2
 RS 4 -1
 SV 0 693 821
 SQ 0 8000 10500
 KK E100C
 BA 11.76
 UC 1.02 3.38
 KKE100#4COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS AT E127-00-00
 HC 2
 KKE100#6FROM E100#4
 RS 2 -1
 SV 0 390 465 661
 SQ 0 10000 12500 20000
 KKE100DD
 BA 2.02
 UC 0.43 1.53
 KK 91378COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF ROLLING FORK (E125-00-00)
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK E100D
 BA 6.24
 UC 0.92 2.13
 KK 90428COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS DOWNSTREAM OF ROLLING FORK (E125-00-00)
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK 85089FROM E100#6 (STA 913+78 TO STA 850+43)
 RS 1 -1
 RC 0.12 0.035 0.12 6335 0.00095
 RX 0 1 2 77 147 222 223 224
 RY 25 25 25 0 0 25 25 25
 KO 2
 KK 85042DIVERT FLOW TO POND 25
 DT 85066
 DI 0 5000 12000 18000 26000
 DQ 0 0 0 0 2000
 KO 2
 KK 77969FROM E100#7 (STA 850+43 TO STA 779+68)
 RS 1 -1
 RC 0.12 0.035 0.12 7075 0.0008
 RX 0 1 2 62 107 167 168 169
 RY 24 24 24 0 0 24 24 24
 KO 2
 KKE100EE

BA 2.29
 UC 0.58 1.99
 KK 76959COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF E122-00-00
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK E100E
 BA 4.52
 UC 0.81 2.29
 KK 76914COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS DOWNSTREAM OF E122-00-00
 HC 2
 KO 2
 KK 76912DIVERT FLOW TO POND 26
 DT 76936

DI	0	5000	12000	18000	26000
DQ	0	0	0	0	3500

 KO 2
 KK 65246FROM E100#8 (STA 779+68 TO STA 652+45)
 RS 3 -1
 SV 0 222 373 508 634 937 1068
 SQ 0 3300 6600 9900 13200 16500 17000
 KO 2
 KK E100F
 BA 2.15
 UC 0.75 1.79
 KK 65245COMBINE HYDROGRAPHS UPSTREAM OF VOGEL CREEK (E121-00-00)
 KO 2
 HC 2
 ZZ

6.2.5 - A1.H2D

A1.H2D is the input file for HEC-2 for the one-weir and the two-weir examples and for the one-diversion culvert and the two-diversion culvert examples. The same HEC-2 input files can be used for all examples since only the DNWEIR station number is needed in the HEC-2 input file.

```

T1      WHITE OAK BAYOU IMPROVEMENT STUDY
T2      100 YEAR ULTIMATE FLOW
T3      WHITE OAK BAYOU
J1      -10      2      .0005      25
J2      -1      7
J3      38      43      1      8
J5      -10      -10
J6      1
NC      .12      .12      .035      .3      .5
QT      1      17000
X1 65245      18      23708      23865      1600      1200      1531
CI      -1      50.94      0.035      2.5      2.5      -50      -50
GR      85      19700      80      22030      78      22900      78      22950      78      23050
GR      78      23708      63.9      23743      61.5      23784      60.5      23785      60.1      23792
GR      60.5      23800      61.9      23801      63      23819      78.2      23865      75.9      24000
GR      76.6      24200      80      24350      85      26300
X1 65667      13      20000      20180      350      700      422
CI      -1      51.28      0.035      2.5      2.5      -50      -50
GR      85      15950      80      18090      78.5      18400      78.5      19520      78      20000
GR      76.3      20001      51.28      20068      51.28      20113      76.3      20180      76.3      20201
GR      78.6      20202      80.0      20750      85.0      22500
X1 65720      13      20000      20176      53      53      53
CI      .01      .01
GR      85      15950      80      18090      78.5      18400      78.5      19520      78      20000
GR      76.3      20001      51.32      20051      51.32      20126      76.3      20176      76.3      20201
GR      78.6      20202      80.0      20750      85.0      22500
SB      1.05      1.5      3.0      80      3      3229      2.0      51.3      51.3
X1 65773      53      53      53
X2      1      76.6      78.5
BT      -8      15950      85.0      18090      80.0      18400      78.5
BT      19520      78.5      20000      78.6      20202      78.6
BT      20750      80.0      22500      85.0
X1 65826      53      53      53
CI      -1      51.41      0.035      2.5      2.5      -50      -50
X1 66882      12      20000      20173      1400      550      1056
CI      -1      52.25      0.035      2.5      2.5      -50      -50
GR      81      16850      80      16900      79      18290      79      18350      79      18450
GR      79      19300      76.7      20000      52.25      20064      52.25      20109      76.7      20173
GR      80.0      20200      85.0      22075
X1 66935      12      20000      20173      53      53      53
CI      .01      .01
GR      81      16850      80      16900      79      18290      79      18350      79      18450
GR      79      19300      76.7      20000      52.25      20049      52.25      20124      76.7      20173
GR      80.0      20200      85.0      22075
SB      1.05      1.5      2.5      75      3      2948      2.0      52.3      52.3
X1 66988      53      53      53
X2      1      76.7      78.6

```

BT	-5	20000	77.6		20001	78.7		20087	78.9	
BT		20175	78.6		20176	77.6				
X1	66993	12	20000	20171	5	5	5			
GR	81	16850	80	16900	79	18290	79	18350	79	18450
GR	79	19300	76.3	20000	52.34	20048	52.34	20123	76.3	20171
GR	80.0	20200	85.0	22075						
SB	1.05	1.5	2.5		75	4	2908	2.0	52.3	52.3
X1	67041				48	48	48			
X2			1	76.6	78.4					
BT	-5	20000	78.0		20001	78.5		20087	78.5	
BT		20175	78.4		20176	77.9				
X1	67094				53	53	53			
CI	-1	52.42	.035	2.5	2.5	-50	-50			
X1	67200	16	20116	20267	25	250	106			
CI	-1	52.51	0.035	2.5	2.5	-50	-50			
GR	83	16500	79	18300	79	18400	79	18500	76.8	20000
GR	76.8	20001	77.5	20100	77.7	20116	76.3	20117	61.5	20166
GR	60.0	20182	61.7	20207	75.6	20247	76.3	20266	76.4	20267
GR	85	22100								
X1	67253				53	53	53			
CI	-1	52.55	0.035	2.5	2.5	-50	-50			
X1	67257				4	4	4			
CI	-1	52.55	0.035	2.5	2.5	-50	-50			
X1	67306	16	20116	20267	49	49	49			
CI	-1	52.59	0.035	2.5	2.5	-50	-50			
GR	83	16500	79	18300	79	18400	79	18500	76.8	20000
GR	76.8	20001	77.5	20100	77.7	20116	76.3	20117	61.5	20166
GR	60.0	20182	61.7	20207	75.6	20247	76.3	20266	76.4	20267
GR	85	22100								
X1	67623	20	20000	20134	300	400	317			
CI	-1	52.85	0.035	2.5	2.5	-50	-50			
GR	83	16310	79	18400	79	18450	79	18550	79.8	20000
GR	78.7	20012	75.6	20022	70.3	20029	69	20040	63.8	20045
GR	63	20065	62	20066	61.2	20072	62.5	20083	64.7	20084
GR	67.4	20098.5	71.2	20104	78.7	20131	79.8	20134	85	22275
X1	67676				53	53	53			
CI	-1	52.89	0.035	2.5	2.5	-50	-50			
X1	67728				52	52	52			
CI	-1	52.93	0.035	2.5	2.5	-50	-50			
X1	67782	20	20000	20134	54	54	54			
CI	-1	52.97	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
GR	83	16310	79	18400	79	18450	79	18550	79.8	20000
GR	78.7	20012	75.6	20022	70.3	20029	69	20040	63.8	20045
GR	63	20065	62	20066	61.2	20072	62.5	20083	64.7	20084
GR	67.4	20098.5	71.2	20104	78.7	20131	79.8	20134	85	22275
X1	68468	17	20300	20442	800	600	686			
CI	-1	53.52	.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
GR	84	18940	82	18950	76.5	20000	77.2	20100	78.9	20200
GR	79.3	20300	67.4	20344	64.5	20376	62.8	20378	61.5	20385
GR	62.4	20392	64.4	20395	65.6	20406	79	20442	78.7	20500
GR	78.4	20600	85	22480						
QT	1	16800								
X1	68890	14	20000	20096	400	400	422			
CI	-1	53.86	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
X4	2	79.4	19397	79.2	20661					
GR	84	18640	82	18650	77.3	20000	75.7	20001	64.5	20038
GR	63.3	20040	63	20041	62	20050	63	20059	64.8	20060

GR	67.3	20075	75.8	20095	77.3	20096	85	22300		
X1	68943				53	53	53			
CI	-1	53.90	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
X1	68995				52	52	52			
CI	-1	53.94	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
X1	69049	14	20000	20096	54	54	54			
CI	-1	53.99	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
GR	84	18640	82	18650	77.3	20000	75.7	20001	64.5	20038
GR	63.3	20040	63	20041	62	20050	63	20059	64.8	20060
GR	67.3	20075	75.8	20095	77.3	20096	85	22300		
X1	70105	67	24200	24333	1150	850	1056			
CI	-1	54.83	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
GR	85	20850	85	20851	81.2	22400	78.9	22450	78.4	22451
GR	79	22464	78.7	22478	79.1	22479	79.8	22600	77.8	22800
GR	77.3	22800	77.7	22814	77.2	22828	77.6	22829	79.5	23000
GR	79.8	23200	77.8	23400	78.4	23600	77.7	23782	77.2	23783
GR	77.6	23796	77.5	23810	77.9	23811	78.4	24000	78.4	24150
GR	79.2	24200	68.9	24228	63.3	24242	62.2	24256	64.3	24283
GR	79.8	24333	79.7	24383	79.7	24384	79.4	24400	78.5	24600
GR	78.5	24800	79.3	25000	79.9	25200	80.1	25400	80.8	25600
GR	81	25800	82.2	26000	80.7	26074	80.2	26075	80.5	26086
GR	80.8	26098	81.2	26099	79.7	26113	81.2	26127	80.7	26139
GR	80.5	26151	82.2	26200	81.9	26216	80.1	26237	82.9	26253
GR	82.8	26267	82	26290	81.4	26306	82	26326	81.2	26400
GR	82.3	26600	82	26800	82.1	26870	80.6	26910	83.1	26980
GR	84.8	26990	85.2	26997						
X1	70505	12	12000	12154	500	250	400			
CI	-1	55.15	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
GR	84.0	10000	79.7	11070	83.5	11990	79.8	11991	79.8	12000
GR	55.15	12062	55.15	12092	79.8	12154	79.8	12194	83.5	12195
GR	81.1	12425	82.3	13065	85.0	14115				
X1	70605	12	11990	12164	100.0	100.0	100.0			
CI						.01	.01			
GR	84.0	10000	79.7	11070	83.5	11990	79.8	11991	55.15	12040
GR	55.15	12115	79.8	12164	79.8	12194	83.5	12195	81.1	12425
GR	82.3	13065	85.0	14115						
SB	1.05	1.5	2.6		75	3	2996	2.0	55.2	55.2
X1	70665				60	60	60			
X2			1	79.8	83.5					
BT	-4	11990	83.5		11991	83.5		12194	83.5	
BT		12195	83.5							
X1	70725				60.0	60.0	60.0			
CI	-1	55.33	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
X1	72164	50	23654	23800	1080	880	1439			
CI	-1	56.48	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
GR	90	20200	85	22225	84.7	22600	83.3	22800	80.5	22943
GR	78.8	22955	81.4	22964	81.6	22971	81.8	22981	81.6	22991
GR	80.8	22998	78.4	23006	80.6	23014	80.6	23200	79.7	23372
GR	79.2	23373	79.8	23386	79.4	23400	79.8	23401	82.5	23600
GR	82.2	23629	82.4	23654	65.1	23706	64.2	23722	65.3	23749
GR	66.5	23753	68.4	23755	80.7	23800	80.6	23824	80	24000
GR	78.9	24200	79	24400	79.3	24600	79.3	24712	78.9	24712
GR	79.1	24726	78.7	24740	79.3	24740	80.3	24800	81.2	25000
GR	81.7	25200	81.6	25400	81.4	25600	81.5	25800	81.4	25879
GR	80.7	25906	83.7	25990	85.1	25995	85.6	25998	85.1	26000
QT	1	16400								
X1	73114	21	20008	20182	1150	600	950			

CI	-1	57.24	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
GR	90	17500	85	19100	80.8	20000	81.1	20007	83.9	20008
GR	81	20042	77.8	20047	73.5	20055	72.3	20077	70.5	20087
GR	67.2	20091	66.1	20097	67.2	20103	70	20112	75	20140
GR	77.6	20146	80.7	20181	83.9	20182	79.7	20191	85	22150
GR	87	23125								
X1	73167				53	53	53			
CI	-1	57.28	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
X1	73171				4	4	4			
CI	-1	57.28	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
X1	73198	21	20008	20182	27	27	27			
CI	-1	57.31	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
GR	90	17500	85	19100	80.8	20000	81.1	20007	83.9	20008
GR	81	20042	77.8	20047	73.5	20055	72.3	20077	70.5	20087
GR	67.2	20091	66.1	20097	67.2	20103	70	20112	75	20140
GR	77.6	20146	80.7	20181	83.9	20182	79.7	20191	85	22150
GR	87	23125								
X1	73219	17	20000	20123	21	21	21			
CI	-1	57.32	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
GR	90	17650	85	19100	84	20000	84	20002	82.1	20003
GR	75.2	20032	70.5	20040	69.4	20066	68.3	20069	67.4	20079
GR	67.1	20088	71.2	20090	73.6	20110	83.9	20123	85	21850
GR	85	22150	87	23050						
X1	73244	9	20000	20123	25	25	25			
CI					.01	.01				
GR	90.0	17650	85.0	19100	84.0	20000	57.34	20040	57.34	20083
GR	83.9	20123	85.0	21850	85.0	22150	87.0	23050		
SB	1.05	1.5	3.0		43	4	2102	1.5	57.3	57.3
X1	73270				26	26	26			
X2			1	83.9	86.0					
BT	-26	18200	91.3		18400	91		18600	90.6	
BT		18800	90.3		19000	89.9		19200	89.5	
BT		19400	89.2		19600	88.7		19800	88.3	
BT		20000	87.0		20200	87.1		20400	86.8	
BT		20600	86.6		20800	86.6		21000	86.5	
BT		21200	86.6		21270	86.6		21340	86.5	
BT		21400	86.5		21600	86.4		21800	86.3	
BT		22000	86.1		22200	86.0		22400	86.0	
BT		22600	86.1		22800	86.1				
QT	1	16400								
X1	73296				26	26	26			
CI	-1	57.38	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-40			
QT	1	16400								
X1	74431	18	20200	20356	400	1200	1135			
CI	-1	58.29	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-70			
GR	90	18650	85	19750	82.7	20000	84	20100	87.5	20200
GR	82.4	20220	73.3	20250	72.2	20275	66	20280	64	20288
GR	66.4	20297	71.2	20301	71.8	20314	85.6	20356	83.5	20400
GR	85	21000	87.5	23800	90	23810				
X1	75962	29	22526	22664	1400	1400	1531			
CI	-1	59.52	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-70			
GR	89.9	20000	89.9	20200	88.9	20400	88.5	20600	87.9	20800
GR	87.5	21000	86.8	21200	85.5	21400	84.2	21600	83.9	21800
GR	83.9	22000	84.4	22200	84.2	22400	86.5	22526	84.1	22536
GR	75.8	22551	74.2	22577	69.8	22583	66.0	22591	69.8	22600
GR	73.2	22603	75.1	22638	85.8	22664	84.2	22800	84.9	23000
GR	84.7	23200	85.7	23400	87.5	26550	90	26560		

X1	76068	15	20000	20088	106	106	106			
CI	-1	59.60	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-70			
GR	95	16700	90	18300	87.7	20000	83.4	20001	76.9	20017
GR	65.6	20035	65.1	20043	65.4	20052	74.3	20069	81.4	20087
GR	87.7	20088	87.8	20494	87.5	20694	89.3	20896	90.0	23994
X1	76121				53	53	53			
CI	-1	59.64	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-70			
X1	76146	15	20000	20088	25	25	25			
CI	-1	59.66	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-70			
GR	95	16700	90	18300	87.7	20000	83.4	20001	76.9	20017
GR	65.6	20035	65.1	20043	65.4	20052	74.3	20069	81.4	20087
GR	87.7	20088	87.8	20494	87.5	20694	89.3	20896	90.0	23994
X1	76199				53	53	53			
CI	-1	59.71	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-70			
QT	1	16000								
X1	76912	13	20200	20337	600	600	713			
CI	-1	60.28	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-70			
GR	90	18450	84.7	20000	84.9	20150	85.6	20200	74.6	20231
GR	69.1	20254	75.5	20278	75.8	20300	86	20337	86.1	20364
GR	85	20465	88	24200	90	24210				
QT	1	13800								
X1	77112	14	20100	20247	1200	850	1056			
CI	-1	61.12	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-45			
GR	90	17450	86.5	20000	88.5	20050	88.6	20100	76.1	20133
GR	74.7	20151	68.2	20166	74.6	20196	75.9	20206	88.1	20247
GR	87.3	20295	87.3	20395	89	23950	90	23960		
X1	79552	13	20080	20222	1100	1150	1584			
CI	-1	62.39	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-45			
GR	90	16825	89.6	20000	89.6	20050	89.6	20080	75	20125
GR	71.6	20153	75.1	20182	87.6	20222	86.4	20250	86.3	20350
GR	90	20850	91	23000	92	23010				
X1	80661	78	22594	22736	1000	1150	1109			
CI	-1	63.28	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-45			
GR	95	18600	90	19850	88.5	20600	87.6	20647	87	20648
GR	87.6	20661	87.8	20684	88.4	20685	88.2	20703	87.6	20704
GR	87.5	20716	87.0	20728	87.6	20729	88.1	20800	87.7	20987
GR	87.2	20988	87.6	21001	87.2	21014	87.7	21015	88.3	21200
GR	87.2	21271	86.7	21272	87.2	21285	86.8	21298	87.3	21299
GR	88.5	21400	87.1	21554	86.5	21555	87.3	21568	86.6	21582
GR	87.2	21582	88	21600	88.2	21800	87.1	21837	86.5	21838
GR	87.3	21851	86.6	21864	87.2	21865	88.4	22000	87.2	22122
GR	86.7	22123	87.2	22136	86.8	22150	87.3	22151	88.1	22200
GR	87.4	22400	87.2	22406	86.7	22406	87.2	22420	86.5	22434
GR	87.2	22434	89.6	22594	88.4	22600	77.7	22633	75	22650
GR	73.5	22655	74.3	22660	76.3	22667	78	22705	89.1	22736
GR	90	22800	89.2	23000	89.2	23200	88.9	23400	89	23600
GR	89.3	23800	89.5	24000	90.1	24200	89.7	24400	89.9	24600
GR	90	24800	91.2	25000	90.8	25200	90.9	25400	91.2	25600
GR	90.8	25724	90.3	25730	92.1	25762				
QT	1	13400								
X1	82139	17	20200	20348	1350	1550	1478			
CI	-1	64.46	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-45			
GR	100	15900	95	16950	90	18000	90	18650	88.9	20000
GR	89.5	20150	91.2	20200	78.2	20240	78.3	20280	74.1	20289
GR	78.3	20294	77.8	20303	92.9	20348	91.9	20388	91	20490
GR	92	23400	93	23450						
X1	83934	62	22500	22645	1300	1500	1795			

CI	-1	65.89	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-45			
GR	95.5	20000	95.1	20200	94	20400	93.7	20600	93.6	20800
GR	95.4	21000	94.3	21200	93.6	21400	92.6	21600	92.1	21800
GR	91.7	22200	91.3	22400	90.7	22500	78.3	22540	76.2	22560
GR	78.4	22600	93.2	22645	92.4	22800	90.7	22935	90.2	22936
GR	90.6	22965	90.8	22996	90.6	23000	90.5	23189	90.0	23190
GR	90.5	23200	90.0	23228	90.5	23229	91.6	23400	90.5	23500
GR	90.0	23501	90.5	23515	90.0	23530	90.4	23531	91.9	23600
GR	90.4	23629	89.9	23630	90.4	23643	90	23658	90.5	23659
GR	91.2	23800	91.3	24000	90.0	24120	89.5	24121	90.1	24135
GR	89.5	24150	90.0	24151	91.6	24200	91.6	24400	92.2	24600
GR	91.1	24631	90.7	24632	91.2	24645	90.7	24660	91.1	24661
GR	92.4	24700	91.7	24705	90.1	24709	92.3	24717	92.6	24730
GR	93	26800	94	26810						
QT	1	13400								
X1	85042	18	20300	20469	1300	800	1109			
CI	-1	66.78	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-45			
GR	100	18000	95	19050	90.7	20000	90.8	20100	90.9	20200
GR	89.5	20300	77.6	20327	75.1	20330	74.4	20337	74.8	20345
GR	77.6	20347	81	20430	94.7	20469	93.5	20500	93.3	20600
GR	93.7	20700	94	22600	95	22610				
QT	1	13000								
X1	86257	42	23250	23375	1100	1000	1214			
CI	-1	67.75	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-80			
GR	102.1	20000	101.7	20200	101.4	20400	101.8	20600	99.5	20650
GR	99.0	20651	99.4	20670	99.0	20690	99.4	20691	101.2	20800
GR	99.6	21000	98.3	21200	97.5	21400	97	21600	97.1	21800
GR	95.7	22000	93.4	22200	93.7	22400	92.5	22600	92.5	22800
GR	91.9	23000	95.6	23200	96	23250	85.5	23282	84.6	23323
GR	80	23335	82.5	23350	94.3	23375	94.2	23400	94.3	23600
GR	94.4	23800	94.2	24000	94.3	24200	94.2	24400	94.4	24600
GR	94.3	24800	94.1	25000	94.1	25175	92.8	25180	94.6	25192
GR	94.8	25202	95.8	25202						
X1	87471	23	20000	20155	900	1000	1214			
CI	-1	68.72	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-80			
GR	105	17650	98.7	19850	99.3	19927	99.6	19928	99.7	19957
GR	99.4	19987	99.6	19988	99.6	19989	99.1	20000	96.8	20001
GR	95.3	20002	94.7	20016	81.5	20055	81.5	20098	94.9	20138
GR	95.2	20153	96.8	20154	99.1	20155	98.7	20227	98.5	20250
GR	96.9	20400	98.0	21300	100.0	21310				
X1	87500				29	29	29			
CI	-1	68.77	0.035	2.5	2.5	-55	-80			
X1	87600				100	100	100			
CI	-1	68.81	0.035	2.5	2.5	-80	-80			
X1	87630				30	30	30			
CI	-1	68.85	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-80			
X1	87635				5	5	5			
CI	-1	68.85	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-80			
X1	87894	20	20300	20428	195	545	259			
CI	-1	69.10	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-80			
GR	105	17950	100	19050	94.1	20000	94.4	20100	95.1	20200
GR	96.9	20300	86.2	20324	85.3	20331	82.4	20334	80	20337
GR	79.4	20347	80.4	20353	82.4	20358	87.1	20370	87.6	20398
GR	96.2	20428	95.9	20528	95.6	20628	98	21700	100	21710
X1	89478	45	22900	23028	1150	1700	1584			
CI	-1	70.61	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-80			
GR	100.5	21085	100.6	21095	100.4	21105	99.7	21120	100.4	21125

GR	99.7	21200	98.5	21400	97.9	21450	97.3	21451	97.9	21465
GR	97.2	21480	97.9	21481	97.1	21600	95.5	21800	94.7	22000
GR	94.5	22001	95	22040	94.5	22080	94.9	22081	94.8	22200
GR	94.7	22215	94.3	22216	94.7	22230	94.4	22244	94.8	22245
GR	95.2	22400	94.9	22600	94.7	22710	94.3	22711	94.7	22725
GR	94.3	22740	94.7	22741	96.5	22800	96.3	22900	86.9	22929
GR	83.1	22934	81.9	22943	81.2	22962	81.9	22980	87.7	22998
GR	97.6	23028	95.5	23200	95.9	23400	100	24100	101	24150
QT	1	12650								
XI	90428	16	20300	20495	1200	700	950			
CI	-1	71.51	0.035	2.5	2.5	-45	-80			
GR	105	18150	97	20000	96.7	20100	95.5	20200	96.9	20300
GR	83.4	20334	82.2	20367	83.2	20374	91.9	20398	93.4	20470
GR	97.3	20495	96.4	20600	97	20700	100	21800	101	22300
GR	102	22310								
QT	1	10500								
XI	91378	27	22660	22789	900	800	950			
CI	-1	72.41	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-70			
GR	102.0	21000	99.2	21860	98.9	22000	98.5	22200	98.2	22352
GR	98.0	22366	98.2	22380	98.4	22400	97.1	22600	98.1	22660
GR	88.4	22683	87.8	22722	83.0	22728	82.9	22734	83.0	22740
GR	87.9	22746	87.9	22760	98.0	22789	98.3	22800	98.1	23000
GR	98.5	23200	99.9	23400	99.56	23425	99.41	23435	99.54	23450
GR	99.7	23539	103.0	28000						
XI	91575	14	20000	20150	200	200	200			
CI	-1	72.60	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-70			
GR	102.0	17500	101.6	18600	99.4	19552	101.7	20000	88.7	20035
GR	85.3	20062	85.2	20071	85.2	20079	85.1	20079	92.6	20125
GR	101.7	20150	100.3	20911	99.9	21150	103.0	25150		
XI	91625				50	50	50			
CI	-1	72.65	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-70			
XI	91653				28	28	28			
CI	-1	72.67	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-70			
XI	91703	14	20000	20150	50	50	50			
CI	-1	72.72	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-70			
GR	102.0	17500	101.6	18600	99.4	19552	101.7	20000	88.7	20035
GR	85.3	20062	85.2	20071	85.2	20079	85.1	20079	92.6	20125
GR	101.7	20150	100.3	20911	99.9	21150	103.0	25150		
XI	91903				200	200	200			
CI	-1	72.91	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-70			
XI	93487	21	20200	20329	950	1450	1584			
CI	-1	74.41	0.035	2.5	2.5	-40	-70			
GR	106.5	18645	105	18960	100	19760	98.5	20000	98.9	20100
GR	100.8	20200	85.0	20241	83.8	20244	83.6	20274	85.2	20294
GR	101.1	20329	103.2	20338	102.6	20370	102.6	20371	102.5	20373
GR	101.3	20436	99.6	20448	99.5	20500	101	21800	102	23100
GR	103.0	25200								
EJ										

ER

6.2.6 - A1.SHD

A1.SHD is the input file for SIDEHYD for the one-weir example and for the upstream weir in the two-weir example. This input has a very simple basin geometry. The hydrograph information in the SIDEHYD base data files is required for consistency with the input format but is not actually used by SAS.

```
'SIDE1.OUT'  'SIDE1.PLT'
2
'CHANNEL INVERT AT 66.78 FT.  BOTTOM OF BASIN AT 67.03 FT.'
'BASIN AREA INCREASES WITH ELEVATIONS.'
1
45.00    2.5      0.0008    66.78    0.035
WEIR     17.00    250.0     12.50    6
20       5        0.05     0.50
2
67.03    70.0
96.98    100.0
19
15.00    81.61    6672.0
15.50    84.11    9319.0
16.00    87.67    12000.0
16.50    88.69    12000.0
17.00    89.16    12000.0
17.50    89.21    12000.0
18.00    89.17    12000.0
18.50    89.13    12000.0
19.00    89.04    12000.0
19.50    88.92    12000.0
20.00    88.58    12000.0
20.50    88.21    11603.0
21.00    87.02    9987.0
21.50    85.68    8640.0
22.00    83.91    7546.0
22.50    82.71    6635.0
23.00    81.67    5867.0
23.50    80.73    5219.0
24.00    79.90    4657.0
```


6.2.7 - A1CULV.SHD

A1CULV.SHD is the base input file for SIDEHYD for one set of diversion culverts. This file is the same as A1.H1D in Appendix 6.2.1 except for station numbering and initial estimates of diversion. The lines that have been changed in the file are underlined in this Appendix.

```
'SIDE1.OUT'  'SIDE1.PLT'
3
'DIVERSION CULVERT WITH 3 BARRELS.'
'CHANNEL INVERT AT 66.78 FT.  BOTTOM OF BASIN AT 67.03 FT.'
'BASIN AREA INCREASES WITH ELEVATION.'
1
45.00  2.5      0.0008  66.78  0.035
CULV  17.00  3. 12.50 15. 1. 15. 0.012 0.3  0.001
20      5      0.05  0.10
2
67.03    10.0
96.98    14.0
19
15.00    81.61  6672.0
15.50    84.11  9319.0
16.00    87.67  9500.0
16.50    88.69 10000.0
17.00    89.16 11000.0
17.50    89.21 12000.0
18.00    89.17 11000.0
18.50    89.13 10500.0
19.00    89.04 10250.0
19.50    88.92 10100.0
20.00    88.58 10000.0
20.50    88.21  9903.0
21.00    87.02  9500.0
21.50    85.68  8640.0
22.00    83.91  7546.0
22.50    82.71  6635.0
23.00    81.67  5867.0
23.50    80.73  5219.0
24.00    79.90  4657.0
```


6.2.8 - A2.SHD

A2.SHD is an input file for SIDEHYD. This file is the same as A1.SHD except that it includes two drainage culverts.

```
'SIDE1.OUT'  'SIDE1.PLT'
3
'SAME AS A1.SHD BUT THIS ONE INCLUDES DRAINAGE CULVERTS.'
'CHANNEL INVERT AT 66.78 FT.  BOTTOM OF BASIN AT 67.03 FT.'
'BASIN AREA INCREASES WITH ELEVATIONS.'
1
45.00  2.5      0.0008  66.78  0.035
WEIR   17.00   250.0   12.50  6
20     5        0.05   0.50
2
67.03   70.0
96.98   100.0
19
15.00   81.61   6672.0
15.50   84.11   9319.0
16.00   87.67   12000.0
16.50   88.69   12000.0
17.00   89.16   12000.0
17.50   89.21   12000.0
18.00   89.17   12000.0
18.50   89.13   12000.0
19.00   89.04   12000.0
19.50   88.92   12000.0
20.00   88.58   12000.0
20.50   88.21   11603.0
21.00   87.02   9987.0
21.50   85.68   8640.0
22.00   83.91   7546.0
22.50   82.71   6635.0
23.00   81.67   5867.0
23.50   80.73   5219.0
24.00   79.90   4657.0
2
FLAP    100.  60.  0.  0.  100.  68.  67.
FLEX   -900.  60.  0.  0.  100.  68.  67.
```


6.2.9 - B1.SHD

B1.SHD is the input file for SIDEHYD for the downstream weir in the two-weir example.

```
'SIDE1.OUT'  'SIDE1.PLT'
2
'CHANNEL INVERT AT 66.78 FT.  BOTTOM OF BASIN AT 67.03 FT.'
'BASIN AREA INCREASES WITH ELEVATIONS.'
1
45.00  2.5      0.0008  61.12  0.035
WEIR 17.00  200.0  12.50  6
20      5      0.05  0.50
2
61.50    75.0
96.98    100.0
19
15.00    81.61  6672.0
15.50    84.11  9319.0
16.00    87.67  12000.0
16.50    88.69  12000.0
17.00    89.16  12000.0
17.50    89.21  12000.0
18.00    89.17  12000.0
18.50    89.13  12000.0
19.00    89.04  12000.0
19.50    88.92  12000.0
20.00    88.58  12000.0
20.50    88.21  11603.0
21.00    87.02  9987.0
21.50    85.68  8640.0
22.00    83.91  7546.0
22.50    82.71  6635.0
23.00    81.67  5867.0
23.50    80.73  5219.0
24.00    79.90  4657.0
```


6.2.10 - B1CULV.SH

B1CULV.SH is the base input file for SIDEHYD for the downstream set of diversion culverts in the example problem with two sets of diversion culverts. This file is the same as A1CULV.H1D in Appendix 6.2.7 except for the channel invert elevation. The lines that have been changed in the file are underlined in this Appendix.

```

'SIDE1.OUT'  'SIDE1.PLT'
3
'DIVERSION CULVERT WITH 3 BARRELS.'
'CHANNEL INVERT AT 61.12 FT.  BOTTOM OF BASIN AT 61.50 FT.'
'BASIN AREA INCREASES WITH ELEVATION.'
1
45.00  2.5      0.0008  61.12  0.035
CULV 17.00  3. 12.50 15. 1. 15. 0.012 0.3 0.001
20      5      0.05  0.50
2
61.50    10.0
96.98    14.0
19
15.00    81.61  6672.0
15.50    84.11  9319.0
16.00    87.67 12000.0
16.50    88.69 12000.0
17.00    89.16 12000.0
17.50    89.21 12000.0
18.00    89.17 12000.0
18.50    89.13 12000.0
19.00    89.04 12000.0
19.50    88.92 12000.0
20.00    88.58 12000.0
20.50    88.21 11603.0
21.00    87.02  9987.0
21.50    85.68  8640.0
22.00    83.91  7546.0
22.50    82.71  6635.0
23.00    81.67  5867.0
23.50    80.73  5219.0
24.00    79.90  4657.0

```